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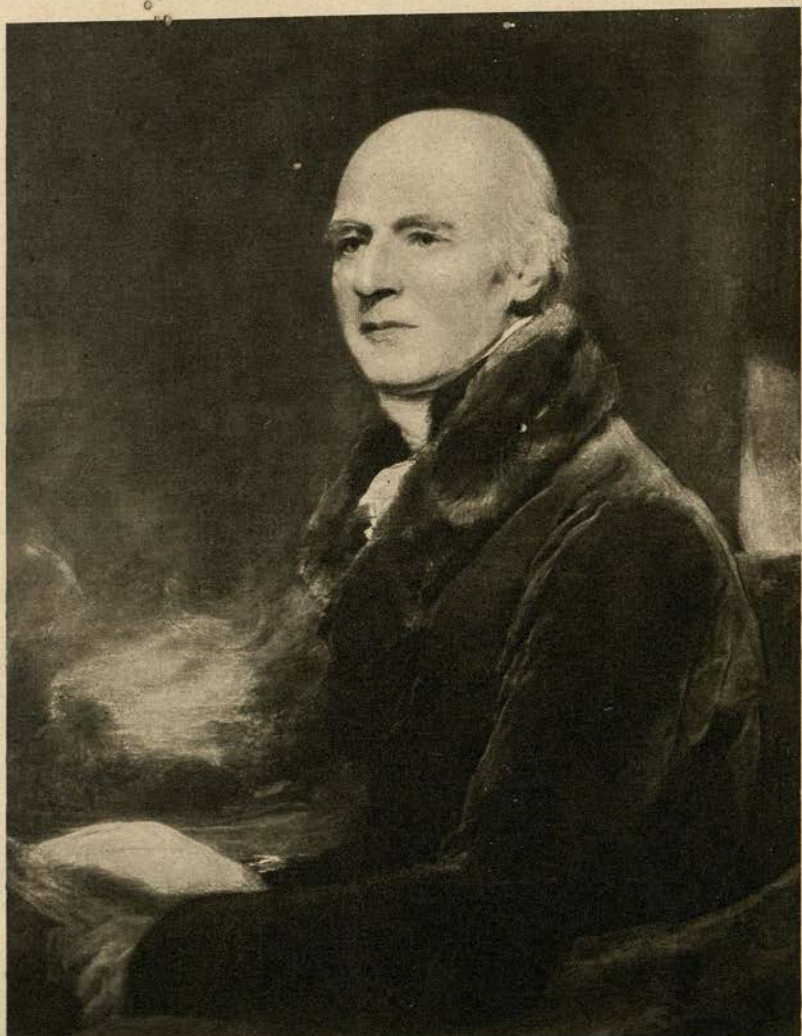

After a portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A.

Jos: Farington

THE FARINGTON DIARY

BY

JOSEPH FARINGTON, R.A.

EDITED BY

JAMES GREIG

AUTHOR OF

A "Life of Thomas Gainsborough," and a "Life of Sir Henry Raeburn"

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VOL I.

(JULY 13, 1793, TO AUGUST 24, 1802)

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INTRODUCTION

JOSEPH FARINGTON, R.A., who studied under Richard Wilson, was the scion of an old Lancashire family, and himself one of the most extraordinary men of his era, 1747–1821. He was not a brilliant artist, but his topographical drawings known to us are remarkable records of things seen with eyes wide open to the peculiar configuration and the intimate beauty of a landscape conveyed by him with great assurance and simplicity in the water-colours, which, during his lifetime, were held generally in high esteem, in spite of the fact that his contributions to the public galleries were infrequent.

From the year 1773 he ceased to exhibit at the Incorporated Society, and withdrew from it as a member. In June of that year he went to Houghton Hall, in Norfolk, the seat of the Earl of Orford, and there remained for three years, employed along with his younger brother, and pupil, George Farington, in making drawings of its pictures, which were sold in 1779 to the Empress Catherine of Russia at a cost of £40,555, the value set on the Collection by Benjamin West and Cipriani, to the astonishment of Horace Walpole. In July, 1776, Farington went to Keswick in Cumberland, where he continued principally to reside until 1780, when in December of that year he removed to London and established himself at 35, Upper Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square. Between 1773 and 1778 Farington did not exhibit anywhere, but in the latter year he began to contribute regularly to the Royal Academy up to 1799, afterwards at intervals, showing there for the last time in 1813.

The last entry in his Diary is dated Sunday, December 30th, 1821, the day of his tragic death. The words run :

> "Rose 10 after 8—a dull moist morning. Thermr. at noon 44½. Wind West. Didsbury Church [South Manchester, near which he had been staying with his brother, R. A. Farington, at Parr's Wood.] I went to morn'g and *afternoon*, my Brother remaining at home on acct. of his cold, and Eliza being unwell. At Didsbury Church I spoke to Mrs. Geo. Philips, Mr. & Mrs. Fieldin, & Mr Birleg.—"

Following this, on the same page, his niece wrote :

> "Mark the uncertainty of this life ! ! ! My venerable respected and affectionately regarded Uncle—*So* wrote his day's notes,—previous to setting out for the Evening Service at Didsbury Church,

—from which it was the WILL OF HEAVEN he should not *return* in *life!!*

"The Service concluded, he was descending from the Gallery where his Brothers Pew was—but his hands encumbered with Hat Umbrella and prayer book—His feet equally So with Golloshes he was unable to recover from a slip of his feet and went down the flight of stairs with great rapidity and force,—Such as to project him beyond the Stairs—So that his head came with heavy fall on the pavement of the Church floor—the vital spark was gone. He —neither looked, spoke, moved—or breathed again.

"Such was the WILL OF GOD—and *doubtless all in Mercy*.—Of a nervous temperament, illness affected my good Uncle greatly—and, would have embittered the decline of a life—which had long been preparing as was evinced by his Conduct, and writing, for that *Future State*—So as to be by

"REDEEMING MERCY—
Ready to Depart! !"

Farington's name became widely known mainly through the drawings, published in book form, of his many tours in England, Scotland and France. As a man he won the highest respect, and his influence was exercised for the good of his fellow men. He was "a true gentleman," says James Northcote. . . . "The great man to be looked up to on all occasions . . . his great passion was the love of power—he loved to rule. He did it, of course, with considerable dignity."

In the life of Sir Martin Shee, a President of the Royal Academy, we read:

> "The principal spokesman was Mr. Farington, whose name was associated with every proceeding of the Royal Academy, in whose movement for good or evil he exercised so powerful a control as to procure for him the appellation of the Dictator of the Academy. He possessed a degree of weight in the deliberations of the councils of the body far beyond what any other member could hope to attain or excel."

On May 8, 1792, a correspondent who severely criticizes Farington's "Views of Windsor Castle" and "Westminster" added:

> "Though Mr. Farington has more authority in the Academy than any other member, and from Majesty of appearance, and haughtiness of Behaviour can terrify His puny Competitors into *violent* obedience, we speak our opinion."

His discretion and liberality, long experience, candour and even temper brought to him all who wanted counsel in the important, and even trivial, affairs of life.—A Turner or a Constable—wishing to be elected an A.R.A.; a Lawrence, a Hoppner, or a Wilkie, anxious to secure full Academic honours, eagerly sought Farington's favour

Through him lords and eminent commoners were invited to the Academy's very exclusive annual dinners. The Prince Regent took a fancy for Vandyck's beautiful picture containing three different portraits of Charles I.: Farington was asked to approach his friend Mr. William Wells, of Redleaf, its owner, and that Collector parted with the painting for 1,000 guineas—500 guineas was first suggested—and it passed to Windsor Castle, where it still hangs, one of the most important works in the King's Collection. Opie, the Cornish Wonder, in matrimonial trouble, consulted his brother Academician; to him also went hard-up painters, an artist's widow or daughter in need of a pension from the Academy; even when a housekeeper was wanted for that institution the candidates sought his assistance. And when Farington promised to support anyone he did his utmost for the person thus favoured. Such was his integrity. The Academy itself owed much to him. His business capacity, as one of its auditors, was invaluable. More than once he and George Dance helped it out of financial difficulties, and the members in recognition of their services presented each with a piece of silver plate.

Although certain and proud of his authority Farington remained sincerely modest, feeling that his art and his "acts of kindness and of love" would at some time be remembered. Here is proof of his prescience, as recorded by himself:

> "He (John Taylor, once editor of the *Morning Post*), again spoke to me at the request of the Editor of the *Monthly Mirror*, desiring me to let Him have a portrait of me and some Biographical material to enable him to publish an acct. of me.—I told him it wd. be to me a most [undesirable] circumstance to see my name in print in such a way,—that if a few years hence it should seem more proper it might be done, but I certainly could not now consent to it; *and that there was no doubt but at a future period I should be noticed in the proportion as I ought to be.*"—[The italics are mine.]

On May 5th, 1806, Farington entered in his Diary:

> Callcott remarked that I had not exhibited [at the Royal Academy that year]. I replied, "That I was growing old, and must be considered like the *ebbing tide* which while retiring touches the shore only occasionally."

Long before our time Farington and his work were almost forgotten. He did not, indeed, come into his rightful "proportion" until the Diary was published in the *Morning Post*. From the first day (January 23, 1922) of its appearance in that newspaper the Diary steadily and surely won favour, and Farington's fame to-day extends far beyond the boundaries of his native land. In the present Volume will be found a few of the innumerable letters and other references relating to the Diary that came to the Editor of the *Morning Post* from all sorts and conditions of people, and the consensus of the opinion expressed is that Farington

will in future rank with Samuel Pepys and John Evelyn as a chronicler of the sayings and doings of the eminent men and women and the stirring events of a later and momentous period in history.

Farington knew almost every eminent man and woman of his time. In after-dinner talks across the walnuts and the wine at town or country mansion, club, or coffee-house, he heard and recorded many important and curious things. In his Diary vivid descriptions are given of men who led the revolutionary movement in France. Marat and Brissot are set clearly before us, Mirabeau's meeting with Edmund Burke is delightfully droll, and there is nothing finer of their kind in literature than the stories of the death of Burke's son Richard, and the great statesman's relations with his wife: "My dear Jane." Farington and others give, from personal observation, remarkable word-pictures of Napoleon in his heyday and eclipse. Josephine's opinion of the Emperor, as expressed to an English lady, finds a place, as do many tragic tales of the suffering in France in 1793 and onward. The difference in the character of Wellington and Blücher is aptly illustrated by incidents during the war and shortly before the Allies entered Paris in 1815, and there are numerous personal reminiscences of Nelson, Howe, Hood, and other naval commanders.

Politicians figure prominently in the Diary. We learn what the King thought of Chatham's writing, are told of Pitt's eloquence, that the reporters of the House of Commons refused to report his War Minister's speeches; the amours of Charles Fox are delicately referred to, and we learn much about his association with the democratic movements begotten of the French Revolution.

Literature is fully represented. Dr. Johnson was dead before Farington began his Diary, but pleasant memories of the "great Cham" are evoked in its pages. There is a charming description of Mr. and Mrs. Piozzi's home and life at Streatham, also of Lord Orford's treasures at Strawberry Hill, which Pope called "a Gothic Vatican of Greece and Rome." The fifth Earl of Chesterfield's opinion of Wordsworth's poetry is bluntly expressed. We learn that Wordsworth thought little of Sir Walter Scott's romances, and Farington's account of Coleridge's glib and fatiguing talk is, as Mr. Wilfred Whitten says, curiously confirmative of some of the well-known impressions of Lamb, Hazlitt and Carlyle!

Sheridan, Byron and Anacreon (Tom) Moore also have a place in the Diary, and Boswell's *obiter dicta* occupy considerable space. Mrs. Siddons explains why William Combe, author of "The Tours of Dr. Syntax," thought her "penurious in the extreme"; her intimacy with Sir Thomas Lawrence is discussed; Hoppner says Mrs. Jordan afforded very little entertainment in company, and that Jack Banister was an amusing mimic, but "in understanding an ordinary man." Sir Joshua Reynolds and Gainsborough are the subjects of many valuable entries; and important questions are settled with regard to the latter's wife and his picture of the "Blue Boy," which is now in America. Mention of

that country reminds one that there is much to interest Americans in the Diary. Benjamin West, Copley, his son (the future Lord Lyndhurst) and Robert Fulton, the inventor of the first submarine, all of them Americans, figure in it prominently, and there are notable references to the States both before and after the War of Independence.

In the *Saturday Review* for April 29th, 1922, Mr. D. S. MacColl gives an admirable summary of the art interest of the Diary. He says:

> "The Diary of Joseph Farington, in the *Morning Post*, gives us fascinating glimpses from within of the Royal Academy on the eve of the Nineteenth Century. We can trace, for example, the appearance and progress of Turner; his crucial decision to give no more lessons (at five shillings apiece); his description of his manner of working (anyhow, so as to arrive at his idea and avoid mannerism); notes of bystanders on the neck-and-neck race between him and Girtin. On the other hand are those intrigues to which all societies are subject; anxieties, also, more particularly about Royal favour. The Academy was still very much the King's Academy, and Benjamin West, the President, being an American, incurred suspicion as a possible *democrat* (translate Bolshevik), a member of the party that approved the American and French Revolutions. George III., by the way, who has borne a poor reputation as an art-critic, seems to have had pretty shrewd views on architecture; but his poor head began to give trouble in 1800, and he threw Sir William Beechey's portrait of him out of the window because the Prince of Wales had been included."

Apart from the Diary, which dates from July 13th, 1793, to December 30th, 1821, there is a large number of letters, and small notebooks containing all sorts of scraps and fragments, *mémoires pour servir*, in their place and way. The most readable parts of these little volumes contain records made during Farington's sketching excursions. One entry may be given. On July 20th, 1792—the year before the Diary began—he dined with Mr. Riddle at Friars Carse, near Dumfries. Robert Burns also was a guest. Here is how he appeared to Farington:

> "Mr. Burns, the Scottish Poet. At present an Exciseman in Dumfries, on £70 a year. He is married, and has a family. He is a middle-sized man, black-complexioned, and his general appearance that of a tradesman or mechanic. He has a strong expressive manner of delivering himself in conversation. He is not acquainted with the Latin language. His father was a gardener in Ayrshire."

The above bald statement does not adequately present the varied interest of the Diary. Few things escaped Farington's eyes, and his ears were ever open to what was well worth hearing. Goldsmith's Vicar was as a child in knowledge compared with Farington. We wonder why the latter's handsome head held the half he knew; and wonder still more how he, single-handed, found time in his otherwise busy life to

write with meticulous care the human and historical documents that make the Diary invaluable for all time. He is not content with recording after-dinner talks across the walnuts and the wine. At every public or private dinner that Farington attended, howsoever unimportant, he drew a plan of the table, round or square or oblong, and wrote down the name, and position of each one of the party. Only those, indeed, who have seen the original volumes of the Diary can realize its importance and the genius of Joseph Farington.

A word should be said about the rediscovery of the Diary. Many people have asked for this information. Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, the well-known auctioneers (who occupy the house in Leicester Square where Sir Joshua Reynolds lived and worked), were called to see the property of the late Miss M. L. E. Tyrwhitt, of Northwood Lodge, Wallington, Surrey, and found, among other things, said Mr. Archer, one of the partners, the silver plate presented by the Royal Academy to Farington, as well as a large number of his drawings. The Diary was found by Mr. Archer in a mahogany case stored in a lumber attic, and on November 28th last year the firm invited several people to see the Diary and its tributary notebooks. A member of the *Morning Post* staff was the first to call next day, and after a cursory examination of a few entries, satisfied himself that the Volumes were of more than ordinary importance, and at his suggestion the sale was postponed for three weeks so that a more careful study of the contents might be made. This he was permitted to do, and on the strength of the knowledge gained he advised Mr. H. A. Gwynne, Editor of the *Morning Post*, to buy the Diary for publication. At the dispersal of the Collection on December 9th there were in attendance representatives of the Royal Academy, and some of the Public Galleries, as well as of publishers and newspapers. The bidding began at 60 guineas, and the Collection was knocked down to the *Morning Post* at 110 guineas.

The first intention was to publish the Diary daily in the *Morning Post* for six weeks, but its success exceeded the anticipation of almost everyone. Large numbers of the public asked for its continuation, and it is still appearing in serial form with growing popularity. The entries in this Volume, which range from July 13th, 1793, to August 24th, 1802, include new matter, and the annotations have been considerably increased. Farington's spelling and punctuation are preserved throughout except in the case of *poeple*, which is given in the ordinary form.

Farington was a singularly handsome man, as will be seen by the frontispiece reproduced through the courtesy of M. Charles Brunner, of Paris, who owned the original portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence, now in the National Gallery, Buenos Aires. Thanks also are due to the correspondents whose letters add so much to the interest of the Diary. At the end of the Volume there are brief references to the Farington family and an index by Mr. T. P. Greig.

Morning Post,
September 19th, 1922.

Origin and Purpose

Note by the Author

[The following note by the author makes known the origin and purpose of his Diary:

My Executors will find many papers and letters of a private nature, also BOOKS *in which I have kept a* DIARY. *In what relates to the former I trust to their delicacy. The* DIARY'S *I direct shall be given to my Brother, Richard Atherton Farington, who will find leisure to look into them if He be so disposed to do. My desire is that He should read them regularly through, and as he proceeds in so doing I trust to His judgment, delicacy, and Honour that He will* EXPUNGE SUCH PASSAGES *or* ACCOUNTS OF CIRCUMSTANCES *which are of too* PRIVATE AND PERSONAL A NATURE TO BE SEEN BY ANY OTHER EYE *than* HIS TO WHOM I CONFIDE THIS TRUST, *and by my Brothers,* HENRY FARINGTON *and the* REVD. ROBERT FARINGTON, *provided* THEY SHOULD HAPPEN TO BE WITH HIM DURING HIS INSPECTION OF THESE DIARIES. *Having agreeably to my desire expunged every passage or relation of circumstances such as in His judgment and belief I would not have seen and would only have entrusted to Him, He may, if the contents shall not appear on the whole too trifling to be worth a second inspection and perusal, keep them in his possession for that purpose. The Diaries were written for my amusement, and much of them to assist my recollection in matters in which I was engaged, or to enable me to reconsider opinions given, and thereby to strengthen my own judgment. Much also I was induced to put down in writing as being curious Anecdote and useful to the Biographer. It will be seen by the great proportion of trifling detail contained in them that they were written for myself only, and it was long my intention to destroy them before my decease, should it please God to give me time to see my fast approaching end, but on further consideration, being happily so situated with respect to my family as to have near relatives in whom I could place all confidence, I have made this disposition respecting my Diaries.*

My Executors will find small manuscript Diaries written by me for other purposes; these also I direct shall be placed in the hands of my Brother, Richard Atherton Farington, with my desire that He will shew the same discretion with respect to them that I have enjoined him regarding the large Diaries.

I further direct that my Brother, Richard Farington, shall take the CABINETS *on* STANDS *and others in which my manuscript books are arranged for the purpose of conveying them and keeping them together.—April Seventeenth, one Thousand eight Hundred nine. Jos: Farington.*]

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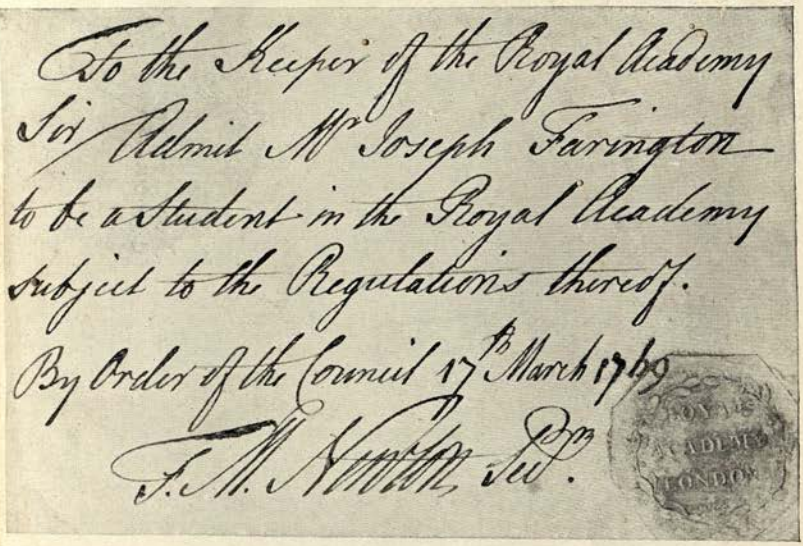
To the Keeper of the Royal Academy
Sir Admit Mr Joseph Farington
to be a Student in the Royal Academy
subject to the Regulations thereof.
By Order of the Council 17th March 1769
J. M. Newton Sec.

The family of Goubon, by Rubens, against a pillar in the choir.
Drawn by Farington while in Antwerp in the Autumn of 1793.

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THE FARINGTON DIARY

CHAPTER I

1793

Horace Walpole and the Piozzis

Saturday, July 13.—Went early this morning in company with Mr. George Dance [R.A., the Architect and portrait draughtsman], and Mr. Samuel Lysons, [eminent antiquary], of the Temple, to Lord Orford's at Strawberry Hill, where we breakfasted with his Lordship. In the forenoon Mr. George Dance made a drawing of his Lordship's profile, an excellent resemblance. Lord Orford [Horace Walpole] is now in his seventy-sixth year, infirm in his body, but lively and attentive in mind. He went into the different apartments with us and we were very much pleased with the singularity of the appearance of them, as well as with a variety of curios and valuable miniatures, some larger pictures, and sundry articles, particularly with a silver bell enriched with carving by Benvenuto Cellini.*

Mr. Berry and his two daughters [Mary and Agnes] came to dinner at 4 o'clock. They are near neighbours to Lord Orford, and reside in a house in which the late Mrs. Clive, the actress, dwelt. It belongs to Lord Orford, who gave it to Mrs. Clive during the latter part of her life, and since her death to Mr. Berry to be a country house for him and his daughters.†

The Misses Berry are esteemed very accomplished women, and have been twice in Italy. They are handsome in their persons, and the eldest in particular has an interesting and engaging manner. She appears to be 2 or 3 and thirty. Indifferent health is expressed in her countenance. These Ladies are the great nieces of a Mr. Ferguson, a merchant in the City who died some years ago leaving a very large fortune, which he is said to have intended for his eldest nephew, Mr. Berry, but bequeathed him only £400 a year, and made Mr. Berry's younger brother heir to the bulk of his property, who with proper feeling

* Pope called the house at Strawberry Hill "A Gothic Vatican of Greece and Rome." The bell, ascribed to Cellini, was bought in at £252 in the Strawberry Hill sale, 1842.

† So that the Earl, then a very old man, could enjoy their society, "without the *ridicule* or the trouble of marriage," to use Mary's phrase. John Taylor, an editor of the *Morning Post*, says that after Kitty Clive's death Lord Orford "transferred his partiality to one of the accomplished Miss Berrys, and offered to marry her, that he might leave her a fortune and a title."

settled £600 or £1,000 a year on his elder brother in consideration of his disappointment. The cause of Mr. Ferguson disinheriting Mr. Berry was his having married a very amiable woman [a distant cousin of his own], the mother of the Misses Berry.*

While Lord Orford was sitting to Mr. [George] Dance the conversation naturally enough turned on hereditary personal resemblance. His Lordship carried his opinion much farther, and was decidedly of opinion that even habits and affectations frequently descend. The Cavendish family is a striking instance. A peculiar awkwardness of gait is invariably seen in them, and he noticed its having passed to a collateral branch, in the instance of Mr. Walpole, his cousin, eldest son of Lord Walpole, whose Mother is Aunt to the present Duke of Devonshire. He insisted that if through a window he only saw the legs of Mr. Walpole in motion he should say he was a Cavendish. That affectations descend he produced a strong proof in Miss Hotham daughter of Lady Dorothy Hotham. . . . Her Mother was affected in an extraordinary degree. But the likeness of Miss Hotham to her Mother in this respect could not be the effect of imitation, as she went from home an infant and was brought up by her [grand aunt, the Countess of Suffolk], a lady of the most simple manners.†

July 14.—Mr. Dance having only Saturdays and Sundays to command, owing to his business in the City of Architect and Surveyor to the Corporation, my Mother and Wife sat to him this day for their profiles, which he executed with his usual success. . . .

July 15.—Busily employed in forwarding the examples for the publication of views of the Thames, &c. Went to the Shakespeare Gallery, where I met Mr. Bulmer, the Printer, who informed me he had recommenced printing the first volume of the Thames after a very long cessation, and that it will now go on uninterruptedly, as Mr. Coombe [author of "The Three Tours of Dr. Syntax"] has promised to supply him with manuscript as wanted. . . .

* Portraits of Mary and Agnes Berry by Zoffany belong to the present Viscount Novar who is related to the Berrys.

† Lady Dorothy Hotham was the wife of Sir Charles Hotham and daughter of Sir John Hobart, first Earl of Buckingham, who was brother to the Countess of Suffolk. The Countess adopted and brought up both Lady Dorothy and her daughter, Miss Hotham.

Henrietta Howard, Countess of Suffolk, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Hobart, was born in 1681 and married, when "very young," Charles Howard, third son of the fifth Earl of Suffolk. Poverty caused the couple to go to Hanover in order to win the favour of the future sovereigns of England, and on one occasion while in that city Mrs. Howard had to sell her hair "to pay for a dinner for the Ministry."

On the accession of George I. Mr. Howard was made groom of the bedchamber to the Queen and Mrs. Howard was appointed a bedchamber woman to the Princess of Wales. Mrs. Howard, amiable, and sweet-tempered, soon became popular at Court, particularly with the Prince of Wales; indeed, Horace Walpole, who disliked the Prince, hinted that their intimacy was not altogether platonic, and the Dictionary of National Biography declares that she was "the Mistress to George II.," who quieted "Howard with an annuity of £1,200" and installed his wife in St. James's Palace as his Lady favourite. Nevertheless, eminent people of the period continued to seek her society. She inspired Pope's well-known verses "On a Lady at Court," Lord Peterborough's "I said to my heart between sleeping and waking," and Walpole describes her "As of just height, well made, extremely fair, with the finest light brown hair."

In 1731 Mr. Howard succeeded to the Suffolk earldom, and after his death his widow married in 1735 the Hon. George Berkeley, with whom she lived happily until he died in 1747. Her correspondence was considerable and most interesting. In 1824 were published two volumes, edited by John Wilson Croker, entitled "Letters to and from Henrietta, Countess of Suffolk, and her second husband, the Hon. George Berkeley, from 1712 to 1767." Pope, Swift, Gay, Peterborough, Pitt, Chesterfield, Earl Bathurst and Horace Walpole were among her correspondents. She died on July 26th, 1767, "in comparative poverty."

Photo by Emery Walker.

HORACE WALPOLE, EARL OF ORFORD.
From the portrait by George Dance.

[*To face p.* 2.

July 17.—Sir Jos. Banks is to call on me with him [Mr. Lysons]; and to engage Mr. Gibbon [the historian], who is on a visit to Lord Sheffield, to sit to Mr. Dance.

Breakfasted with Mr. Dance and compared my views of Blenheim with his edition of Campbell's "Vitruvius," in which I find some variations in the decorations from the present state of the building. Probably though originally designed, some decorations which were found in Campbell* were never executed. Mr. Dance made a remarkable likeness a profile of Mr. Lysons.

July 20.—Went with [G.] Dance and Lysons to breakfast at Mr. Piozzi's, at Streatham—Mr. Dance made drawings of Mr. and Mrs. Piozzi [Thrale, friend of Dr. Johnson and author of "Anecdotes" about him]. In the Library at Streatham are ¾ portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds, of Lord Sandys, Lord Westcote, Mr. Murphy, Dr. Goldsmith, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Robert Chambers (Judge in Bengal), Mr. Garrick, Mr. Thrale, Mr. Barretti, Dr. Burney [brother of Fanny Burney, author of "Evelina"], Mr. Burke, and Dr. Johnson. Over the chimneypiece whole length portraits of Mrs. Piozzi and her eldest daughter, Miss Thrale ["Queenie," who became Viscountess Keith]. Mr. Piozzi obligingly played on the pianoforte and sung in a charming taste. He is a very obliging, unaffected man, and as much English as a foreigner can be in manner and way of thinking. He and Mrs. Piozzi are nearly of the same age, somewhere about fifty. Miss Hamit Lee, authoress of a novel called "Errors of Innocence," was on a visit to them. The youngest Miss Thrale is also with them.

July 21.—Went with Mrs. Farington and Mr. Lysons by Putney and East Sheen and through Richmond Park, to the Star and Garter to breakfast. Went on to Strawberry Hill. Lord Orford showed us the house, which we had sufficient time to view at our leisure. We saw the small room in which are Lady Di Beauclerk's† designs for Lord Orford's play of the Mysterious Mother—also his China Closet, neither of which are shown but seldom. Lord Orford has the best picture of Paul Brils I have seen. We dined at 5, and in the afternoon Mr. Berry and the Miss Berrys came.

Lord Orford mentioned that at Richmond and in the neighbourhood there are a great number of French emigrants, many of them of high fashion. That party spirit rages among them, some being Royalists, others as they call themselves, Constitutionalists, which makes it necessary to be cautious not to assemble them together, though they labour under the common grievance of being expelled from their native country. [This was in the time of the French Revolution.]

July 23.—Mrs. Piozzi received from Cadell, the Bookseller, £150 for the Manuscript of her Anecdotes of Dr. Johnson, and £500 for her

* Colin Campbell was one of the leading architects of his day.

† Lady Di's work was much praised in her lifetime. She was the wife of Topham Beauclerk, the well-known wit.

Letters from Italy. Cadell lost by the publication. Mrs. Piozzi subscribed 2 guineas towards the monument proposed to be erected to the memory of Johnson.

Lord Camden a man of singular bad temper in his family. Peevish in particular to his daughters.

Judge Blackstone, a man of unpleasant manners.

July 25.—Bacon [R.A.] received from the Treasury £6,000 for his monument of Lord Chatham. Nollekens offered a design during the administration of Lord North for a monument to be erected to the memory of the three Captains killed on the 12th of April, fighting under Lord Rodney, which he estimated at £4,500. Dance, during the administration of Lord Shelburne [after consulting Banks, R.A.], estimated the design at £3,500. The monument was not determined on till the administration of Mr. Pitt, when with some alterations, at an estimate given in by Bacon and Wilton, Nollekens' design was adopted at £4,000.

Dr. French Lawrence,* of the Commons, who had a principal share in composing the Rolliad,† a satirical poem, and two of the probationary odes, is Son of a Jeweller at Bath, where his Mother now keeps a boarding house.

* Lawrence was also Chancellor of the Diocese of Oxford and Judge of Admiralty for the Cinque Ports. He died in 1807.

† The Rolliad appeared (1784-5) "before the French Revolution had raised greater issues and stirred men's souls to their uttermost depths."

Mr. Charles Brunner, of 11, Rue Royale, Paris, congratulates the *Morning Post* on its enterprise in securing the Farington Diary. Its publication interests him particularly, owing to the fact that he once possessed Farington's portrait painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and sold it to the Art Gallery of Buenos Aires. Mr. Brunner also sent us a photograph of the picture, which forms the frontispiece of this volume. The portrait, exhibited in the Royal Academy of 1808, shows the author of the Diary in his sixtieth year. The face is strong and handsome, and the figure, at three-quarter length, is shown turned to the right, and a drawing rests in the hands. To judge from the photograph, the original must be an excellent piece of portraiture.

Lawrence produced an earlier portrait of Farington which, when seen at the Academy in 1796, Anthony Pasquin praised as an admirable likeness. In an entry in the Diary under May 7, 1794, we read, "This morning I sat to Lawrence, when he drew my portrait with black chalk on the canvas, which employed him near two hours. He did not use colours to-day.—This is his mode of beginning."

CHAPTER II

1793

Burke and Mirabeau

July 28.—Woodmason has been disappointed in Ireland. The pictures which were painted for him for an Irish edition of Shakespeare have not been understood, or relished, by the people of Dublin. The work is stopped at present, and probably will not be revived. It is supposed he will lose about £3,000 by the speculation. . . .

When Lord Thurlow proposed to build a house at Norwood, near Dulwich, he told Holland, the architect, he did not mean to exceed £6,000. Holland, by management and Lord Thurlow's inattention, increased the plan so as to make up the whole charge about £18,000—the building into the bargain ill executed. An arbitration was settled, and George Dance and Samuel Wyatt determined that Holland should refund to Lord Thurlow £—— (the sum is not given).

August 8.—About 55,000 pipes of port wine were imported into England last year (1792). The greatest quantity ever known. The Port Houses are not responsible for wine when shipped; it then becomes the care of those merchants who have ordered the wine.

September 15.—Called on Lawrence [R.A.]. . . . Sir Gilbert Eliott [afterwards Lord Minto], told Lawrence that he was at school or an Academy with the celebrated Mirabeau. Sir Gilbert introduced him when he visited England to Mr. Burke. It was very singular to see Mirabeau and Burke in controversy. Mirabeau could speak little English, Burke French imperfectly. Yet these celebrated men argued with as much earnestness and continuation as if they had been speaking a language common to both. Mirabeau was astonished at the eloquence and force with which Burke expressed his meaning, though he could only do it by uniting words of different languages. While Mirabeau was in England Sir Gilbert was often called upon to get him out of scrapes, into which his irregularities had forced him. Sir Gilbert lost 4 or 500 pounds by him.

October 5.—Storace [the famous composer] sold the Song called Captivity to Dall, the music seller, at the corner of Holles-street and Cavendish-square, for £50, and in 6 weeks Dall sold 2,600 of them for 1 shilling apiece. The Captivity of the Queen of France, the subject. [See later entries.]

October 6.—Met [James] Boswell [Dr. Johnson's biographer], who, I think, is much altered for the worse in appearance.

October 8.—Notice of candidates for ensuing election of two Associates at the Royal Academy. The election to be on Monday, the 4th of November. [The candidates included Gainsborough Dupont, William Beechey, Martin Shee, and John Hoppner.]

October 11.—The Prince of Wales has desired N[athaniel] Dance to paint his portrait, which has much embarrassed the latter, who is very unwilling to do it.*

October 15.—The Rev. Mr. Lysons called. I went with him at noon to Putney and Wandsworth and made drawings of that district—dined with him at 5, and returned to town. We walked through Mrs. Wood's grounds. She talks of letting her house, and asks £1,000 a year for the use of it, furniture included. Gibbon, the Historian, was born in this house. His father, a citizen of London. He [the historian] is now in a very indifferent state of health at Bath. Dr. Milman told Mr. Lysons he thought a recovery doubtful.

The Bishop of London does not keep publick days, but invites ten or a dozen of the clergy of his Diocese together, so as to take in most or all within the year. He is a Yorkshireman by birth. His father an apothecary, I think. When he was a young man he was Esquire Beadle of the University of Cambridge. He has no children, but many dependent relations.

The Prince of Wales on Sunday [the 13th, at Brighton] gave a dinner to the Officers of his Regiment and some others. He sat at the head of the table, and had three Vice-Presidents, one at the bottom and two in the centre of the table.

October 17.—Much concerned at an account in the newspaper of the death of John Hunter, the eminent Surgeon, to whom I was greatly obliged in the course of last summer for his advice, &c., on ac-

* Nathaniel Dance, R.A., elder brother of George Dance, already referred to, painted excellent portraits but resigned his seat at the Academy on November 1, 1790, on his marriage to Mrs. Dummer, who had an independent fortune of £18,000 a year. In an entry, dated June 28, Farington says:

N. Dance [R.A.] married widow of one Dummer, who bequeathed to Chamberlain, his solicitor, an estate of £6 or £7,000 per annum, besides £100,000 in hands of Accountant-General, on Mrs. Dummer's death (that is, Mrs. Dance, now about fifty). Dance gave £30,000 for an estate near Dorchester and £12,000 for one in Wiltshire, and had already saved £50,000 (? out of Mrs. D.'s life rent). [He assumed the name of Holland, was elected a member of Parliament, made a Baronet in 1800, and died in 1811.]

Dance, when he painted portraits, very diligent—rose at 4 in the morning [wrote Farington].

Mr. John J. Hammond says:

I have been particularly interested in all you publish about the Dance Family. Many years ago I had the title deeds of his [Sir Nathaniel Dance Holland's] Wiltshire property in my possession, and I made a note of Sir Nathaniel Holland's pedigree. He married Harriet, widow of Mr. Thomas Dummer and daughter of Sir Cecil Bishopp, Bart., and the Hon. Ann Boscawen, his wife, who was second daughter of the second Lord Falmouth.

The property which Sir Nathaniel Holland bought in Wiltshire was a farm occupying the whole of the little parish of Rollestone. Lady Holland's sisters were Anne, who was married to Mr. Brudenell. Their son became Lord Cardigan and father of Lord Cardigan of Crimean fame. Charlotte was married to Sir W. Maynard, Bart., Frances to Sir George Warren, and Catherine to, first, Sir Charles Cope, and, second, to Charles, 1st Lord Liverpool.

Lady Holland, to whom her husband left his property, bequeathed Rollestone to her nephew, Lord Cardigan, who sold it to the Rev. Samuel Heathcote, in whose family it continued until about 1898, when part was sold to the War Office and the remainder in lots. There was no mansion at Rollestone, nothing more than a charming old-fashioned farmhouse.

count of an incested tumour on my back, which he removed. Mr. Hunter was in the Council Room at St. George's Hospital and was suddenly taken ill, and being carried home in a closed chair expired about two o'clock. He mentioned to me once that he had some obstruction or complaint about his heart which he was well assured would cause his death suddenly at some period.

October 18.—Called on Humphrey (R.A.) at his new lodging, No. 13, Old Bond-street, for which he is to pay 200 guineas a year.

Hamilton [R.A.] spoke of the ensuing election, and thinks Beechey should be one, to which I agreed. He is also anxious that Lawrence should be secured for an Academician's place in February next. I told him Lawrence should have one of my votes.

Paul Sandby [R.A.] has given the place of Under Drawing Master at Woolwich to Barney, a young man who is married, and to whom it is most desirable, as he was on the point of going to Birmingham from want of sufficient employ in London.

CHAPTER III

1793

Marat and R.A. Election

October 26.—Hamilton [R.A.] was well acquainted with Marat [who was killed in his bath by Charlotte Corday], and with Brissot [also a revolutionary leader: he was guillotined], when they were in England [in 1775]. Hamilton studied under Zucchi [A.R.A.], to whose house Marat came in the most familiar manner, a knife and fork being laid for him every day. He borrowed from Zucchi at different times about £500, which he could not repay. He professed himself a physician, and cured Bonomi, the architect, of severe complaints twice or three times. He had an original way of thinking in his professional capacity, as was observed by the apothecary who made up the medicines, and acted against common rules. He was a little man, about the size of Cosway, the painter, slender but well made. Of a yellow aspect, and had a quick eye. He had a great deal of motion, seldom keeping his body or limbs still. He was thin, discontented, and abused the establishments which existed. This was about 18 years ago, when Marat appeared about 40 years of age. Zucchi at that time courted Angelica Kauffman, the artist [a foundation member of the Royal Academy], and frequently took Marat with him in the evenings, when he went to visit her.

Lawrence, R.A., allows his Father for the support of his family near £300 a year. He pays for his own lodgings in Bond-street 200 guineas a year. His price for portraits is 40 guineas for a three-quarter, 80 guineas for a half-length, and 160 guineas for a whole-length.

October 28.—At noon C. and J. Offley left town with me. We stopped some time at Twickenham, where I crossed the water and made a drawing. Went to Kingston, then Teddington, 3 miles, to dinner. The tide rises at Twickenham about 1 foot and a half in common tides. An old boatman at the Ferry gave me this account. He said the difference between the rising of the tide at Twickenham and Teddington is about 1 foot. The tide, he said, seldom reached Kingston.

Hampton Village

October 29.—From Hampton Court we proceeded on the Surrey side of the River, and keeping close to it, to Hampton, a mile farther.

The late Mr. Garricks House & Temple &c., make a very pleasing assemblage. Of these I made a sketch.—Immediately beyond Mr. Garricks is the Town of Hampton, a straggling, ill-built, exposed village; which is a very unpleasing contrast to the sheltered, secluded & elegant appearance of Mr., now Mrs. Garricks villa.—Opposite to Hampton is a large Plain or Common called Moulsey Hurst [now Hurst Park race-course]. This we passed over, and went on towards Sunbury. On the side of the River we were now upon there are no Houses but at a considerable distance, but we commanded the whole line built on the opposite Bank.

A little short of Sunbury is a very large Brick House, with stone decorations. It formerly belonged to Lord Demsets family, & was lately purchased with 100 Acres of Land included for £12000, from a Mrs. —— by Mr. Richardson, a gentleman who made a fortune in the East Indies.—Sunbury makes a pretty appearance from hence, but the view altogether is very flat.—Extensive common, or waste ground, continuing on the Surrey side the River. We proceeded on to Walton Bridge, or rather Bridges, there being two distinct from each other. On the Surrey side Lord Tankerville has a villa, and pleasant grounds, which come up to the Bridge, and are only separated from the Park of Oatlands by the High road leading to the Bridge. At the end of the Bridge, on the other side the River, is a single good-looking White House which belongs to a Merchant of London.

A Historic House

The Park of Oatlands rises considerably above the flat country through which the River passes, and is very well wooded. The House is not seen from this part, being situated more than a mile from the Bridge and hidden by trees. The Duchess of York resides here almost constantly during the Dukes absence with the Army in Flanders.—The Park was open to all the neighbours formerly to ride or walk in, but the Duke has refused this indulgence.

October 30.—Rode to St. George's Hill, about 1 mile and half from Walton Bridge at the back of Oatlands Park.—Sr. Henry Fletchers has a House and grounds at the end of Walton. It was formerly Col[l]. Stevensons. It joins Oatlands Park. St. Georges Hill is a considerable rising in a rude and coarse Heath. From this situation there is a most extensive command of the country on every side. St. Anns Hill—Coopers Hill—Windsor,—and sweeping round also Hampton Court, Richmond Hill, (which intersepts St. Pauls so that it cannot be seen)—come into the view.—But the foreground of this Landscape being barren & brown Heath it is only for an extensive command of distance that it can be pleasing.—From St. Georges Hill we descended to that gate of Oatlands Park which is placed on the Weybridge side. We should not have been admitted, so strict are the orders, but by

enquiring for Mr. Duncan, the gardener. On my applying to him, He readily offered to walk along the Terrace with us.

I have seen few situations more beautiful than the line of ground which is called the Terrace, and great taste has been shewn in what now has been done by the hand of Art. A large piece of made water, broad as a fine River, is directed in such a way as to appear to be a part of the Thames although it has no connexion with it. Above the two ends, where it is lost in wood, the real River appears over the trees, and the imagination readily connects them. In the distance St. Anns Hill, Coopers Hill, & Windsor are distinct objects on one side; on the other side Walton double Bridge, Lord Tankervilles, Sunbury, Harrow, & Highgate.

Where Caesar crossed the River

Immediately below the Terrace is an extensive flat country, which is only seen in small proportions, as the Park is well wooded. The water in the Park is about three-quarters of a mile long, and was laid out by the present Duke of Newcastle, who had no assistance in designing it. A lofty and well designed Temple is erected on the Terrace, but is not finished, which is to be lamented as it would make a fine & proper object in this situation, and the view from it most beautiful & extensive. The Duke of York proposed to finish it since He purchased this place from the Duke of Newcastle, but was told by Mr. Holland, the Architect, that it must be taken down & rebuilt as it would not be safe to trust to it as it now is. To an inexperienced man it appears both solid & sound.—The House at Oatlands* makes not appearance equal to the scenery about it, but being in a great measure hidden among trees, it does not become an object of much notice.

Just below the Park the Thames makes a bold sweep, and the point of the angle is called *Cowey Stakes;* this is the place where Julius Cæsar forded the River.—It may be half a mile above Walton Bridge. The village of Hawforth is on the opposite side of the Plain.

A Wonderful Grotto

The Park at Oatlands is about 3 miles round. The long way of it is from Walton to Weybridge, which is about a mile & half.—The Duke of York purchased Oatlands from the Duke of Newcastle abt. 5 years ago. He became Lord of the Manor of Weybridge, and some estate is united to it.—The Duke of Newcastle had a grotto† made which is much admired for the beauty of the workmanship and exactness of the imitation. Before it is a small basin of water. The whole is inclosed by Trees which make the situation secluded. The grotto

* Oatlands House (now a hotel) was built in 1794 on the site of the Henry VIII. Palace, which was destroyed in the Civil War.

† The Grotto still exists, and so does the cemetery where the Duchess of York (*d.* 1820) buried her pet dogs and monkey. [See entry for June 8th, 1794.]

contains 2 small rooms, and a bathing room, on the ground floor besides passages, and one large room above. All finished in character, with imitations of Icicles, and Shell work. The stones of which the grotto is composed were brought from Bath & Cirencester. The Spar of which the Icicles are composed, from Derbyshire. The whole was put together by a man of the name of Lane & his son.—They were common masons by trade, and lived at Westbury in Wiltshire. They were constantly employed six years about it. The Duchess of York in the course of last summer breakfasted & dined in the Grotto very often.—I made a sketch from the Terrace looking towards Walton Bridge.—Mr. Duncan [a Scotsman] refused to accept anything for the civility He had shewn us, and in every respect appeared a man of a superior kind considering his profession.—We returned to Walton. We were much imposed on by the Landlord, who charged everything at the dearest rate.

October 31.—At Kingston our Bill for three gentlemen, 3 Horses, and a servant, for dinner, tea, and breakfast, was £2 1s. Duke's Head, Beds charged; at Walton Bridge, for the same £2 2s. At the Swan at Chertsey, with better accommodation, £1 18s. At the Castle at Windsor, £2 18s. On the whole the expence at Windsor exceeded that of the other places by about ten shillings.

November 1.—At Mr. Davenports, I found a letter from Mr. Coombes [William Combe—"Dr. Syntax"—who supplied the letter-press to accompany Farington's drawings of the Thames], who recommends to me to make a view of Culham [about two miles below Henley], as it may induce a certain set of subscribers.—Culham, is now the property of Mr. West, a Brother of Lord Delawarr, who married a co-heiress. The other sister married young Mr. Powis of Hardwick, who sold to Mr. West his share of Culham. The Marquiss of Blandford has rented the place. At present Mr. Law, one of the Sons of the late Bishop of Carlisle, and who made a fortune in India, rents it.—Mr. Law, married a daughter of the Archbishop of York (Dr. Markham).

November 2.—Many clergymen have passed through Henley to Oxford and back within two or three days. On October 31st an election came on of a Poetry Professor. Mr. Hurdis, of Magdalen College, author of a Poem called the Village Curate, was opposed by Mr. Kett, of Trinity College, who lately read the Bampton Lectures. The number of votes were:

For Mr. Hurdis	201
For Mr. Kett	180
	21

November 3.—We put up at Mrs. Daniell's at the Swan [Chertsey]*, where we were before. This evening Mrs. Daniell brought me

* Abraham Cowley, the poet, spent the last two years of his life at Porch House, now Cowley House, Chertsey.

a copy of a letter from her son in India, whose tour in that country in company with his Uncle has been more extensive than that of any European artist's at least.*

November 4.—This morning I read in the paper an account of the death of Mr. Jacob More, [a Scottish] Landscape Painter, who died lately at Rome. He went to Italy I think in the year 1771 [it was in 1773].

November 5.—More, the Landscape Painter, had accumulated a fortune of £7,000. Part of this was made by buying and selling pictures. He left Mr. Jenkins, of Rome, Sir James Wright, and Mr. Cooper the Drawing Master, of Charles-street, St. James's-square, his Executors.

I was informed at Chertsey that Mr. [Charles James] Fox and Mrs. Armstead pass a great deal of their time at St. Anne's Hill [see later entry]. Mrs. Armstead is described to be a very agreeable woman and highly accomplished, and towards fifty years of age. Mr. Fox has a natural son about nineteen years old, very like him, but unhappily he is both deaf and dumb. The young man frequently comes to St. Anne's Hill to see his father. Mr. Fox has also a daughter, a little girl of seven or eight years of age, of whom Mrs. Armstead is very fond, though not her daughter. This girl is cross-eyed, otherwise pretty.

I dined with the Offleys at the Percy Coffee House†, where George Dance called on me to go to Somerest House, a Reception of Sir Francis Bourgeois [R.A.] and Mr. Smirke being fixed for this evening. Also the election of two Associates. There were twenty-five Academicians present, including the new Members. On the first ballot for Associates Hoppner got 13 votes, Beechey 13, Gainsborough Dupont 3, Hickel 1, and Malton 1. On the second ballot Beechey had 13, Hoppner 12. On the first Ballot to fill the second vacancy Hoppner 23, Dupont 4, Graham 1, Hickel 1, Malton 1. On the second ballot Hoppner 23, Dupont 4. Messrs. Beechey and Hoppner were returned duly elected.

The President read the answer of the Lords of the Treasury relative to artists being allowed to bring their own work home duty free. The Lords of the Treasury have granted it. Three out of four of the Senior Council of the Royal Academy for the time being, are to inspect at the Custom House, the productions of the artists and to vouch for their appearing to be what he declares them, *his own works*. It being expressed that *British subjects* should enjoy this privilege, Mr. Loutherburgh properly remarked that it ought to be extended to all foreigners, *Members of the Royal Academy*. This immediately was concurred in by the Assembly, and will be mentioned to the Heads of the Treasury.

* Then follows a long, interesting description of his travels. Daniell engraved the plates for five of the six volumes of his uncle's "Oriental Scenery." The nephew himself produced "A Picturesque Voyage to India" and "Voyage Round Great Britain." Both uncle and nephew were elected Royal Academicians, an honour which will "always remain one of the enigmas of the early days of the Institution." Their work had little artistic excellence

† In Rathbone Place, Oxford Street. This tavern, which no longer exists, was the meeting-place of Thomas Byerley and Joseph Clinton Robertson, author of the "Percy Anecdotes," a name taken from the Coffee House, not from the "Percy Reliques" as supposed at the time of publication, 1820. The title page bears the names, Sholto and Ruben Percy, assumed by Byerley and Robertson.

Royal Academy, Somerset Place
4th November 1783

Sir

I have the pleasure to acquaint you that You was last Night elected one of the Associates of the Royal Academy, by the General Assembly of the Academicians; so soon as your Diploma is ready I shall inform you of it, that you may attend to sign the Obligation & to be regularly admitted.

I am Sir
Your most humble Servt
F. M. Newton R.A.
Sec.

Mr Joseph Farrington.

Mr Sheldon will give his first Lecture next Monday, at 8 o'clo:

[To face p. 13.

November 6.—Angelica Kauffman [R.A.], the paintress, made about £14,000 while she resided in England. Her application was very constant. Zucchi [also a Foreign Artist] made about £8,000 while he was in England. Angelica is about 48 years of age, Zucchi is near 70 years old. [They were afterwards married.]

Mr. Tickel, the celebrated author of the pamphlet called Anticipation [an imaginary debate in the House of Commons], published during the American War, and some beautiful pieces of poetry [He was also responsible for parts of the Rolliad], on Monday last threw himself out of a window of the attick storey in the Fount Court of Hampton Court, and dashed the back part of his head to pieces. His carriage was waiting for him at the time to bring him to the Stamp Office, where he had a place, and Mrs. Tickel, a beautiful woman,* was in the room. Distressed circumstances and an apprehension of being arrested, it is said, is the cause of this momentary phrenzy.

* His second wife. He first married Maria Linley, a sister of Mrs. Sheridan. An exquisite portrait group of Mrs. Tickell and Mrs. Sheridan by Gainsborough hangs in the Dulwich Gallery collection. Gainsborough also painted a fine portrait of Tickell, which was lent by Sir Charles Mills to the Royal Academy Exhibition in 1875.

CHAPTER IV

1793

Boswell and Dr. Johnson

November 7.—In the evening Proctor [for the third time] called on me to solicit my vote for his going to Rome with the Academy allowance of £100 a year for three years and 30 guineas to bear his expenses thither. I promised him my vote in consequence of the very ingenious models which he has at different times made and sent to the Exhibition. Artaud, Howard, and Joseph are also candidates for the appointment.

Lysons* called on me. He has been employed in Gloucestershire in making drawings of the floors of a Roman Villa discovered near Redborough.

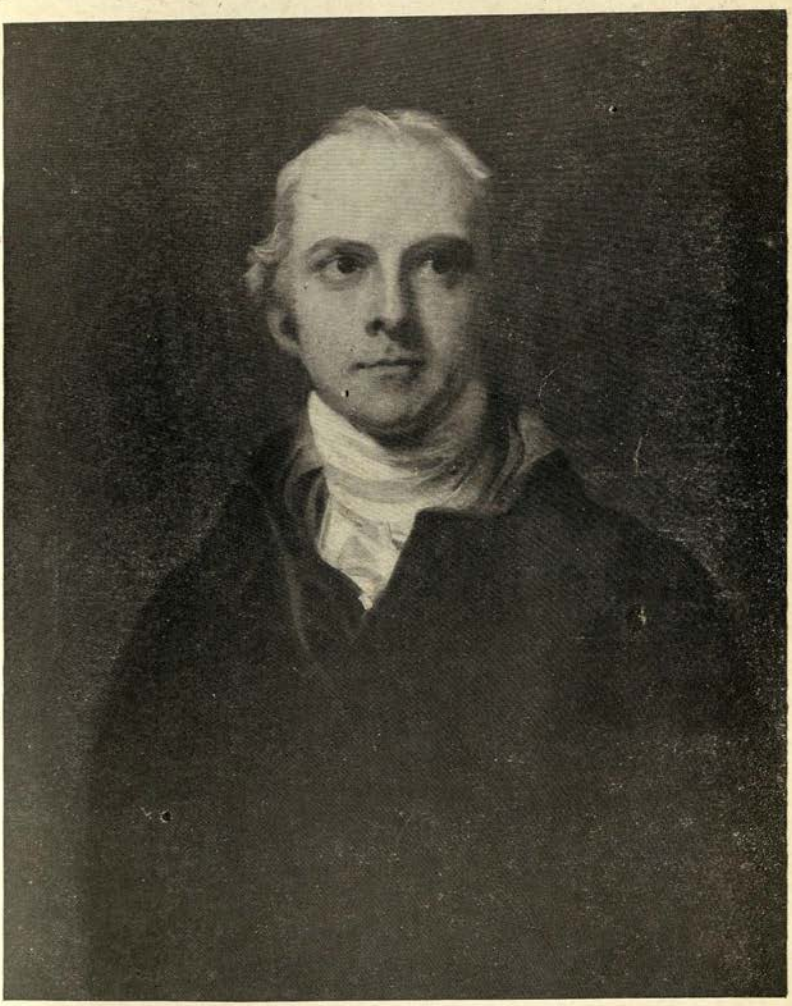
I called at the Shakespeare Gallery, and it was determined by Mr. Combe [author of " Dr. Syntax "] to finish the first volume of the History of the Thames, at Teddington, that being the highest point where the tide reaches excepting in extraordinary instances.

This being the first day of the Royal Academy Club Meeting I went there. Twenty-two members were present. Boswell told me it was not by advice of any medical friend that Dr. Johnson was induced to leave off drinking wine. A constant apprehension which he had of becoming insane made him fear the consequence of continuing the use of it. Yet he often declared he had never been known to have been intoxicated, though he said he once at College drank three bottles at a sitting.

Boswell and Humphrey proposed a small Society for the Winter to meet at each other's houses, not to exceed 8 persons. Boswell, Humphrey, myself, George Dance, Malone, and Peter were mentioned to begin with. Sir Francis Bourgeois [R.A. and founder of Dulwich Art Gallery] entered into a conversation with me relative to the ensuing election for Academicians, and seemed strongly to recommend the claims of Hoppner.

November 9.—Reinagle called on me to speak in favour of Howard [afterwards R.A. and Secretary to the Academy], a young artist who had been his pupil and now at Rome, who gained the Gold Medal given by the Royal Academy four years ago. He has been at Rome about

* Samuel Lysons, an eminent antiquary, died on June 29th, 1819, at Cirencester, six months after his election as Antiquary to the Royal Academy. His elder brother, the Rev. Daniel Lysons, curate of Putney, also was a well-known antiquary. His principal work is entitled " The Environs of London," 1792-96, and with his brother Samuel he compiled a " Magna Britannia." The volumes of newspaper cuttings, &c., collected by him are in the British Museum. He also published works on music.



SAMUEL LYSONS, THE ANTIQUARY,
Author of "Gloucestershire Antiquities," and Keeper of the Tower of London.
This portrait, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, is reproduced by permission of the owner, Mr. James Fleming, of Aldwick Grange, Bognor, Sussex.

[*To face p.* 14.

three years, and is spoken of as a very ingenious young man of gentleman-like manner. His father is a coachmaker, and resided in Wardour-street, but owing to great losses from having given credit for carriages to the Count D'Artois, Prince of Condé, &c., of the French nobility, has been made a bankrupt. The young man being thus deprived of support is in a state of necessity, and now applies for the annuity allowed by the Academy to a student. It has been recommended to Reinagle to interest himself with the Academicians for a present to be made to Howard in case Proctor or some other should succeed to the annuity. I told Reinagle that Sir William Chambers, as holding the Academy purse (being Treasurer and transacting all business of the kind with the King), would be the proper person to apply to, and that if he lent

Boswell told me it was not by advice of any medical friend that Dr Johnson was induced to leave off drinking wine. A constant apprehension that he had of becoming insane, made him fear the consequence of continuing the use of it.- yet he often wished he never had been known to have been intoxicated, though he said he once at College drank 3 bottles at a sitting.*

a favourable ear there would not be, I was convinced, any opposition on the side of the Academy to such benefit as might be proposed for Howard. Reinagle expressed himself as obliged to me, and said he would call on Sir William Chambers.

November 13.—Beechey has 30 guineas for a three-quarter portrait. Romney has the same. Beechey raised his price ten guineas after the last exhibition.

November 14.—Hamilton called on Wheatley's† affairs. A meeting of the creditors was called on Saturday last, who agreed to take the produce of the sale of the effects and to receive £50 a year from Wheatley till the remainder of the debts is paid.

* Facsimile of Farington's manuscript.

† Wheatley, R.A., son of a tailor, was born in 1747, and was one of the first students enrolled at the Academy schools. Best known by his charming "Cries of London," familiar through the colour-print reproductions of them, which realize high prices nowadays. Said to have led an irregular life and, for the last few years thereof, received frequent assistance from the Academy.

November 15.—Lysons called this morning at breakfast and showed me some of the drawings he had made of the Roman floor, composed of figures in mosaic, found at Woodchester, near Redborough, in Gloucestershire. In Count Caylus's work, published at Paris, this Floor is noticed, but a few partial pieces only had been discovered, when Lysons, with the aid of some neighbours, had the earth removed so as to show a considerable part of the floor of a principal room. Further examination will be made in the spring. That part which Lysons has explored is in a Churchyard, and the earth which covers it is about five feet deep. Many coffins and quantities of bones were removed to clear the way to the surface of the floor.

Information came from Paris last night of the death of the Duke of Orleans, who was executed at Paris on the 6th of this month. He dined at the Royal Academy, with the Prince of Wales, a few years since, at one of the great Annual Exhibition Dinners, and it happened a whole-length portrait of him painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, was placed above the seat on which he sat on the Prince's right hand. The picture is a very fine one, a whole length in an Hussar dress, and a remarkable likeness, which everybody acknowledged who then had an opportunity of comparing it with the original. The Picture was painted for the Prince of Wales, and was placed in Carlton House, till the detestable conduct of the Duke in what related to the late King of France, caused the Prince to have it taken down, and it is now in some private apartment in Carlton House. The Prince moved about the same time to have him expelled from the Je ne sais quoi Club held at the Star and Garter [in Pall-mall], which was immediately done and his name scratched out by one of the waiters. He was 50 years of age—born in 1743.

November 16.—The events which are succeeding each other in France, and which posterity will consider with horror and almost doubt of from their atrocity, are received here as the news of the day; so habituated are we by repetition, to the shocking accounts received, that the natural effect of a first emotion is weakened. The situation of the people at large seems every day to become more desperate. The complaints of want sent from the cities of Rouen and Nantes show the distress for provisions and the sufferings of the multitude.

November 20.—Mr. Wm. Hardman, of Manchester, called on me. The picture of Ruth which Opie has painted for him he much admires, but having given a commission to Opie under an idea that the picture to be painted was not to exceed 40 guineas, he was surprised at Mr. Opie's charge of 100 guineas. As I was acquainted with the extent of the commission at the time he desired me to speak to Opie on the subject, and Opie reduced his fee to 90 guineas.

CHAPTER V

1793

St. George's Chapel

November 21.—After breakfast I rode out, and passed through Highgate, by Caen Wood, to Hampstead. The ride at a moderate rate is an hour and a half [F. lived in Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.] Lord Stormont is making considerable and in respect of architectural effect strange additions to the late Lord Mansfield's house at Caen Wood. [This note is interesting at the moment in view of the proposed purchase of Ken (Caen) Wood.]

Carfax is the piece of antiquity which Lord Harcourt removed from Oxford and placed at Newnham, when a plan of improvement of the streets of Oxford required it should be taken down.

November 22.—I went to the Royal Academy Club to tea. A conversation had taken place after dinner, brought on by Mr. Tyler, as to the propriety of commemorating the 25th year of the institution of the Royal Academy. After tea the subject was renewed, and being supported by Mr. West, &c., it concluded with a motion being made by Mr. Tyler and seconded by Mr. Catton* that Mr. West, the President, be desired to call a general meeting of all the Members of the Royal Academy, to meet at the Royal Academy, on Tuesday, December 3rd, to consider whether any commemoration shall be, and if resolved on, in what manner it shall be conducted.

November 23.—The improvements and decorations of Windsor Cathedral† [St. George's Chapel] have cost £20,000, of which the King

* Charles Catton, R.A., was apprenticed to a coach-panel painter, and afterwards studied at the St. Martin's-lane Academy founded by Hogarth in 1734. It has been claimed for him that he was the first herald painter who designed the supporters of coats of arms with any resemblance to nature. Catton was coach painter to George III., and when Hogarth set up his splendid coach he decorated it with the Cyprian crest that figures at the bottom of the "Bathos." Catton exhibited mainly landscapes at the Royal Academy, of which he was a foundation member.

† The reparation of St. George's Chapel as above described was referred to in an article, in yesterday's *Morning Post* (January 26th, 1922), entitled "St. George's Chapel in Danger."

Considerable alarm has been aroused, says the writer, P.H.D., among the lovers of England's ecclesiastical architecture by the discovery that one of the masterpieces of Perpendicular art is in danger. St. George's Chapel, Windsor, ranks with the Chapel of Henry VII. at Westminster, and that of King's College, Cambridge, as one of the three most superb edifices of the Fifteenth Century in this country. It is the burial-place of Kings and Queens and Princes of the Royal House, of illustrious men of every age, statesmen, divines, soldiers, nobles; and therein hang the swords, helmets, banners, and mantles of the Knights of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, whose installation ceremonies have been performed within the august choir ever since their

has paid £13,000. For some years 59 pounds a year has been paid from the income of each of the Canons towards carrying on these improvements. Forrester, who is now executing the stained glass, since Jervais declined doing it, has an annuity for life of £200, settled on him by the King.

Remarks are made at Windsor that the President [Benjamin West, R.A.] does not go there as usual. He says it is to prevent that envy which arose from seeing him there so often and so noticed.

Wyatt* designed the decorations at Frogmore for the entertainments given by the Queen. He was paid by the Queen: but the King was so well pleased with the effect of his designs that His Majesty presented Wyatt with a watch as a mark of his Royal approbation.

November 24.—The average price of Men of War cannot be estimated as formerly at £1,000 a gun, which when fitted out completely for sea was supposed to have been the expence. If any ships cannot be supposed to come near it 74 gun ships do. The advanced price of stores of every kind has raised considerably the expence of building and fitting out ships. The Hull of a 74 gun Man of War costs about £30,000, the standing rigging about £16,000, more including masts. Hulls of ships of 100 guns are calculated at about £50,000. Hulls of Frigates of 36 guns at about £9,000.

Common shipwrights now in the merchants' yards get from 10 to 16 shillings a day, owing to the great demand for workmen; so many East and West Indiamen Frigates, &c., are now building and repairing. By the end of January next it is supposed this great demand will cease.

There are about 500 shipwrights in Dartford Yard.

George Steevens ["the Asp," as Macaulay called him], Editor of Shakespeare, is now making a collection of portraits of all persons who have been connected with the works of Shakespeare—by painting subjects taken from his works, or by having served in a literary capacity to illustrate or explain passages in any of his plays.

November 25.—Opie has bought a three-quarter picture painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, for which he gave to the Proprietors of the Polygraphic Manufactory 60 guineas. The subject a girl resting on her

first celebration on St. George's Day, 1349. It is a monument of the history of England, a gem of architectural achievement, beloved by every patriotic heart, closely associated with all the joys and sorrows of the Royal Family.

The Chapel was in a sorry state in the reign of George III., who at his own expense undertook its reparation, which was somewhat marred by the bad taste prevalent at the time. Again, during the reign of Queen Victoria, the Dean and Chapter did much towards the restoration of the chapel and cloisters, removing many disfigurements which the debased taste of previous restorers had accumulated. And now necessity compels the stupendous task of saving this priceless monument from ruin and decay. St. George's Chapel must be preserved at all hazards. It is a national memorial of England's greatness, and the British public will not fail in supporting the Dean and Chapter in their arduous and laudable undertaking of rescuing the sacred building of which they are the custodians, and handing it down to future generations with all its glories of Gothic art whole and intact. But a sum of £15,000 is needed to realize this noble project.

* James Wyatt, we are told, was perhaps the most fashionable architect of the Eighteenth Century. He built the old Pantheon in Oxford-street, the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and Fonthill Abbey, and was Surveyor-General, in which capacity he was employed at Frogmore, Windsor Castle and elsewhere.

He filled the office of President of the Royal Academy during the temporary resignation of Benjamin West owing to a disagreement between him and the members. Wyatt's election was never approved by the King; therefore his name does not appear in the official list of Presidents.

arms. Opie thinks Sir Joshua was the greatest colourist that we have any knowledge of by their works, including the Italian and Flemish masters.

Smirke, Hoppner, and Batty drank tea with me. Hoppner dwelt much on the general bad taste which prevails in this country. That the silly poetry of Della Cruscan* and the works of Angelica [Kauffman] in painting have captivated the publick so as to corrupt the taste. I could not join him in the length he went on this subject. He contemplates the works of Sir Joshua Reynolds with reverential respect.

November 27.—At 4 o'clock I dined as Dr. Fishers guest at the [Royal] Chaplains table. Mr. Powyss made the third person. The person who prepares the table for the Chaplains informed them that Sir Francis Drake, Master of the Household, had given notice that neither champaigne, or Burgundy, would be allowed at any of the tables, except his Majestys. The plea is the difficulty and uncertainty of obtaining it from France in the present distracted state of that country. Claret, Hock, Madeira, and Port are still to be allowed, though it is probable Claret may soon be withdrawn.

* The Della Cruscan School, presided over by Mrs. Piozzi, was a group of sentimental poetasters which Gifford, in Scott's phrase, "squabashed" at one blow in the *Baviad*.

CHAPTER VI

1793

The King, Pitt, and Mrs. Siddons

November 27.—Mr. Kent [Landscape Gardener], who has the management of Windsor Park under the King, says it will yield His Majesty £1,800 a year. Before this plan was adopted it was an expence to the King. Mr. Kent devotes the first week in every month to the management of this concern. There is no Steward in this case, everything is settled by His Majesty.

November 28.—In a conversation which Dr. Fisher heard the King hold with Mr. Wilson, one of the Canons of Windsor, who was tutor to Mr. Pitt and Lord Chatham [2nd Earl], the King remarked that Lord Chatham wrote in a clearer and better stile than Mr. Pitt. Speaking of publick and private education, the King mentioned theirs as instances of the latter mode succeeding. Mr. Wilson related that the late Lord Chatham requested that his two sons should not after the usual manner be required to make Themes. Such exercises he considered as unnecessary strains of the mind. His maxim was, store them with a variety of knowledge and leave it to their particular powers to use it as they might be able. The King observed that the late Lord Chatham [1st Earl] was not a competent judge of composition and wrote but indifferently.

The Bishoprick of Gloucester is worth no more than £1,200 a year. That of Bristol not £800, and in Dr. Wilson's time not £600.

November 29.—Dr. Wolcot [Peter Pindar], Opie,* and Mr. Taylor, the oculist,† dined with me. In a conversation on political Constitutions the Dr. steadily maintained that a King and Lords were essential parts, in a good government, and less liable to corruption than the third estate,

* John Opie was a protégé of coarse-witted Dr. Wolcot (Peter Pindar), and was brought to London by him in 1789. Son of a carpenter, and self-taught, Opie "became the rage . . . the 'Cornish Wonder,'" but his vogue was short-lived. He was, however, a man of character. By persistent study of art and literature Opie overcame his early peasant manners, and artistic defects, and was made an Associate of the Royal Academy on November 6th, 1786, and a full member in the following year.

† John Taylor (1757-1832), oculist to Georges III. and IV., and grandson of John Taylor (1703-1772), the notorious itinerant oculist, who was declared by Dr. Johnson to be "an instance of how far impudence will carry ignorance." The Taylor of the Diary was devoted to the stage and verse-making and gradually made a name as a journalist. He was for two years dramatic critic of the *Morning Post*, and about 1787 succeeded William Jackson as its editor. Afterwards he bought the *True Briton* and in 1813 became proprietor of the *Sun*, "a violent Tory paper."

the Commons. That the political distinction between the Lords and Commons places the former at a distance which causes them to be more neutral judges than it is likely they would be, or than has ever been found where equality, or rather the name of it, has been boasted.

Speaking of Poetical characters, Dr. Wolcot gave his opinion in favour of Dr. Young, author of the Night Thoughts, as next in poetical powers to Shakespeare, that is, of the Poets of this country.

Taylor mentioned Mrs. Billington, the singer. She has accumulated about £10,000, and has settled £5,000 of it on her husband. She is lately gone abroad, as it is supposed, to meet Mr. Brady.

November 30.—Dr. Fisher told me that after the Duke of York's appointment to be Commander-in-Chief in Flanders, Mr. Pitt waited on him and requested to know what His Royal Highness proposed as a sum to defray the expence of his table. The Duke mentioned £5,000 a year, Mr. Pitt replied that he thought £6,000 should be the sum, and that he would answer His Royal Highness's drafts to the amount.

December 1.—Taylor [the oculist] of Hatton Garden called on me this morning and sat a considerable time. He brought with him some poems written by Mrs. Robinson,* one of them on sight dedicated to him. He says Mrs. Robinson is about 38 years of age. Colonel Tarlton does not now live with her, but is very often at her house in St. James's Place.

Taylor is much acquainted with Mrs. Siddons. She related to him the singular behaviour of Combe towards her when he was at Newnham in July last. Not acknowledging her at first, and becoming suddenly at the Spinning Feast attentive to her. I told him that the first shyness of Combe might rise from his having described her in his "Devil on two Sticks" as penurious in the extreme. That his consciousness might make him distant in his manner.

Mrs. Siddons, speaking to Taylor on the subject of the attack on her as being miserly, said she could not have expected it. She should not have been surprised if from a shyness of manner she had been called proud; but knew no ground on which the other accusation could be founded. She was by education and necessity made careful, but that had never led her into meanness.

* Mrs. Robinson (Perdita) was a Contributor to the *Morning Post*. Her Portrait in the Wallace Collection by Gainsborough is one of the Master's most beautiful creations.

CHAPTER VII

1793

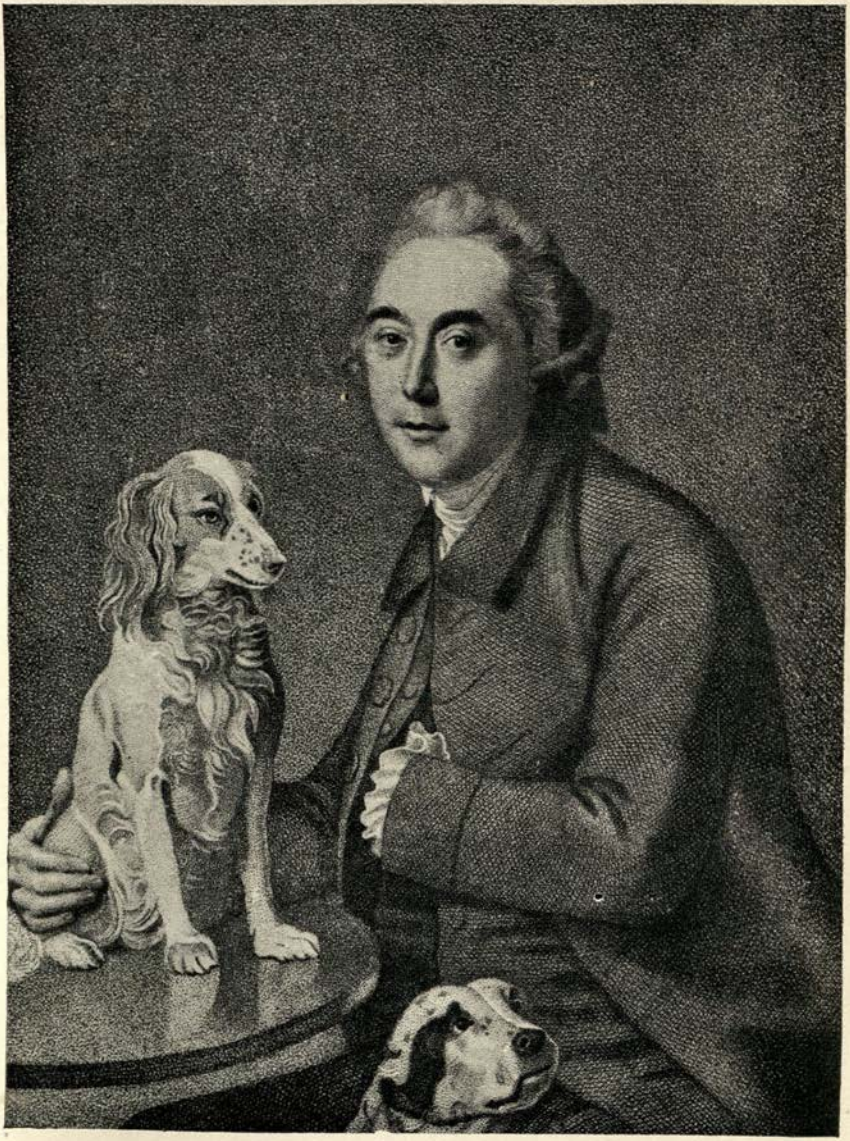
R.A. Twenty-fifth Anniversary

December 3.—In the evening Dance drank tea with me, and we went together to the Royal Academy Meeting, called for the purpose of considering in what manner the 25th. year of the Institution shall be commemorated. After the President had declared the purpose of the meeting, Mr. Tyler rose and read the motions which he proposed to make, the substance of which was, viz.:

That the 25th. year shall be commemorated. That it shall be commemorated in the House of the Royal Academy and the expence paid out of the fund.

Much conversation took place. It was proposed to address the King in the shape of a motion, to obtain His Majestys consent for the use of the rooms, and that the fund might bear the expence. Mr. Copley [R.A.] observed that the mode proposed would be without example, that it had been customary for the Society to pass such resolutions as were approved, and that, as a matter of course, if His Majesty disapproved such resolutions he would cancel them. That it would be dangerous to establish a precedent which would subject the Academy to difficulties whenever it may be judged necessary to appropriate any money for particular purposes. I objected to the proposal for an "address to His Majesty desiring his permission to make use of the Rooms of the Academy, and that the expences should be defrayed out of the Fund," on the ground that it would be placing His Majesty in a situation not becoming us to do, as to directly refuse must appear ungracious, and that would be the only alternative if His Majesty should not think prudent to sanction the proposal.

As to the mode of commemoration Mr. Boswell [R.A. Secretary for Foreign Correspondence] made a very good speech on the necessity of doing it in a becoming manner, and he thought unless it was altogether an academical act to be recorded, to be celebrated in the Rooms of the Academy and the expence borne by the fund, it would be little better than a Club commemoration. His speech was very well received. Mr.



GEORGE STEEVENS.
From an engraving after the painting by Zoffany.

[*To face p.* 23.

West declared for an exhibition of the work of dead and living artists, Members of the Academy, and a publick breakfast. The difficulties and disadvantages attending this proposal struck me and many other Members.

After the meeting broke up G. Dance, Boswell, Hoppner, Hamilton, and myself went to Holylands Coffee House.*

December 4.—George Steevens [Critic] is the son of the late Admiral Steevens. He is judged to be about 60 years of age. His dislike to Mrs. Siddons and Kemble is owing to their not approving his conduct towards their sister, Miss Kemble, now his wife. His behaviour was so unexplained that it was judged necessary by them to communicate their sentiments on it. This separated them. Under the title of Zoilus, Murphy† exhibited a character of Steevens, who he discovered had wrote against his works, though they lived together as friends.

Steevens is supposed to be the author of the following lines on Mr. Hayley‡ and Miss Seward§ of Lichfield, complimenting each other in a fulsome manner:

EPIGRAMMATICK DIALOGUE.

She.
Tuneful Poet, Britain's glory,
Mr. Hayley, that is you;

He.
Ma'am you carry all before you,
Trust me Lichfields Swan you do.

She.
Ode didactic, Epic, Sonnet,
Mr. Hayley, your divine;

He.
Ma'am, I'll take my oath upon it
You alone are all the nine.

December 6.—At the Royal Academy Club I conversed with Bonomi‖ and Hamilton [R.A.] relative to Marat. Bonomi said Zucchi became acquainted with Marat at Old Slaughters Coffee House, St. Martin's-lane, where many foreigners were accustomed to assemble.

* On page 49 of Roach's London Pocket Pilot for 1793, we read: "Holylands near Somerset House is perhaps one of the first Coffee-houses in Europe. The lower story is divided into two spacious rooms, one within the other, both elegantly illuminated, and each producing internally and externally, a very fine effect In this house every convenience is consistent with appearance; and if the charges be now and then a little above par, the advance should be excused by the style in which everything is being performed."

† Arthur Murphy (1727-1805), playwright, actor, journalist, edited the *Gray's Inn Journal* (1752-1754), entered Lincoln's Inn in 1757, after being refused admission by the Benchers of the Middle Temple because he was an actor; he was called to the Bar in 1762, but continued to write for the stage.

‡ Mr. Hayley wrote indifferent verses, and a Life of Romney, which Hoppner ridiculed in the *Quarterly Review*.

§ Miss Seward, known as the Swan of Lichfield, was praised by Dr. Johnson, but Miss Mitford called her "a sort of Dr. Darwin in petticoats."

‖ Joseph Bonomi, architect, born Rome, 1739, was elected A.R.A. in 1789 by the casting vote of Sir J. Reynolds, who subsequently tried to get him made an Academician in order that he might become Professor of Perspective. Sir Joshua's failure to accomplish this purpose led to his temporary resignation of the Presidency.

It was about the year 1767 or 68. Marat appeared to Bonomi at that time to be about thirty-three years of age. He was called Doctor Marat, and never professed himself to be in any but the Physical line. His object appeared to be improving himself by consulting the practice in different countries. In 1774 he went to Edinburgh, and returned in 1775. He there took a degree or said he did. He was born at Neufchatell. Bonomis description of Marat exactly corresponded with that given me by Hamilton [R.A.]. While he resided in this country, in what related to politicks, he was what was called a Wilkite [after John Wilkes, atheist and revolutionary], and was very eager in defending in conversation all opposition to Government. Marat lodged in St. Martins-lane. Zucchi had the highest opinion of his abilities. Being a man of extensive classical reading, Marat continually proposed subjects which he had selected for Zucchi to design.

Hamilton became the pupil of Zucchi in 1768,* and remained with him some years. He was then upwards of sixteen years old, and had been in Italy. Hamilton's earliest studies were in the Architectural line.

December 7.—Garrick made a will very much exceeding his real fortune. In estimating the value of some of his property he added all he might have laid out upon it to the first expence, and reckoned the whole together. His property might be about £50,000, and he reckoned it at more than £100,000. Garrick had read but little.

Palmer, who was Comptroller of the Post Office, has now £3,000 a year allowed to him from the Treasury in lieu of the appointment, from which he has been removed. But he considers it not as a compensation for what was taken from him, and which government had in a manner contracted to give him if his scheme of mail coaches fully succeeded, which it had done beyond expectation. Mr. Palmer considers himself as having a right agreeable to the engagement to at least £5,000 a year. Palmers interest in the Corporation at Bath may probably cause him to be elected a Member for that City if Lord Bayham vacates the seat.

December 9.—I called on Opie [R.A.], who began a three-quarter portrait of me.

The Town was this evening alarmed by the firing of the Park and Tower guns. Everybody, expecting that it was in consequence of Lord Howe having taken the French ships he was left chasing, were disappointed on finding the guns were fired on account of our troops in the West Indies having gained possession of part of the Island of St. Domingo.

* Mr. Arthur T. Bolton, F.S.A., Curator of the Soane Museum, Lincoln's Inn Fields, writing yesterday (January), says: To-day's instalment of the Diary throws some light on the puzzle of Wm. Hamilton's visit to Italy. The usual statement is that "he was sent to Italy by Robert Adam, but too early to derive any profit from it." It is also stated that he went with Zucchi. I suggest the following solution: James Adam was in Italy, 1760-1764, and while at Rome started, with Clérisseau as director, a sort of studio where architects, painters, &c., worked. If Hamilton, therefore, was "upwards of 16" in 1768, he might have been in Rome at that time. Zucchi might have taken him out at Adam's request on some short visit to Rome, and Hamilton may have returned with James Adam. Later on he acted as Robert Adam's deputy in the appointment of Clerk of Works at Chelsea Hospital. There was a Hamilton in some way in charge at Ken Wood between 1767 and 1770, for the Adams, which may have been the same person. As Zucchi painted the ceiling pictures for the library, Hamilton may have assisted him in putting up the pictures, &c. Sir John Soane mentions Hamilton as patronised by Robert Adam, and there are three of his works in this museum

As the public attention was not directed to that object, it was less felt on account of Lord Howes returning unsuccessful.

Hamilton called on me, and we went together to Russells to tea, and were highly gratified by seeing the different representations he has made of the appearance of the moon. Russell* told us he had been about seven years engaged in this undertaking, and that he could say he had during that time devoted six hours out of twenty-four, calculating an average number, in experiments, in drawing, or in making calculations. He described to us manifest errors in the representations which have been given by others. That of Capini is very incorrect, and that of Mayer exhibits no knowledge of the librations.

Russell married the sister of Mr. Faden, the printseller, the corner of St. Martins-lane, in the Strand.

* John Russell, R.A., the popular pastellist. Taking great interest in mathematics and astronomy, he invented a machine called selanographia for exhibiting the phenomena of the moon, and prepared a great map of its surface. [See later entry.]

CHAPTER VIII

1793

The King and R.A. Celebration

December 10.—Between seven and eight the Academicians went to the Royal Academy to attend the General Meeting. Before the regular business of the evening was brought forward Copley entered on the subject of the Rev. Mr. Bromleys History of the Arts, which he condemned as unfit to be deposited in the Library of the Academy. He proposed two motions, of condemnation and expulsion of the book. Opie seconded the motions; but after a tedious conversation, which took up two hours, the subject was adjourned till the next general meeting for the purpose of giving time to such members as are not acquainted with the contents of the book to read it. [At a later meeting the book was ordered to be removed from the Library.]

A Balot then took place to appoint a student to go to Italy, when Thomas Proctor had 19 votes, William Artaud 1, Henry Howard 4, and George Francis Joseph 0. On the second Balot Proctor had 19 votes, Howard 4, a majority of 15.*

Mr. Rigaud [R.A. and Deputy Librarian] then come forward, earnestly recommending that the Academy should grant an annuity to Howard, as had been done once in the case of two sculptors. The character, ingenuity, and difficult circumstances of Howard merited such assistance. This question was adjourned until the next general meeting. Howard is now in Rome.

* Referring to Proctor, Bryan's Dictionary says: "He was elected to the Travelling Scholarship of the Academy, but could not be found, as for some years he had sent no address with his contributions to the Exhibition. West, however, tracked him out, and found him living on bread and water in an attic in Clare Market. Hopes of prosperity had come too late, and a few days later he was found dead in bed. He was in his forty-first year, and was buried in Hampstead Churchyard." Bryan is mistaken in saying that Proctor won the Studentship in 1794, and wrong also in stating that Proctor could not be found. Farington proves this. In an entry under December 12, 1793, the Diarist writes: "Proctor called on me to express his thanks for my vote and interest at his late election"—it took place on December 3. Moreover, Proctor, immediately before the election, frequently visited Farington, dining with him on one of these occasions. Again, under date July 19, 1794, Farington writes: "Artaud called to solicit my vote to go to Rome, as Travelling Student in the place of Proctor, who died in England a few days ago. I promised him my vote and that I would speak to Mr. Dance, who afterwards promised me."

And on July 22 he says: "Poor Proctor is supposed to have been overcome by anxiety of mind on account of his circumstances being deranged—so Rossi told Smirke. I afterwards learnt that he broke a bloodvessel in the night,and only lived a few hours."

Howard was made a Royal Academician in 1808, the Academy Secretary in 1811; Joseph was made an A.R.A. in 1813, and he became a fashionable portrait painter. Artaud won the Travelling Studentship in 1795, and afterwards painted portraits and religious pictures.

SIR JOSEPH BANKS, BART., P.R.S.

From the engraving by W. Holt after the portrait by T. Phillips, R.A.

[*To face p.* 27.

A Balot then took place for a President, when Mr. West was unanimously re-elected.

Mr. West stated that he had had an audience of His Majesty, who was graciously disposed to permit a celebration of the twenty-fifth year of the institution, to be observed in such a manner as the Academy thought fit. Barry [R.A.] spoke vehemently against the injudicious reference to the King, observing that such a precedent would tie up the Society in future from passing any vote till His Majestys will should be known, and consequently the independence of the Body would be at an end. It also appeared to him unbecoming in respect for the Academy to solicit His Majesty in such a manner.

December 11.—The Duke of Dorset told the Rev. Mr. Humphrey that the Duchesses fortune was £140,000, and Lady Strathavens £120,000. The Duke is now supposed not to live at a greater expence than £4,000 or £5,000 a year, having very much curtailed his expences, though his income is increased. He will be forty-eight years old in March next.

December 12.—Sir Joseph Banks* and Lysons called, and I showed them the sketches I had made at Valenciennes. Sir Joseph had his feet inclosed in large stiff shoes, yet stood the whole time of his stay, as he said, to avoid too much indulgence. Accuracy of drawing seems to be a principal recommendation to Sir Joseph.

December 13.—He [Banks, R.A.] brought forward the subject of the next Election of Academicians, and strongly recommended Hoppner to be one, as to the other two, if Hoppner was supported, he was open to decide in favour of such as might be proposed to him in preference. I told him I had not yet determined how I should vote, that the list of Associates contained so many names of able artists there could be no fear of improper persons being elected, and that little, I believed, had as yet been said on the subject among the Academicians; that there were names, however, before which I should certainly give a preference to Hoppner, but at present I was not prepared to bind myself to anything.

Marchant [A.R.A.] came and staid the evening. He related the origin how the permission for young British artists, who may have studied in Italy, came to possess the indulgence of bringing their works duty free into this country. The late Lord Camelford was the great mover of this business. Marchant the person who first instigated his Lordship to interest himself in it.

December 16.—Hamilton drank tea with me. Martin was the Juryman, who against 11 others, by dint of perseverance, brought them to declare Grey and Perry, Editors of the *Morning Chronicle* not guilty. [Perry is said to have left about £130,000.] They were prosecuted for

* Sir Joseph Banks was a botanist and a munificent patron of science. He accompanied Cook in the *Endeavour* Expedition to the Pacific, and in 1788 was appointed President of the Royal Society, which office he filled until his death in 1820.

publishing a seditious letter written by Dr. Darwin.* Perry and Grey are both Scotchmen. Grey was sometime an under teacher at the Charter House. It is computed that the paper clears £6,000 a year. They paid about £25,000 last year to Government for stamps. The *Herald* [then edited by Sir Bate Dudley, first editor of the *Morning Post*] is said not now to sell more than 800 a day. Two or three years ago between 4 and 5,000 a day were sold.

* Dr. Erasmus Darwin (1731-1802), author of the "Botanic Garden," a once well-known poem. He was a freethinker, a radical, and grandfather of Charles R. Darwin, the great naturalist.

CHAPTER IX

1793

Boswell and Benjamin West

December 16.—Smirke came in, when we conversed on the subject of the Academy Commemoration [of its 25th anniversary]. They are strenuously against an Exhibition, or a speech from the President, and think it most prudent to have only a dinner of the Members. [A dinner was afterwards agreed to and fixed for December 31.]

Boswell* called to speak on the subject we were agitating. He said he had been with Mr. West† this morning, and learnt from him that the plan he meant to propose is to have an Exhibition and Ode, and himself to make a speech, containing a review of what has been done in consequence of the institution and by the Members. He told Mr. West he understood many of the Members of the Body were decidedly against an Exhibition, and that should this part of the plan be adopted perhaps it would be most prudent to exhibit only the works of deceased Members. Mr. West did not approve this distinction. Boswell said the Exhibition was a pretty thing in fancy though perhaps not practicable in the way that could be wished. He thought the safest proposal would be to have a dinner in the Royal Academy confined to Members, that an address on the occasion should be signed and presented to his

* Boswell's right to a place in the Academic *Galère* was due to his position as Secretary for Foreign Correspondence, which made him a life member.

† Benjamin West who figures prominently throughout the period covered by the Diary, was born in America on October 10th, 1738, of an English Quaker family. He studied Art in Italy and came to England in 1763, and was introduced to George III., who took a liking to the handsome, sedate young man, and favoured him so much that he became a victim of the envy and calumny of his fellow artists.

West succeeded Sir Joshua Reynolds as President of the Royal Academy in 1792, and, except for a brief interval, held the office until 1820. On his election the King wished to honour him with knighthood, but he tactlessly replied that he wanted a baronetcy and a pension, and rightly got neither.

On the whole he was popular, though colourless, and silent, his silence being mistaken for latent wisdom, as Cunningham says. He was generous, and considering the troubles he had to contend against, particularly in 1803-05, he seldom lost his temper. He died on March 11th, 1820.

As an artist, he was scholarly, with a God-given conceit in himself, rather than imaginative. It has been said of West that nothing came amiss to him. His mistaken faith in himself was so great that he would have "undertaken to illustrate anything on earth below or in Heaven above . . . yet he could do nothing but what he had seen, and that he could do supremely well." West is not represented to-day at the National Gallery, although that institution owns the "Christ Healing the Sick," a canvas measuring 9 feet high by 14 feet wide.

West had a pension of £1,000 a year from the King (some of the artist's best works are in the Royal Collections), but ultimately owing to his Majesty's illness it was stopped, and West's "occupation was gone." He was attacked and slandered. The Press sought to prove that he had "plundered the King to the amount of £34,000." West answered "calmly triumphant, that he had indeed received money amounting approximately to that sum, but it was earned by thirty-three years of untiring labour."

Majesty, and that a medal should be engraved on the occasion. One each to be presented to the King, another to the Queen, and one each to the Prince of Wales and Princess Royal. The thought of the medal, he said, was Mr. Sewards.

The first part of Boswells scheme was similar to that we had adopted, and the address and medal we thought very proper. Perhaps the medal will be attended with too great expence.

December 17.—[At a meeting of the Academy on this date it was decided] That silver medals be also struck and presented to the Members of the Royal Academy only, by the President, after which the die shall be sealed up and deposited in the Royal Academy. An estimate was made of the probable expence of adopting this mode of celebration, and the following estimate was prepared to lay before his Majesty with the other paper:

Cutting the Die	£40	
4 gold medals	26	5
65 silver medals	21	
Dinners, &c.....	63	
	150	5

The Committee broke up a little after 12 o'clock. Mr. West on our way home expressed himself strongly in favour of the plan adopted, and said if he could not have a favourable opportunity of speaking to the King in Town he would follow him to Windsor. Sir William Chambers opposing letter had alarmed him, as he knew not where it originated, otherways he had been satisfied by the Kings good disposition to a celebration.

December 20.—Went to the Club. Seventeen Members present. Before dinner Mr. West desired Mr. Tyler and Copley and myself to go into another room, where he informed us that on Thursday evening he went to Sir William Chambers, and that after a long conversation he had prevailed on Sir William to agree to the proposed plan for a celebration. That Sir William and he had been this morning at nine o'clock with his Majesty, when Mr. West delivered the paper of resolutions and inclosed in it the estimate. The King read the first through and then looked over the estimate, and said the Academy should not be disappointed, and that the estimate of expence was very moderate.

In the course of the evening I mentioned to the Members present my wish, and I knew it to be the wish of others, that a uniform dress [the French Academicians wear a green uniform] should be worn by Members of the Royal Academy at all their public meetings, which would give an impressive respectability to them, and in a becoming way distinguish them as a body. Nollekens said he would second my motion, and all appeared disposed to concur in it. I mentioned that formerly such an idea had been held by Sir Joshua Reynolds, &c., and that they

proposed that gowns should be worn. I thought this would be carrying it too far, and that a blue coat, with some distinction of collar, cuff, and button would be sufficient, and would subject the Members to no real addition of expence, as the coat might be worn in common if the cape were taken off. [Uniform dress was never worn by the Royal Academicians.]

December 21.—[After wasting much time in useless palaver a fitting address to the King was prepared, thanks to the commonsense of Farington and Boswell. The address settled, Farington and Tyler R.A. went, on December 23], "to the Freemasons Tavern and spoke to Richold [who afterwards charged for more people than were present] about the dinner to be prepared for the celebration. The great annual Exhibition Dinner is charged at half a guinea a head, the desert included, but on account of this being a much dearer season He proposed that half a crown each should be allowed for the desert, making the whole thirteen shillings a head. If 54 persons dine on that day He thinks the whole expence of the entertainment will be about sixty guineas. Champaigne is become very dear and scarce since the French troubles began, but as it has been customary we ordered it should be served once round."*

December 23.—In determining what toasts should be drank [at the Anniversary Dinner] Farington says, "I mentioned that Sir William Chambers [Architect of Somerset House] should be particularly noticed, having so greatly contributed to the foundation by his influence with the King at that period; and I requested Mr. Richards [the Secretary] to show me the minutes of the first meetings of the Academicians. I there found, that in the first meeting Sir Joshua Reynolds, the President, addressed the meeting, and the first motion that was made was 'Thanks to Mr. Chambers for his able and active conduct in planning and forming the Royal Academy.' This resolution I proposed to adopt into the Toast with the addition of 'under his Majestys gracious patronage and protection'—this was agreed to."

[On December 30 West showed Farington a design he had made for the commemoration medal. "On one side the Kings head, on the other painting, sculpture, and architecture, represented by three figures." Farington records that on Tuesday, December 31, "Dr. Woolcot (Peter Pindar) published an ode on the Royal Academy celebration."]

[At a quarter past five in the evening of the 31st] "the Dinner was placed on the table, and consisted of two courses and a desert admirably served. Woodcocks, &c., in the second course, and in the desert grapes and asparagus—of all these plenty. Excellent Champaigne was served once round between the courses."

[The large number of Academicians present included fifteen original

* This statement is in strong contrast to another made on April 23, 1808, by Farington, as auditor to the Academy Council. "I represented to them," he said, "the shameful waste of wine on the annual dinner day, and that for 175 persons there had been charged 274 bottles of wine, the cost of which was £116."

members living at the Commemoration of the 25th year, December 31st, 1793.]

After Dinner the King's health being given the instrumental musicians, agreeable to what had been settled with Mr. West, rose for the purpose of playing a concerto. This was attended with an unpleasant necessity. There being no room on the outside of the tables for the admission of the Harpsichord, it was brought into the center between the tables, which obliged many members to leave their seats. From this time it became rather a concert with intervals, than a meeting where conversation could have any share. Boswell and others disliked it much. But Opie, Fuseli, and Northcote, were most conspicuous in their non-attendance to it.

CHAPTER X

1794

Royal Academy Canvassing

January 9.—Edwards [A.R.A.] told me Mr. Shipley, who founded the Drawing School in the Strand, where several artists of reputation received their first instruction, is still living, and is about 84 years of age. He is Brother to the late Bishop of St. Asaph, and was a Portrait Painter.

January 10.—Marchant [A.R.A., gem sculptor] came to tea and staid the evening with me alone. He speaks highly of some designs made lately by Lady Spencer. He was at Althorpe at Christmas.

January 12.—In consequence of "not eligible by age" being put against the name of Lawrence in the Associate list, He went last night to Mr. West, and pointed out to him that "25 years of age" in the first resolution of the institution is limited to admission, and not to election, therefore He cannot be excluded by it, as He will be 25 years of age in April next, which is long before the Diplomas can be granted. Mr. West admitted the distinction and gave him a letter to Mr. Richards, who is to send about new lists.

Walton [a guest at the Chaplain's table, St. James's Palace] says Lord Lansdowne has £30,000 a year; Lord Wycombe is very deaf: excells in conversation.

January 13.—I called on Opie, who told me was just returned from Woodmason [the publisher], who proposes to give an Exhibition of his Pictures painted of subjects in Shakespeare, That he meant to limit the number of Subscribers to 500, and that all the impressions after that number were taken of should be the property of the subscriber. Himself having no claim upon them—and that it was his intention to give the greatest number of the remaining subjects to Northcote and Opie. He has 26 pictures already painted, and proposes to have in all about 70.

January 15.—Acct. of Sir Sidney Smiths arrival with dispatches from Lord Hood with acct. of the evacuation of Toulon. Notwithstanding the extent of the destruction caused by Lord Hood, Sail of the Line, and the great Arsenal, the public seem to be less gratified than one would expect. The loss of the place, though held at great expence, and of no specific advantage to this country, supersedes other considerations.

Had Lord Hood committed equal destruction under different circumstances, it would have been celebrated as a capital victory.

January 16.—This day died, Edward Gibbon, Esqre., Professor of ancient History in the Royal Academy.* He was in his 57th. year. [On January 24 Farington wrote,] Lysons told us Ld. Orford was with Gibbon two days before he died. That at the time He was in good spirits, and had no apprehension of his approaching end. Gibbon died of a mortification, occasioned by a Hydrocele, of 16 years growth. It had increased without his noticing the apparent distension, and he noticed with surprise at last people looking towards that part, not being sensible of the size, which was equal to that of a man's head. It became necessary to open it at last, but the parts were then in such a state as to cause a mortification. Gibbon by will bequeathed the whole of his fortune to a young Swiss man. He did not even mention in his will, Lord Sheffield, his particular friend, or any, of the few relations he left behind.†

Mr. Anson of Shuckburgh in Staffordshire, is engaged to be married to the second daughter of Mr. Coke of Norfolk.‡ She is only 14 years old and is to be married next year when she is 15. Mr. Anson is about 28. This acct. Marchant recd. from Lady Hunloke, Mr. Cokes sister, who is at Holkham. Mr. Anson is nephew to the late Lord Anson, the circumnavigator. He has, Lady Hunloke says, £22,000 a year.

Mr. Rose of the Treasury was a Scotch Schoolmaster. Afterwards Purser of a Man of War. Lord Thurlow brought him forward into a political line. They are now at variance. Rose is towards 60 years of age.

Mr. Knight told Marchant that He had rendered all the service He could to Lawrence [R.A.] and introduced him to be a member of the Dilettanti Society. He owed this for election services rendered him at Ludlow, by Old Lawrence, and his family.

Fuseli told Lawrence a few days ago that He would probably become President of the Royal Academy—and ironically laughing while telling it to Marchant, said " He bore it."

January 17.—From various accts. I receive I believe there is a considerable ferment prevailing in the minds of many people, which has a democratic tendency. Norwich, is particularly mentioned as being very violent.

* Gibbon returned to London on January 15 from a visit to Lord Sheffield at Sheffield Place, and said he thought himself " a good life for ten, twelve, or perhaps twenty years." He took ill that night, and died in the afternoon of the 16th, as stated.

† This is contrary to fact. Gibbon left his fortune to his cousins, the two children of his uncle, Sir Stanier Porten. His papers, left to Lord Sheffield, were sold by the third Earl to the British Museum in 1895.

Adam Smith said of the three last volumes of " The Decline and Fall " that they placed Gibbon at the " very head of the literary tribe " in Europe, and the Duke of Gloucester, on accepting a volume, in good humour exclaimed: " Another damned thick book! " Boswell, who disliked Gibbon, referred to him as an " ugly, affected disgusting fellow," who " poisons the literary club [founded by Dr. Johnson in 1764] to me." He is also described as " a thin little figure, with a large head, disputing and urging with the greatest ability." We are told his " mouth, mellifluous as Plato's, was a round hole nearly in the centre of his visage." In later years Gibbon's small bones took on flesh, and he grew grotesquely fat.

‡ Coke was known in Rome as " the handsome Englishman," and Horace Walpole thus referred to him on his return to England in 1774 : " The young Mr. Coke is returned from his travels, in love with the Pretender's Queen, who has permitted him to have her picture." After having twice refused a peerage, he was created Earl of Leicester and Viscount Coke in 1837. A fine portrait of him is at Holkham, inscribed Thomas William Coke. Gainsborough.

CHAPTER XI

1794

Duke of Bedford and Democracy

January 19.—Went to breakfast with Wyatt [R.A., architect and Surveyor-General, in succession to Sir William Chambers, who died in 1796]. The drawing of the Staircase is the finest architectural drawing I ever saw. I judge from some circumstances it is for the King, as well as two designs for the outside of a palace. Bonomi [A.R.A.]* was there. I took the opportunity to obtain from each of them some circumstances of their progress in Art, the place of their birth, &c., &c. The whole or part of my notes will supply the volume of Dances Academical Heads.

Wyatt mentioned the unhandsome conduct of the Adams [the famous Architects of the Adelphi] towards him, and the reports, which had reached the Kings ear, propagated by them, of Wyatts having received instructions from them and obtained drawings out of their collection. The whole grossly unfounded.

January 21.—The name of the artist who is employed by Wyatt to draw for him is Dixon. He has been with Wyatt from the time of the building the Pantheon [in Oxford-street].

January 22.—Called on Opie. I think he daily improves in his painting, and begins to render the parts with more intelligence than He has hitherto done. This I told him. He said He had lately studied very hard.

January 23.—Dined at G. Dances, with Smirke. Went with them to the Antiquarian Society, when Dance was introduced as a Member, having been elected a fortnight since. He was introduced by Sir Joseph Banks. Sir Harry Englefield in the Chair. Steers was also introduced. They both compounded, paying each £27 6s., instead of £5 5s. and £2 2s. a year.

* Sir Joshua Reynolds nominated Joseph Bonomi, a Roman architect, for the vacant Professorship of Perspective at the Academy, but on February 10, 1790, his candidate got only nine votes to Fuseli's twenty-one. In a letter written by Sir Joshua to Bonomi next morning he said: "I suppose you may have been apprised that this infamous Cabal [Sir William Chambers said to have been at its head] was begun when you was first proposed as a candidate, and has been increasing ever since.

"However, I may flatter myself in my vain moments that my leaving the Academy at this time may be some detriment to it, I cannot persuade myself any longer to rank with such beings, and have therefore this morning [Feby. 11] ordered my name to be erased from the list of Academicians." A reconciliation was effected and Reynolds reoccupied the Presidential chair on March 18. He died on Feby. 23, 1792.

Soane, the Architect, was originally with Dance in a low capacity. From thence He went to Holland, the Architect who was the Son of a Builder and had been a workman under his Father. Soane is about forty-four or five years of age [he was then 41]. He got the premium for a drawing of a triumphal arch about the year 1772 or 3 [in 1776], and was sent to Italy by the Academy, where He became acquainted with the late Lord Camelford,* who introduced him to Mr. Pitt. [Sir John Soane, R.A. was architect to the Bank of England, and designed its north-west corner. He was the donor of the Soane Museum in Lincoln's Inn Fields. It contains fine paintings by Hogarth and others.]

January 24.—Sir George Beaumont called on me, and we went together to Dance, where we found Smirke and Stothard. Sir George says the landscape N. Dance has painted last is superior to his former picture. He is in great apprehension about the times. Windham [statesman] told him yesterday that Fox is not a republican, but that in spirit, Sheridan and Courtenay are.

January 26.—This forenoon I called on Lady Inchiquin.† She is anxious about the sale of Sir Joshua Reynolds collection of Pictures. The information she has received from Miss Reynolds, &c., &c., causes her to believe the present season very unfavourable for the sale of pictures of value. I corroborated this opinion, and gave it as mine, that if she sold part of the collection only, and bought in the many pictures, the expences would be so great a drawback as to leave a very small surplus. Christie I observed to her demanded the same percentage whether the pictures were really disposed of or were bought in, which on pictures of great value which might be bought in would amount to a large sum. In fine, I told her Ladyship, she must either make up her mind to risk a great part of the collection at what price they might go, or retain the whole till a more favourable moment arrived. This opinion of mine was conformable to her own.

She told me Lawrence was desirous to have the copies of the King and Queen, which Sir Joshua had provided, as Lawrence had told her

* Thomas Pitt, first Baron Camelford and nephew of the first Earl of Chatham. Camelford was described as "a man of some talents and very elegant acquirements in the arts"; on the other hand, Mrs. Piozzi referred to him as "a finical, ladylike man."

† The Countess of Inchiquin was Mary Palmer, the niece of Sir Joshua Reynolds, who nursed him in his old age, and inherited the bulk of his property. Sir Joshua died in 1792, and Mary became Burke's ward until her marriage with the Earl of Inchiquin in the same year. He subsequently became Marquess of Thomond.

Mr. Lindsay Fleming writes: The greatest debt is owing to the *Morning Post* for its happy publication of the Farington Diary. It has been well said, in regard to the Diary of Pepys, that while history instructs, gossip charms. While the student will gather gems of information from the diary, the general reader cannot but be engrossed with its minute portrayal of the great men of one of England's greatest ages.

The constant reference to the Lysons is of especial interest to us; for in this house hangs a fascinating portrait of the antiquary (S. Lysons) by Lawrence. My father has also several letters written to the brothers. One, dated 1820, addressed to the Rev. Daniel Lysons by James Dallaway, author of the "History of Sussex" and other works, contains the following:

"I have ever considered his (S. Lysons) and your topographical works, as those of all others, from which I have obtained the best antiquarian knowledge and the most entertainment. I have them all—and owe many an interesting hour to their perusal."

And in another letter, referring to the "Magna Britannia" of the two brothers:

"I can assure you that I pore many a long evening over them, with increased information."

Ladyship that whatever price she set on them He would be glad to pay. She desired my opinion of the price. Four whole lengths were finished and two more nearly so. As the stipulated price received by the Kings Painter is 80 guineas, I said I thought 250 guineas would be a fair demand from her Ladyship for the six copies. She thought it quite sufficient.

Lady Inchiquin has given Lawrence a fine Layman [Lay figure], it requires being put together, but cost Sir Joshua . . . . . She offered me such panels as Sir Joshua has bought for painting on.

At noon I called on Sir George Beaumont who showed me the best picture He has hitherto painted. The distance is a study in the neighbourhood of Dedham.

Sir George told me that Cozens [son of Alexander Cozens: both famous watercolour painters] is paralytic to a degree that has incapacitated him.

January 27.—Dined at Lord Inchiquins. Lord Inchiquin seems determined not to bring the collection of pictures forward at this season, so unfavourable for a sale.—Mr. Drew, of Grays Inn, is their Solicitor for recovering monies due for Portraits painted by Sir Joshua. From Lady Inchiquins description he seems very unqualified for the purpose. Mr. Musters absolutely refuses to pay for his whole length. I recommended a more active proceeding as delay was increasing their difficulty.

Lord Inchiquin told me the fortune of Lady I., was given in as 3 times more than was yet realised; and that in return real property was secured. [Malone said her fortune from her uncle, Sir Joshua Reynolds, was £40,000.] I showed him that the Pictures were real property, though they could not prudently be yet brought to market.

Lord Inchiquin said he attended the Duke of Portlands meeting at Portland House, before the meeting of Parliament. He said that previously, before Charles Fox divided in Politicks from the Duke of Portland He was usually the spokesman to the meeting, but on the late occasion the Duke took the Chair, and in a short but decisive speech, declared his resolution, under the present circumstances of the times, to support the minister. Mr. Adair was the only member present who objected to a part of the conduct of administration, Lord Inchiquin remarked to him that this was not a moment for them to investigate the proceedings of administration, but whether they shd. give their support to the War. Mr. Windham [Pitt's Secretary for War] afterwards spoke on the same side. The number of members present were abt. 32. A smaller number Lord I. said than would have been had the Dukes conduct last year been more decided. He could not but mark inconsistency when after the Duke had voted in the House of Peers with administration, Ld. Tichfield [the Marquess of Titchfield, the Duke's son] etc. voted against them in the House of Commons.

I remarked to Lord I. that it was surprising a man in the Duke of Bedfords situation should join the Democratic party in times like the

present. He said he believed it was owing to a pique subsisting between him and the Prince of Wales.

His Lordship spoke highly of the Duke of Bedfords character, from the report of Mr. Macnamara the Dukes political agent. His generosity to his Brother and kindness to others, was great, and always shewn in the most princely manner.

January 28.—Went this morning with G. Dance to N. Dances in Mortimer Street. The landscape the latter has painted is very ably executed, and very clear. He remarked on the custom of painters observing the foreground objects in masses of brown. His parts in shade are as much made out as those in light.

In the evening Marchant came to Tea. I told him that so divided are the Members of the Academy in respect of the ensuing election I cd. not form any judgement how it wd. go.

January 29.—Lady Inchiquin sent me 8 large panels which Sir Joshua had bought to paint upon.

CHAPTER XII

1794

Burke and Sir Joshua Reynolds

January 30.—The [Royal Academy] Club was very full to-day, 23 members present. Stothard came for the first time. Hoppner talked a good deal abt. the Duke of Clarence, with whom He passed a week at Petersham 2 or 3 summers ago. . . . Hoppner says every day after they had dined, the Duke took him to walk 10 or 12 miles. Mrs. Jordan affords very little entertainment in Company. Her thoughts seem to be engaged abt. something not present. Very ignorant as to information, excepting in what relates merely to the stage.

Jack Bannister [famous actor] affords entertainment by his talent for mimicry, and by retailing jokes, but is in respect of understanding an ordinary man.

Garvey [R.A.] said Sir Watkins Williams Wynne [who once owned the painting by Poussin recently acquired for the Louvre] bid in a very spirited manner for Pictures at the sale of John Hunters Pictures. Marlows, St. Angelo, and the Companion (a pair) sold for 20 guineas. Wilsons for 42 guineas (His 25 guinea size). Marlows, London Bridge, Waterworks, sold for 8 guineas. Note.—Marlows Pictures fall in value, Wilsons rise.

February 1.—Dr. Rees, the author of the Continuation of [Ephraim] Chambers Dictionary [first published in 1728], a Dissenting Clergyman, sat to Dance this morning for a Profile. [This portrait is not mentioned in the Dictionary of National Biography.] He told us Dr. Chauncy left him an annuity in the French funds of 100, but that He had not recd. anything in the 2 last years, and did not suppose he shd. receive any more. From his conversation He did not appear to hold Democratic principles.*

About 2 o'clock, Lady Inchiquin [Sir Joshua Reynolds' heiress] sent and desired to speak with me immediately. I found Mr. [Edmund] Burke, Mr. Drew [solicitor, Gray's Inn], and Lord Inchiquin together. In the Library Lady Inchiquin spoke to me alone, and was much agitated by a conversation which had a little before taken place relative to the

* Dr. Abraham Rees (1743-1825), a Welshman, won great distinction in the Dissenting circles in London, having been for long head of the "Three denominations." In 1775 Edinburgh University bestowed the D.D. degree upon him. His "New Cyclopædia," begun in 1802 and completed in forty-five volumes in 1820 brought him many congratulations.

claims for pictures. She sd. Mr. Drew represented the case of the pictures in such a manner to Mr. Burke as to make him of the same opinion.

I told her Ladyship it made no difference to me what Mr. Drew said. The case was plain. We went into the dining parlour where stood the whole length of the Duchess of Gordon. Mr. Burke asked me if I considered that as a picture finished in such a manner as Sir Joshua [Reynolds] wd. have suffered to pass. I answered that I had seen many pictures of his less finished. Mr. Burke on the whole was satisfied with my remarks, and Mr. Drew made no more difficulties. Mr. Malone [Shakespearean commentator] was now with us. I left Lady Inchiquin well satisfied.

February 4.—Mr. Lodge came to the Gallery [Boydell's] and expressed his deep concern for the loss of two intimate friends, Mr. Brooke and Mr. Pingo of the Heralds office, who were last night with others crushed to death at the little Theatre in the Haymarket, by the pressure in the first opening the doors. It was in the Pit passage [15 killed]. The King, Queen, and family were at the Play.

Early this morning Stothard called on me. He is very anxious abt. the [R.A.] election. He told me his Father kept a public House in Long Acre. That he was bred in Yorkshire. His Father placed him at school that his morals might not be affected by the scenes in a public House. He was apprenticed to a pattern drawer. I recommended to him to call on some of the Academicians, as He is not personally much known.

February 6.—Lawrence called . . . I told him that a complaint had been made of his not speaking to Mosnier [Jean Laurent Mosnier, a Paris artist, working in London] when He met him as an instance of supercilious conduct. He said He did not know enough of Mosnier to speak to him unless the latter had shown some disposition to it.

February 9.—Breakfasted with Wyatt [the architect]; who showed me several paintings of flowers in water colours, by the Princess Elizabeth, painted for the Queen, and intended for screens. The Queen has given Wyatt a gold watch and the Princesses Elizabeth and Augusta a Silver Ink Stand with their cyphers and Coronet on it.

February 10.—Fuseli and Opie dined with me. Dance came in, and went with us to the Academy [where three Academicians were elected].

In the first ballot in room of Webber, Stothard got 16 votes and Hoppner 8. In the second ballot Stothard got 16, Hoppner 13. In the room of Hoare Lawrence had 14 and Hoppner 7 in the first ballot, and in the second Lawrence 15, Hoppner 13. In the room of Serres Westall had 16 votes and Hoppner 5 in the first ballot, in the second Westall 14, Hoppner 14. Mr. West gave a casting vote in favour of Westall. He said when artists of equal merits were so situated he considered it his duty to give a preference to seniority. Stothard, Lawrence, and Westall were thus elected Royal Academicians on February 10, 1794. Hoppner is much mortified at losing the election.

CHAPTER XIII

1794

George III. and Coxcomical Works

February 11.—Called at Shakespeare Gallery, where I met Combe [author of the "Tours of Dr. Syntax"], G. Steevens, and Nicol [bookseller], and told them of the election [at the Royal Academy on the previous night]. Barry came in and spoke very loud upon Bromleys book [on art], many of the most material passages of which He said were taken from his Lectures. He spoke also against the use of the Kings name in the Academy by Sir William Chambers [architect of Somerset House]. In short, he was much more determined in his declarations now than He was last night on Bromleys book, &c. [See entry under February 20.]

February 12.—Called on Northcote. His Picture just finished of Bolingbroke and Richd. 2d. is the best painted of any He has finished. Northcote told me of his having acquainted Hoppner last night of the unhandsome manner in which the latter had spoken of him.

February 14.—Breakfasted at the Duke of Montroses. The Duchess much improved in her drawing.

Din'd at the Club. Nineteen present. I sat by Wyatt, who told me that on the 7th of last June the King voluntarily promised him the place of Surveyor-General of the Works in case he survived Sir William Chambers. A few months after told Wyatt that he had declared this to Mr. Pitt to prevent applications. Wyatt considers the Queen as a very warm friend to him. In the course of our conversation I told Wyatt of the apprehension several Members of the Academy were under lest the King shd. give the place of treasurer of the Academy to an improper person, and of our wish that something cd. be hinted to the King on this subject. He said Lord Harcourt was the most proper man, for the purpose, and I told him I wd. take any opportunity that offered to mention it to his Ldship.

Wyatt is always treated with great respect at Windsor. He always dines at the Equerries table. He told me that Ld. Harcourt is the only nobleman who dines with the Royal family, and that He has dined at the Equerries table with Marquiss Salisbury etc. when Ld. Harcourt has been dining with the King. One reason has been given on the score

of etiquette, which is that the King has been the guest of Ld. Harcourt at Nuneham.

Wyatt told me that the King has an intention of doing many things at Windsor, but defers it during the life of Sir William Chambers [Surveyor-General]. The King has seen some of Reptons books on gardening, and seems to think them rather coxcomical works.*

The King told Wyatt that before the 7th of June last several applications had been made to him for the Surveyorship, on the decease of Sir William, but that He had given it away: after which He added it was to Mr. Wyatt, who He considered as the first Architect in the Kingdom and most proper for it. Wyatt bowed and expressed his gratitude.

February 20.—At Lady Inchiquins who expressed mortification at no Medal being given [by the Royal Academy] to the family of Sir Joshua Reynolds. [Following this expression, Farington moved at the Academy that a Silver Medal should be presented to the representative of Sir Joshua, and his motion was carried unanimously.]

Smirke and Fuseli dined with me, and we went together to the Academy.

Tyler rose and shortly moved that the subscription to the Revd. Mr. Bromleys History of the Arts be discontinued. He was seconded by Smirke. Objections were started by Bacon etc. as to the impropriety of refusing the 2d. volume after having recd. the first. I said the first vol. had been recd. without the contents having been known—being known they were disaproved—and to continue the subscription was to encourage a work which from the specimen had was likely to increase the disatisfaction felt in the Academy that a man who had written with so little delicacy on the works of living artists already, might be expected to describe with great partiality and ignorance in his future volumes the professional characters of the very persons there assembled.

Tylers motion was put—That the subscription to the Revd. Mr. Bromleys History of the Arts be ordered to be discontinued. [Seventeen members voted for the motion and four against.]†

* Repton (1752-1818) was a landscape-gardener who, intended for a commercial career, went in his twelfth year to Holland to learn Dutch. On his return to England calicos and satins occupied him for a time, but he was unsuccessful in trade. Having studied botany and gardening he ultimately became a landscape-gardener, Lancelot Brown being his first guide. Repton laid out Russell-square and made alterations on Kensington Gardens, and his work and books brought him in touch with eminent men, including Burke, Pitt, and Windham. As a writer on Landscape Gardening, painting, and architecture Repton was criticised by Richard Payne Knight and Sir Uvedale Price; we know what the King said of his gardening books, and Farington records on April 29 that Lord Orford "thinks Repton a coxcomb."

† The Rev. R. A. Bromley, rector of St. Mildred's, in the Poultry, issued a proposal for publishing by subscription two large quarto volumes of "A Philosophical and Critical History of the Fine Arts, more especially Painting," and the Royal Academy, at the instance of Benjamin West, subscribed for a copy without first asking permission of its members. So it was said. In the first volume, which appeared in 1794, Bromley condemned some of the subjects painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds and Fuseli, and praised those of West, particularly his "Death of Wolfe," which he characterised as "one of the most genuine models of historic painting in the world." Barry's decorations for the great room of the Society of Arts in the Adelphi (they are still there) were also eulogised by Bromley, who, it was stated, had assisted West to get up the presidential discourses delivered at the Academy, and that West had given him hints on modern art: had even told Bromley what to say in praise of West's own work. The Academy's decision and a letter from Fuseli pointing out Bromley's ignorance of Art, incensed the parson, and he published a series of seven letters in the *Morning Herald*. The first, which appeared on March 12, 1794, Farington says was "filled with gross

CHAPTER XIV

1794

Boswell and His Contemporaries

February 23.—Mr. Bidwell, of the Secretary of States Office, says the Duke of Grafton has £30,000 a year on the [? gaming] table.

Cousins [J. R. Cozens, Water Colour Painter] is now confined under the care of Dr. Munro, who has no expectation of his recovery, as it is a total deprivation of nervous faculty. [See later entries.]

March 3.—Lady Inchiquin [Sir Joshua Reynolds' heiress] sent to me to-day to desire I would come to Her to have my opinion on her resolution only to dispose of part only of Sir Joshuas collection of drawings this Spring. I told Her she must take care to have the public assured that the part reserved were not superior to those brought forward. It must be a division and not a selection. This she saw the propriety of.

March 6.—In the evening at the Antiquarian Society. Sir Jos: Banks, S. Lysons, and myself signed Smirkes recommendation to be a fellow. Sir Joseph sets off this evening for Lincolnshire, to meet the gentlemen of the County as High Sheriff, when He will make a proposal for arming certain bodies.

March 15.—Went to Dance [R.A.]. Lady Susan Bathurst was sitting for a profile. Lady Tryphena Bathurst and Lady Beaumont, and Lysons were also there.

March 16.—Dance is this morning drawing a profile of C. Long of the Treasury.

March 18.—[N.] Dance recommended the painting clear skies with Ultramarine and White alone and then to use Ivory Black, with White

falsehoods," and that the sixth letter was " such a composition of vulgarity and folly as to prove the prudence of Fuseli in not entering into any public controversy with him."

From Mr. John Bromley came the following interesting letter referring to the Rev. Mr. Bromley:

Although holding the Rectorship of St. Mildred in the Poultry, where he was buried in the Rector's vault 16th October, 1806, Bromley had built himself a Chapel in London-street (now Maple-street), Fitzroy square, calling it Fitzroy Chapel, for which his friend, Benjamin West, designed a window, no doubt on the principle that " one good turn deserves another." Whatever the merits or demerits of the Rector's book on Art, there can, I think, be only one opinion on a work, also published in 1793, by his younger brother, Henry Bromley (erroneously described in D.N.B. as Anthony Wilson writing under the pseudonym of Henry Bromley), entitled a " Dictionary of Engraved British Portraits." It is of a monumental nature and of the utmost value to lovers of engravings, and I should be greatly interested to know if Farington refers to it or the compiler, Henry Bromley, my great-grandfather.

May I add a word of gratitude for the great enjoyment derived from the reading of these extracts.

for the cloud tints: adding in some cases a little vermilion or Naples yellow.—He said Sir Joshua Reynolds recommended the using Black for his cloud tint, which he said would always be in harmony with the Blue and White.

March 21.—George told me [that his elder brother] N. Dance had said that shd. He George survive him, He had left him one of his estates worth £30,000.

March 28.—Alderman Boydell [the Publisher] called on me. He read some part of his proposals for pictures to decorate the Common Council Room [City]. He had been with Rigaud who He had engaged to paint some emblematic figures in Fresco.—The Alderman is bigotted to his scheme, which seems to exclude almost every other Idea.

Boswell, speaking to me of Langton,* said He owed more to industry than superior talents.—Windham [Secretary for War] is not a comfortable companion, He cannot confine himself to his seat in company and has a wildness or exentricity of thought always prevailing.—Malone [Shakespearean Commentator] is respectable and gentlemanlike rather than shining.—Boswell dined a few days ago with Marquiss Townshend who is grown so covetous that rather than call for a second bottle of Claret He drank Port, because Boswell had joined him in the former.—Boswell says He is very proud and fond of his Marquisate, yet affecting to under-value titles.

April 1.—Called on N. Dance. His Landscape is improved by the use of Asphaltum passed over parts of it.—In his foreground trees the *Dark* parts is [sic] composed entirely of Black and light oker or Naples yellow, & the light part of the foliage has a little blue added to the light oker or Naples yellow, but there is no yellow lake used in any part of the picture.—He never uses red lake.—Vermilion is the colour with which He warms his skies and distances.—The earthy parts of his foreground He warms by a little terra di sienna, added to his black.

April 3.—Lawrence is desirous to have the whole length portrait of Lady Manners† hung in the center at the head of the room [at the Royal Academy exhibition].—Smirke went to breakfast at my desire, as Lawrence had apply'd to me for my interest with him.

April 5.—N. Dance called on me while I was painting in the view of High St. Oxford, and told me He thought I was making the shadow side of my buildings too warm. He staid with me four hours, during which time I went over the shadow side of University College with tints of black and white only, thinned with Macgilp. He was satisfied with the true effect produced by the alteration.

* Bennet Langton (1737-1801) was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, where he became acquainted with Topham Beauclerk, the wit. Langton was a great friend of Dr. Johnson, and succeeded him as Professor of Ancient Literature at the Royal Academy in 1787. He was a Greek scholar, but wrote nothing except the anecdotes of Dr. Johnson, published in Boswell's Life under the year 1780. He was very popular, especially with the ladies, who at the "blue-stocking" meetings gathered, said Burke, round his tall, thin figure, like maids round a Maypole.

† This settles a doubt as to whether the portrait shown at the R.A. that year was of Lady Manners or Lady Milner.

Craig* wrote me a letter requesting my interest with the arranging Committee in favour of two drawings which He has not sent to the exhibition. In it He explains in a minute manner the bad effect of hanging a drawing with the shadow side towards the window. Westall yesterday evening called on Smirke to remark the same thing, and to request it might be attended to in the disposal of his drawings. Smirke called in the evening. The Pictures sent for exhibition were received to-day. A greater number were refused than has been remembered. He is afraid there will be an indifferent exhibition.

April 9.—Hoppner is likely to get most reputation by his Portraits of any in that line. Smirke speaks of a Bachanalian picture by Pelegrini [Domenico Pellegrini, a Venetian who settled in London in 1792] as very good. It is painted for Sir Abraham Hume.—Morland indifferent this year. Shee and Rising fallen off. Beechy not remarkable.

April 11.—Lawrence offered to paint my portrait for Mrs. Farington.

Dined at the Club.—We had conversation enforcing the necessity of being circumspect in the invitations to the dinner at the Academy. Copley said it wd. be a good exhibition. He spoke highly of Sir George Beaumonts Landscape, which He said wd. have done credit to any artist of any country.—Also well of [N.] Dances landscape, which he said was of the Camera Obscura kind, a direct imitation.

Mr. West said the King told him last Sunday, that He thought Gainsborough Duponts [nephew of Thomas Gainsborough] portrait of him was the best likeness that had been painted.

* William Marshall Craig, said to have been a nephew of James Thomson, the poet, contributed at intervals to the Royal Academy between 1788 and 1827. He came from Manchester to London in 1791, became painter in water-colours to the Queen in 1810, and miniature painter to the Duke and Duchess of York. A draughtsman on wood, he published in 1821 "Lectures on Drawing, Painting, and Engraving." The Victoria and Albert Museum has a picture by him, entitled "The Wounded Soldier."

SOUVENIR OF ANOTHER DIARIST

The Rev. M. de la Hey, Cirencester, states:

"I am interested in miniatures, and at the sale of the Farington possessions bought a miniature by Engleheart inscribed 'Mrs. Catherine Green of Medham, Isle of Wight.' I am venturing to write and ask you if you would be kind enough to let me know if you come across anything about the lady in Farington's Diaries."

[As yet we have found no reference to this lady in the Diaries, but there can be little doubt that she was Catherine, daughter of General Hartcup, and wife of Thomas Green (1769-1825), who was a barrister and miscellaneous writer. He is remembered best by his "Diary of a Lover of Literature," extracts from which were published in 1810. The following is an entry from it under date April 22, 1818:

"Much chat with Mrs. Dupuis respecting Gainsborough, who lived here [in Ipswich] . . . very lively, gay, and dissipated. His wife Margaret, natural daughter of the Duke of Bedford. [This story is incorrect.] Rapid in painting—his creations sudden."

The reference to the Isle of Wight in the inscription on the miniature is accounted for by the vivid and happy descriptions of that island given by Green in his Diary.

A MYSTERY SOLVED

The Editor of the *Connoisseur* is to be congratulated on securing for publication in the February number of his magazine a new batch of letters relating to Thomas Gainsborough's life from about 1751 to 1770, four years before he left Bath. These letters also make clear the identity of the Duke who granted the annuity of £200 paid to the artist's wife, who was known as Margaret Burr. Hitherto her parentage has been veiled in mystery; even the date and place of her marriage were unknown until revealed for the first time in the *Morning Post* in October, 1921. It was a clandestine wedding, solemnised on July 15, 1746, at Dr. Keith's chapel, in Curzon street, Mayfair, where the marriage ceremony was performed without licence, publication of banns, or consent of parents.

Margaret Burr's origin, as we have said, was always in doubt. She was, the chroniclers said, "a pretty Scots girl of low birth," her "brother was a commercial traveller for Gainsborough's father," she "was natura daughter of the Duke of Bedford" Sir Walter Armstrong saw a strong resemblance between the Duke's

CHAPTER XV

1794

Eighteenth Century Bolshevism

April 14.—Probably the cause of West giving up the competitorship for the design of the commemoration medal was being told by Bourgeois that Northcote said He ought not to grasp at or expect every honor, that the Academy had clothed him with a robe of velvet, but that He should not struggle for every stripe of ermine.

The settling the invitation list [to R.A. annual dinner] last night at the Council, went off very smoothly, without the trouble of a balot. Seward had been invited at the instance of West & Sir Wm. Chambers. Smirke pointed out to Bartolozzi that Mr. Smith, Mr. Pitts private secretary, did not come within the view of the Academy. He was not invited. [That it was at times difficult to obtain the coveted invitation is further shown in Farington's record on April 23, "Boswell had applied in vain for a ticket [for the Academy dinner] for his Brother, as had Mr. Malone for his Brother Lord Sunderlin."]

Lawrence told me on Monday last, that Dr. Moore [father of General Sir John Moore, of Corunna fame, traveller and author of "Zeluco," a novel of life and manners with a fascinating hero] who is much connected with Lord Lauderdale,* was in the house at the third reading of the Bill for encouraging volunteer corps. Dr. Moore said the speech of Pitt

portrait and hers (both were by Gainsborough) when they were hanging near together at the Grosvenor Gallery in 1885.

MARGARET BURR'S ANNUITY

But the Bedford theory is presumably upset by the documents discovered by Mr. Sydney E. Harrison. In this collection are receipts actually signed by Gainsborough for the payment of his wife's annuity. The charge, however, was on the Duke of Beaufort's estate, not the Duke of Bedford's—the names might easily have been confounded long ago in tea-table gossip. Dates given show that it was in all likelihood the fourth Duke who was implicated. Mr. Harrison's discovery does not, of course, with certainty solve the secret of Mrs. Gainsborough's birth. But colour is given to conjecture by her claim that she had royal blood in her veins. The Beauforts were directly descended from Edward III.

The interesting documents in the *Connoisseur* did not, as suggested, wholly solve the mystery of Mrs. Gainsborough's birth, but on Feby. 5, 1799, Margaret, her elder daughter, removed all possible doubt. On that day Farington called on her at 63, Sloane-street, and she said that her father "married at the age of nineteen years, that her mother was a natural daughtr. of Henry, Duke of Beaufort, who settled £200 a year upon Her which was paid till the last half year which remains unsettled as she died on the 17th of December last [1798] and it was not due till the 25th."—ED.]

* Lauderdale (eighth Earl) went with Dr. John Moore to France in 1792, and while there they met the Revolutionary Brissot and saw the attack on the Tuileries. On his return in 1793 he protested against the war with France. In 1821 he obtained the Order of the Thistle and became a Tory. He died in 1837, aged eighty. Eleanor, Lauderdale's third daughter, was Mr. A. J. Balfour's grandmother.

on that occasion exceeded in eloquence, and effect, any He ever heard made, and when Fox Whig rose to reply the Doctor was uneasy for him.

April 16.—Called on Lady Inchiquin in consequence of a message from her. She and Lord Inchiquin requested me to speak to Lawrence abt. coming to a settlement for three pair of pictures, viz., Kings & Queens which have been delivered to him since the death of Sir Joshua. The price they ask is 200 guineas for the 3 pair.

April 17.—Breakfasted with Lawrence and informed him of the commission I had from Lord & Lady Inchiquin relative to the Pictures. He represented to me that he had been obliged to paint near a fortnight on one pair of the pictures, and some days on another pair. On the third pair He must do the same. That Sir Joshua had paid to Roth [an assistant] only 20 guineas a picture and He had supposed He might have the pictures on those terms as Sir Joshua had not touched on any of them. I went to Lord and Lady Inchiquin and repeated the conversation I had had with Lawrence, after which they desired to have my opinion. I proposed to split the difference between 120 and 200 gs., which they agreed to.

Lady Inchiquin told me they still have great difficulties abt. the delivery of the portraits. Lord Fife has returned that of his wife, and the Duchess of Gordon having called to see him, refuses it, saying Her eyes were not green, as those in the picture were.*

April 18.—Breakfasted with Lawrence and communicated to him what had passed at Lord Inchiquins. He declared himself well satisfied with the terms settled & that I had saved him 40 Gs.

I went to the Shakespeare Gallery, and had a conversation with Boydell and Combe [Dr. Syntax] on the subject of the great expence of the first volume of the Thames above the calculation: Combes estimate of his claim was 100 gs. whereas He has recd. 324 gs.—I pointed out to him that the work at the price it had been put at, could hardly be expected to pay the expences. We desired him to consider for what sum He could undertake the 2d. volume. After some consideration He proposed 6 gs. a week for 10 months. Boydell said his first proposal was to receive 4 gs. a week, while carrying on the first volume, and that at 6 gs. a week the lessening of expence to us wd. be scarcely anything.—He then sd. He would meet us half way and take 5 gs. a week for 10 months, in which time the 2d. volume shd. be completed.—He said He wd. undertake to finish by January if required. These terms we closed with.

April 19.—Copley is to have £300 more from the City, out of which

* The transactions entered under April 17 and 18 are examples of the reprehensible practice of Reynolds, Lawrence, and other painters of the period. Sir Joshua's staff of assistants occasionally copied his portraits, and some of these copies were apparently passed off as his own, although he, as in the case referred to above, had never touched them. The pictures on which Lawrence "had been obliged to paint on near a fortnight," were doubtless sold as Sir Joshua's. The great difficulty about the delivery of Sir Joshua's portraits after his death, complained of by Lady Inchiquin, is in a measure accounted for by the following paragraph in the *Morning Post*, dated March 26, 1796. The note reads: "The portraits of several people of fashion will be exposed when they come under the hammer at the sale of Sir Joshua's pictures. Many people sat to him through vanity, merely to see how charming they looked on canvas, without a distant idea of releasing the pictures."

Alderman Boydell is to be refunded the £200 He advanced to Copley to bear his expence to Hanover. [Copley was decorating the Common Council Room.]

April 21.—Accounts were recd. to-day of the taking of Martinico—and Philip Dundas told Dick that private accts. were yesterday recd. from Lord Hood whch express strong hopes that Bastia [in Corsica] will fall notwithstanding the different description given by General Dundas since his return. The latter is in an awkward situation shd. Bastia be taken. Philip also said it was hoped the great provision convoy from America to France wd. be intercepted. [It was intercepted by Lord Howe in his great victory on June 1st, see later entry. Bastia fell on May 19, Nelson wrote that Hood was "the best officer, take him altogether, that England has to boast of." Dundas was considered to be the "most profound tactician in England."]

April 26.—Hoppners portraits this year have a preference. A half length of Mrs. Parkyns & a ¾ of Lady Charlotte Legge in particular.

Sir George Beaumont, Lord Inchiquin, Mr. Campbell, Lord Fife,—Bourgeois, Opie,—Northcote,—Fuseli,—Cosway,—N. Dance,—Loutherburg,—complimented me on my pictures. I think High St. Oxford has the preference.

Seward [a well-known man of letters] this afternoon had applied to me for a vote for Dr. Gillies to succeed Mr. Gibbon as professor of ancient history. Boswell spoke violently against the pretentions of Gillies, and in favour of Mr. Mitford.—Cosway afterwards spoke as violently to me in favour of Gillies. [John Gillies was a historian and classical scholar, born in Brechin, Forfarshire, in 1747. He was author of a popular "History of Greece."]

April 28.—Boswell called on me on the subject of Mitford & Gillies. He also applied to Sir Wm. Chambers, who was rather for not filling the vacancy. I told Boswell I wd. exert myself for Mitford, as I thought Gillies not a proper man. That should He be elected He might be a member of the Club which would be a strong objection with me.

[After this there was a long contest between the partisans of Mitford and Gillies, who spoke of Boswell with great contempt. Boswell charged the latter with holding democratic principles,* a charge which was hotly disputed when they met accidentally at Dilly's restaurant in the Poultry. Dr. Douglas, Bishop of Salisbury, thought that Gillies was not a desirable man for the situation, and Boswell said he would resign his Professorship at the Academy if Gillies were elected. Combe (Dr. Syntax) understood that Mitford's "History of Greece" was superior to that of Gillies, who, on the other hand, told Farington that his "History" had passed through many editions, whereas Mitford's had not. This, argued Gillies, "might

* A democrat in those days was regarded with as much dread as a Bolshevik or Sinn Feiner is in our time. Farington himself was suspected of having democratic principles. He records the following: "Marchant [A.R.A.] called in the evening [of May 29, 1794]. Windham [Pitt's Secretary for War] told him to-day He saw me in the Gallery of the House of Commons on the Habeas Bill. He supposed I was a Democrat. Marchant said He was quite mistaken, for I was a violent Aristocrat."

be a criterion from which the Academy, though not a literary body, might form a judgment of the respective estimation in which the works stood." Gillies also said that if he were not elected it would do him great injury, owing to a suspicion of his holding democratic principles. On June 5 Boswell told Farington that, as he was going to Scotland in a fortnight, he was very anxious to suspend the election rather than Gillies should be elected in his absence. Later, on June 14, Farington records that:

"Boswell has had a conversation with Sir Wm. Chambers on the subject of filling Mr. Gibbons vacancy. The King told Sir Wm. that unless the election was unanimous He would not sanction it. That he never approved of these appointments in the first instance, and wd. not allow such a question to divide the Academy."

The election was postponed and did not indeed take place until the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Royal Academy on December 10, 1818, when William Mitford, author of the "History of Greece," was unanimously elected to fill the professorship of Ancient History, formerly held by Goldsmith and Edward Gibbon. Thus a period of 25 years elapsed between the death of Gibbon and the appointment of Mitford, the candidate favoured by Boswell, who died in 1795.—ED.]

CHAPTER XVI

1794

Lord Howe's Victory

April 29.—I called on Lord Orford who was told on Sunday by Lord Lucan that his portrait by Dance is exhibited at which supposition He was much mortified thinking it wd. appear at his time of life an instance of vanity.—I assured him of the mistake of Lord Lucan.

Lord Orford does not approve of [R. Payne] Knights poem ["The Progress of Civil Society."] either for the matter or the poetry. He thinks it destitute of imagination, uninstructive, and pedantick. Bearing the title of Didactic witht. recommending anything. . . . He laughs at the systematizing plan of Knight, Townley [collector of what were known as the Townley Marbles] etc., who attempt to prove the lascivious designs of antiquity to be merely emblematic of the creative power.

Sir Hew [Dalrymple] says the riot at the playhouse in Edinburgh was caused by some disaffected American and Irish Students. Miss Dalrymples expences at Mrs. Devis School for the last year amounted to £284. Sir Hew allows Captn. Dalrymple [his son] £400 a year.

April 30.—News to-day of a victory over the French, near Cambray.

The general opinion is that Lawrence this year is inferior to Hoppner. Jones and Hearne think the handling in Dances landscape poor and thorny: that the colouring has too much sameness: and that the greens are not of a true colour. Jones particularly objected to it. They both said how much the subject would gain by being differently coloured.

May 6.—Boydell called. Had been with the King this morning an hour and a half while the family were at breakfast, and, with the Alderman, presented the first volume of the River Thames [with drawings by Farington]. The King placed it on his knee and turned over every leaf. He expressed his approbation of the work. He asked Boydell who wrote the Historical part. B. said Mr. Combe, Who was the author of the letter from a country gentleman [The Tours of Dr. Syntax], etc. The King inquired further abt. his publications till B. told his Majesty that C. wrote the Diaboliad. The King said He was a clever man.

May 7.—This morning I sat to Lawrence; when He drew in my

Reproduced by courtesy of R. W. M. Wright, Esq., Director Victoria Art Gallery.

"THE FISHING PARTY."

Picture in Victoria Art Gallery, Bath, attributed by the Director to J. Farington. The artist is seated with a portfolio on his knees. It is suggested that the other figures represent His Majesty George III. (seated next Farington), Benjamin West, P.R.A. (standing), Dr. William Combe ("Dr. Syntax"), and Princess Elizabeth (in punt). The figures are possibly by Zoffany.

[*To face p.* 51.

portrait with black chalk on the canvass, which employed him near 2 hours. He did not use colour to-day. This is his mode of beginning. [This portrait was to be a present from Lawrence to Mrs. Farington.]

May 11.—Called this morning on Fuseli and showed him the first volume of the Thames, [with Farington's drawings] and desired He would manage to have it decently treated in the Analytical review [Published by Johnson]. He said He would review it himself.

May 26.—I went to Cheapside this morning, where I met J. Boydell and Stadler. The accts. of the Ruins were examined.—Combes acct., for the first volume is £364. He estimated it £100, a little under or over.—It appears the Volumes finished in the present manner will amount to abt. £2,100 each.

June 3.—Went into Sir Wm. Chambers Box and heard Burke speak against Hastings*; this is the 3d. day of his reply. Windham read for him.—Grey in the Box part of the time, no other managers came.—Francis sat at the end of the Managers Box.—Mr. Hastings was writing or reading the whole time, and appeared to pay no direct attention to Burke.—Markham was in the Councils Box, and He was much alluded to as being the agent on the Station where the abuse was committed.—But few Commons attended and only abt. 23 or 4 Lords.—The Galleries were well filled. Several relaxations in dress since the beginning of the trial. Grey came into the Managers Box in Boots and Spurs. Several peers came upon the throne *behind the Chancellor* without Robes, Lord Albemarle in boots.

June 4.—Wyatt said a good deal to me abt. Mr. Beckford† of Fonthill. He thinks him a man of extraordinary abilities, and of unbounded expence. His income from Jamaica for the three last years has not been less than 120,000, a year. Wyatt believes that the greatest part of this enormous sum He expends. Beckford is easy to professional men, but of consummate pride to people in higher situations.

* Warren Hastings, Governor-General of India, was tried by the Peers of Great Britain for, among other crimes and misdemeanours, accepting a present of £100,000 from the Nabob of Oude. The Trial, begun on February 13, 1788, lasted 145 days, spread over seven years and three months. He was acquitted on April 23, 1795. Among the Farington papers there is a ticket for the 32nd day of the Trial issued by Sir Peter Burrell, Deputy Great Chamberlain.

Gainsborough (who painted portraits of both Burke and Sheridan) went to Westminster Hall on the first day of the trial, and caught a "chill" there which brought into activity the disease that ended his life six months later: on August 2nd. Sheridan was one of the mourners at the funeral and Burke was an executor.

Charles Grey was second Earl Grey; Francis was Sir Philip Francis, the reputed author of the "Letters of Junius." He was severely wounded in a duel with Warren Hastings. Markham, Archbishop of York, was a staunch friend of Hastings.

† William Beckford (1760-1844), son of Alderman Beckford, and author of "Vathek," formed an important collection of paintings and entirely rebuilt Fonthill Abbey, Wiltshire, from designs by Wyatt, at a cost of £273,000. In order to ensure the privacy of his home he erected a wall 17 feet high, topped with iron spikes all round his domain, which was about seven miles in extent. But heavy losses and bad management compelled him to sell everything and leave Fonthill. A catalogue was made, and 1,500 copies sold at a guinea each, but before the dispersal by auction was possible Mr. James Farquhar purchased the property and its valuable contents for £350,000. This transfer delayed the sale until the end of the following year, when Mr. Phillips, the auctioneer, acting on behalf of the new owner, sold the library, furniture, ornamental art, and paintings. It took forty-one days to effect a clearance, the total realised reaching £43,869 14s., of which sum £13,249 15s. was paid for the pictures. It should be said that Beckford, then in his sixty-third year, bought in some of the best pictures, and they passed, with the choicer part of his library, as his daughter's dowry on her marriage to the Duke of Hamilton. The Abbey, with its tower, 280ft. in height, was intended to represent an ideal of Beckford in his "Vathek," a work written, by the way, at the age of twenty, in French, at one sitting of three days and two nights. The Abbey fell into a state of ruins in Beckford's lifetime.

About a month before Beckford was talked of Wyatt went to Fonthill with him. Beckford shewed him a copy of a Patent of Peerage then making out for him to be Lord Beckford of Fonthill. This was abt. the beginning of Pitts administration. The Peerage was quashed in consequence of the rumour.

June 8.—The King means to repair the ruined end of St. Georges Chapel at Windsor and to make it a burying place for the Royal family. Room for one only is left in the burying place in Westminster Abbey.

The King would have fitted up and lived in Windsor Castle but was told that it could not be made comfortably habitable,—which caused him to build the Queens Lodge.—He still thinks of making the Castle the Royal residence.—Wyatt says the Castle might be made complete agreeable to the original Idea. It could invade something upon the court yard.

Wyatt shewed me a picture, a Landscape, painted by Rosalba [once famous for her pastel portraits]. She derided Zuccarelli & Wilson for becoming Landscape painters, & as a proof in how low esteem she held this branch of art desired Zuccarelli to lend her [a] picture to look at for the mere practise, and painted that which Wyatt has: the only one she ever did paint.—on seeing the picture I doubted the fact of its being the only one.

A Fire happened at Oatlands yesterday which damaged some of the art buildings. The King had been there, and brought back a little dog belonging to the Duchess of York, who seemed more anxious abt. her animals than abt. the House. She has 18 dogs. The King observed that affection must rest on something. When there were no children animals were the objects of it [affection].

June 11.—Last night Sir Roger Curtis arrived at the Admiralty from Ld. Howe, announcing a great victory gained over the French fleet of 26 sail of the line, by the British fleet of 25. The Battle was fought on Sunday June 1st.—6 ships were taken and two sunk,—witht. the loss of one British ship. The papers this morning reported the news. [Here is the French version of the Battle]:

June 24.—An acct. came to-day from Paris, stating Barrere's report to the Convention of the Arrival of the victualling fleet from America consisting of 116 sail, which entirely removes all apprehension of famine from France.—He also gave an acct. of the late Naval engagement, which He called glorious for France. That the English had 14 sail of the line more than the French, yet left the scene of action to them. That the French had 7 sail dismasted, which He fears are lost.—But the English had Ten dismasted, which wd. have been taken but for the cowardice of certain French Captains, which are sent to Paris for trial. —So much for a specimen of French representation as a Republic.*

[The Glorious First of June.]

* Soon after my Ordination war was declared to avenge the horrible murder of the French King by his subjects, the English Nation considering the example required retributive justice; and my active mind being restless for employment and being anxious to become a citizen of the world, I was appointed on 27th April, 1793, chaplain of his Majesty's ship *Alfred*, Captain John Bazeley, then at Blackstakes, near Chatham, which

At 2 o'clock in the morning [June 11] we were knocked up to put out lights.—Many windows were broke. The Illuminations became general. Lord Stanhopes windows were smashed.

June 12.—Fuseli came to me . . . and afterwards dined with me —& we walked out to see the illuminations which to-night were general and began early. The streets undisturbed by mobs and no windows broke.

June 13.—Illuminations were again general this evening—the third night.

ship I joined on the 5th May, 1793. I was in her in the celebrated action of Lord Howe on the 28th, 29th of May, and 1st of June, 1794, when the *Alfred* was very near the French ship *Vengeur*, 74, at the time of her sinking. It was an awful sight to behold her complement of men, more than 700, launched, alas! unprepared into Eternity, but 213 of her crew were saved by the *Alfred's* boats, and were received on board in a perfect state of nudity, which the officers humanely commiserated, and quickly supplied both officers and men with the necessary clothing to make them comfortable, although only a few hours before they were our most determined foes with their regicide feelings. However, the English Fleet on that occasion captured six sail of the line, and many more might have been taken had Lord Howe's energy admitted, or had he been surrounded by colleagues of more adventurous enterprise.

[The small number of ships taken was attributed to the undue caution of Sir Roger Curtis, Captain of the Fleet, who, unaware that the French were beaten, ordered his own ships to stand by those that were badly damaged.—Ed.]

HOMEWARD BOUND.

As soon as the Fleet had repaired damages and made sufficiently suitable for returning to port, more especially the *Queen* with Vice-Admiral Gardner's Flag on board, which had lost the fore and main masts, and others greatly disabled, the *Defence* and *Bellerophon* wholly dismantled, and other ships unfit to be left without protection, the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Howe, collected his Fleet, being then many leagues to the westward of the British Channel, and proceeded off Plymouth. Then the signal for seven sail of the Line, that is those that had not materially suffered in the action, were ordered to proceed to Plymouth to make good their damages, and the remainder to accompany the Chief to Spithead. About the 8th or 10th of June the *Alfred* arrived in Plymouth Sound, and forthwith commenced her repairs, which not being of very serious consequence was speedily equipped, but Captain Bazeley, in consequence of the promotion of Flags, was appointed to the *Blenheim*, of 90 guns, and there being a chaplain in that ship, Rev. A. Lawrence, and being invited by Captain Charles Chamberlain, of the *Bombay Castle*, to become her chaplain, I was accordingly appointed to her, and joined on 27th November, 1794, and in her proceeded to the Mediterranean.

[We are indebted to Miss Gwenllian E. F. Morgan, J.P., for the above hitherto unpublished description of Howe's great victory on June 1, 1794, written by her kinsman, the Rev. Thomas Morgan, D.D., chaplain of H.M.S. *Alfred*. It will be seen that the chaplain does not corroborate Barrère's story that the *Vengeur* sank with flags flying, and the whole crew crowded on the upper deck, shouting "Vive la République!" If this incident had taken place Mr. Morgan, it was argued, would surely have referred to it.—Ed.].—From the *Morning Post*, June 1, 1922.

CHAPTER XVII

1794

The Trial of Warren Hastings

June 14.—At Hastings trial with Boswell. Burke was very dull and tedious.

Burke was abusive witht. wit or entertainment. No Manager in the Box except Windham [Minister for War] who read the extracts for Burke. Francis sat in one corner of the Box.—But few Lords.—Duke of Gloucester,—Leeds,—Marquess Townshend, etc.

June 15.—The new designed floating Battery was launched yesterday.* Her Hull costs £6,000—built of Fir, which makes Her light.—She draws abt. 6 feet water with her guns in. She carries 26 guns in all, 32 pounders.—also 2 mortars on her main deck, under which there are bags of cotton to ease the pressure when they are fired.—at the head 8 guns and 4 guns. abaft 4 guns.

June 16.—Went with G. Dance to the conclusion of Mr. Hastings trial: Burke spoke and read abt. 2 hours & 10 minutes, very uninteresting & dull,—but his address of 10 minutes was beautifully composed and admirably delivered.

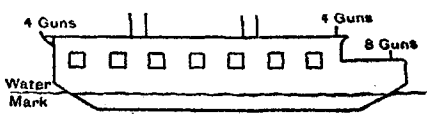
June 17.—Called at the Shakespeare Gallery where Caleb Whitefoord introduced Mr. Stewart a young miniature painter from Edinburgh to me.—He was bred to Landscape under Nasmith.

G. Dance told me an intimate friend of Ld. Chatham has spoken to him on the inconvenience attending his laying in bed till the day is advanced, as officers etc. were kept waiting. Ld. Chatham said it did not signify it was an indulgence He could not give up. This friend told Dance.

* The Floating Battery, illustrated on opposite page, was probably the craft known as the "Spanker Floating-Battery." This vessel was of unique appearance, and is said to have resembled no other vessel in shape or design. Other floating batteries were, however, in existence at the time, being stationed at such places as Leith Roads, Jersey, and the Isle St. Marcou. Some were 74 and 64 gun ships cut down, while others were specially built on designs drawn up by Sir Sidney Smith.

June 19.—G. Dance remarked that contrary to his usual correctness of pronunciation Wm. Pitt always pronounces the word further, fur*d*er. Boswell told me the other day that Mr. Hastings frequently had remarked to him on the speeches of the Managers, to which He had attended to consider how far their speeches were well composed, and that He occasionally pointed out passages to show their defects in wanting point etc.

June 20.—Cawthorne said He was going to the House to oppose the thanks to the Managers on Hastings trial. He thought Burke had exceeded the authority He recd. from the House of Commons, and had introduced the subject of the Rohilla War [in India, caused by Afghan adventurers] though the House had refused to allow that to be a charge. He said He doubted whether on some point the Lords would not con-



THE FLOATING BATTERY
From a diagram by Farington

trive to find Hastings guilty. I said I concluded they wd. not for the sake of party commit themselves improperly. He was afraid Ld. Loughborough was not favourable to Mr Hastings, but He wd. be certain of Ld. Thurlow, Kenyon, Mansfield, Stanhope, etc.

June 23.—An acct. was circulated that Ypres has been evacuate by the garrison.

Sir John Sinclair called there [Shakespeare Gallery] to see the frontispiece to the publication of the Agricultural Society. He is in person very tall and appears to be abt. 35 years of age. [Sinclair, first President of the Board of Agriculture, was the subject of one of Raeburn's best portraits of Highlandmen. He was born in 1754.]

I breakfasted with Lysons. He says Captn. Bligh* is fully prepared to answer any reflexions on his conduct which may be published by the friends of Christian, and wishes it may come to that issue.—The attacks on his character are partly imputed to Heywood and his connexions, as at present that young man though pardoned cannot have any promotion.

I understand Captn. Bligh is the only person that can contribute to remove the obstacle, which the behaviour of Heywood will prevent him from doing.—It seems Admiral Pasley married a Sister or Cousin of Heywoods.

Mr. Chamberlain, the Solicitor, is the person to whom the late Mr. Dummer bequeathed his great property, an estate of 6 or 7,000 a year, besides an estate of abt. £100,000 in the hands of the Accomptant General, after the death of Mrs. Dummer. (now Mrs. Dance). N. Dance gave £30,000 for his estate near Dorchester in Oxfordshire, and £12,000 for an estate in Wiltshire. He has already saved near £50,000.—Mrs. Dance is now abt. 50 years of age. The late Mr. Dummer was a very weak man, and did not appear to have any partiality for Mr. Chamberlain.—Mr. Chamberlain drew up the will, and minute circumstances of furniture, &c., were attended to, so as to secure them to him in reversion.—Chamberlain was previously a Common Council man of the Corporation of London, He is now Solicitor to the Treasury.

June 29.—Mrs. Curtis, who formerly appeared at Dr. Grahams strange lectures, is sister to Mrs. Siddons.†

July 1.—Mr Trumbull, the Artist, is arrived from America, and comes in the capacity of secretary to Mr [John] Jay‡ the Ambassador, to settle the differences which have risen between the two countries lately. —Mr Trumbull said everything seemed to promise fair for a settlement. He said the prudence of Mr Washington prevented resolutions from being passed in America of such a nature as would have produced a war between the two countries.—He spoke of Tom Paine with aversion. His temporary pamphlet entitled Common Sense gave Tom for a while credit in America, but He was at last seen through, to be a man disposed by nature to disturb the peace and order of society.—The Arts are likely

* William Bligh accompanied Captain Cook on his second voyage round the world in 1772-4 as sailing master, and during this journey Bligh discovered at Otaheite the "bread fruit" associated with his name. In 1787 he was appointed to the *Bounty*, and his hasty temper and insolence led to the mutiny, which was incited by Fletcher Christian.

Bligh and eighteen of his crew were overpowered and cast adrift in an open boat, and after sailing for 3,618 miles reached Timor, an island on the east of Java. Bligh reached England, and the mutineers settled on Pitcairn Island.

Heywood, then a boy, was left behind with the mutineers, and was afterwards taken on board the *Pandora*, brought to England, sentenced to death, and then unconditionally pardoned.

† Dr. Graham occupied the central portion of Schomberg House (the old War Office in Pall-mall), and Gainsborough rented the Western wing at £300 a year. Graham was a clever charlatan. His demonstrations of "The secrets of perpetual youth and beauty," mud bath exhibitions, and celestial beds, amused the curious. It was said that Emma Hart, Nelson's Emma, acted as the "Rosy Goddess of Health" set on a "celestial throne" amid oriental colours, ethereal essences, and dulcet music. Graham's brother married Catherine Macaulay, once famous as Republican pamphleteer and historian.

‡ The part played by Mr. Jay in the American peace negotiations will be found in his "Life" and in "The Life and Letters of William, Earl of Shelburne," by Lord Fitzmaurice.

to be well encouraged in America., Stuart, who is now at New York & well employed.—His prices are not so great as He had in England, but his expences are proportionately more reasonable.

America thrives rapidly, towns increase in size, and people grow rich.

Very bad accts. were received to-day from Flanders. The French have defeated the Prince of Saxe Coburgh, and Charleroi surrendered in consequence. Brussells, it is said, is also in their possession The Duke of Yorks Army of British and Hanoverians, seems to be in a dangerous situation in the neighbourhood of Tournay. It is said to consist of 12,000 men, almost surrounded by the French. A later account says, "It appears the Allies are retreating from the French in every quarter."

July 2.—In the evening Banks [R.A.] called on me to solicit my signature to an address from Mr Roberts, Brother in Law to poor Cozens, which is to be delivered to the President & Council of the Royal Academy. The object of it is to obtain some assistance from the Body towards subsisting Cozens who is under the care of Dr Monro witht. a prospect of recovery. Cosway, Northcote & Hodges had signed it. [£10 10s. was voted to him on July 6.] Cozens disorder is described to be a total decay of the nervous system. He appeared to be of a silent, hesitating, disposition, and of grave manners. Sometime since a total change took place, He became childishly noisy & talkative on trifles. He is described to be in his present state very cheerful.

It seems Cozens married some years ago, and has two children, one 5 or 6 years old. [There was one child, Sophia by name. See later entries.] His marriage was not generally known.—Mr Roberts who married his Sister, has a place in the Exchequer.

The news of this day, is a Duel on Moulsey Hurst between the Earl of Tankerville, and Mr. Edward Bouverie* in which the latter was wounded.

Copy of the advertisement published by the Seconds of Lord Tankerville and Mr. Bouverie:

"Yesterday morning, in consequence of a previous appointment the [Fourth] Earl of Tankerville and the Honble. Edward Bouverie met on Moulsey Hurst, and took their places at the distance of Twelve paces when upon Mr. Bouveries declining to fire, Lord T, by direction of us, who were seconds to the parties, fired, and wounded Mr. B, but we are happy to find not so dangerously as was apprehended. We cannot omit our testimony of the coolness and good conduct displayed by both on this occasion (signed) Chas. Nassau Thomas H. Bennett, Lieut. Col. first guards."

* The Hon. Edward Bouverie, the fourth son of the first Earl of Radnor, sat in 1774 to Gainsborough, who made a very beautiful study of the fourteen-year-old lad in a blue Vandyck dress. Lord Radnor greatly admired Gainsborough's art. His account book shows that he paid the painter £63 on January 5, 1772, for his own portrait, and two years later Gainsborough received from him two hundred and fifty guineas for six other pictures of the Radnor family, which included the "Blue Boy" already mentioned.

July 4.—It seems Mr. Bouverie, who is married to a daughter of [Admiral] Sir Chaloner Ogle (sister to Mrs. Wilmot and Lady Asgill, who models Horses beautifully,) took a House near Ld. Tankervilles & paid such attention to one of his Lordships [five] daughters as produced a letter requiring from Mr. B. a discontinuance of such attention. This being disregarded produced a challenge from Lord T.

CHAPTER XVIII

1794

Two Famous Singers

July 2.—The accounts from Flanders are of the worst description. It appears the Allies are retreating from the French in every quarter. The Inhabitants of Tournay expressed great concern when the British passed through that place.

Smirke called on me; Rossi, the Sculptor, is desirous of making a model for the monument to be erected to the memory of Captn. Montague.—I told him I thought Wyatt (having the King's ear) would be the best person to apply to for his interest. He thought Wyatt might wish to move in favour of a young man now abroad (Westmacott)* whose Father has been recommended to much business by Wyatt. However, He sd. He wd. call on him. Nollekens, He says, expresses no desire to have it, and some political circumstances put Banks out of the question.—I told him I thought Bacon must have moved for such a Commission before this time. Rossi, is to make his model at Smirkes House.

July 3.—Mr. Bowles wrote against Foxs Libel Bill for which Lord Thurlow made him a Commissioner of Bankrupts.

I came home with the Alderman Boydell who told me Whatman now makes printing paper equal in quality to French paper, and has an advantage from being manufactured more neatly. He does not think that in case of peace we should again apply to France for the article of paper.

July 4.—Hearne [Water Colour Painter] and Baker dined with me. They are going on Monday to Oxford to pass a week there, from thence Hearne goes to Cheltenham, to Sir G. Beaumont and they are to make the Tour of the Wye, together. Hearne is also to go to Glastonbury Abbey & to Wells. George Dance [R.A.] came in the evening. He

* The son of a statuary in Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, he was born in London in 1775. He went to Rome at the age of eighteen and studied under Canova. Westmacott, after winning considerable success in Italy, returned to England in 1796 and exhibited in the Royal Academy for the first time in the following year. His career was highly successful. Many commissions came to him. He superintended the arrangement of the Towneley Marbles—and his figure of "Achilles" at Hyde Park-corner, cast from cannon taken at Waterloo, is surely the worst public statue in England. In 1837 he was knighted and received the degree of D.C.L. from Oxford University. He died in 1856.

heard the Banti* at the Opera last night and does not think her equal to Mara.† She has a very fine voice and a good ear, but has no knowledge of musick. He thinks her action, which has been much extolled, very indifferent.

July 5.—The Revd. Mr. Lawton resides near Daventry in Northamptonshire. Althorp is abt. 7 miles distant. Ld. Spencer is considered as being very retired, as to his neighbours, in the country. He has withdrawn all political views on the Town of Northampton, & never interferes in their elections. The late Ld. Spencer supported a Charity School for 40 poor children. This is not now maintained. The Northampton people regret the Spencer family having forsaken them. Lord Spencer is much respected. Lady S. loves her ease, and is attached to her amusements.

The Northampton family is recovering a little from the ruinous state in which their affairs were. Ld. N. having long resided in Switzerland has been enabled to do this.

July 7.—This evening went to Drury Lane Play House with Opie. The entertainments were Lodoiska‡ and the first of June in honor of Lord Howes victory. The Burning the Castle in Lodoiska is admirably managed. The first of June is heavy and ill-suited I think to work on the people properly, it dwells too much on the consequences of war.

Drury Lane theatre is an instance of the worst taste I ever saw in a large building, disproportioned in the design and frippery in the execution. The seats in the Boxes are convenient.

Sir F. Bourgeois was there. He told me He had for 3 or 4 years past purchased a Ticket for the season for which He paid 6 guineas & was free of every part of the House. It is not transferable. He seemed to have apprehensions from some conversation with Trumbull [the artist who came to England as secretary to the American special Ambassador] of the question with America being amicably settled.

He told me the King had much noticed my view of High St. Oxford, and remembered all the buildings.

July 8.—Smirke informed me this morning that at a meeting of the [Royal Academy] Commemoration Medal Committee last night, His design was adopted.

Hamilton, who receives his information from Mr. Dryander [Librarian to Sir Joseph Banks at Dean-street, Soho-square, and afterwards librarian

* Brigitta Giorgi Banti, believed to have been the daughter of a Venetian gondolier, was born in Lombardy in 1759. She began life as a street singer. At the age of nineteen she set out for Paris, singing on the way at inns and cafés. She made a triumphant début at the Opera in "Iphigénie en Tauride." Dance heard Banti on her second visit to London, and subsequent criticism supported his opinion of her qualifications.

† Mara in her youth supported herself by singing and performing on the guitar, and when John Taylor, Editor of the *Morning Post*, first became acquainted with her "she brought with her the reputation of being the first female singer of Europe." After many years Taylor again met her and was asked to induce her to accept £50 a night to sing in oratorios, instead of the £100 usually paid to her. She refused. "She was evidently not aware that her musical powers had declined," says Taylor. She was a native of Hesse Cassel. The names of Banti and Mara are almost forgotten to-day.

‡ Lodoiska: Comedy in 3 acts, written by Fillette Loreaux, with music by Cherubini, was produced at the Feydeau Theatre, Paris, on July 18, 1791. Another version of the same story, the words by Dejaure and music by H. R. Kreutzer, was first given at the Italian, in the same city, on August 1, 1791.

to the Royal Society], says that Sir Joseph Banks's Botanical work, which has been carrying on many years, and for which 1500 plates are engraved, is not likely to be published as was expected. Some think Sir Joseph does not choose to encounter the opinion of the world on the merits of it, and, indeed, it is probable ill disposed criticks wd. not be wanting.

July 12.—Smirke spoke to me abt. a design He had made on the subject of Lord Howes Victory. Emblematical with Heads of the Admirals. I strongly recommended to him to have portraits of them, & not medalions, as people would understand them better, also to add the Captains.

July 15.—This day I recd. a letter from Sir George Beaumont at Cheltenham, desiring me to purchase a picture by [Richard] Wilson, belonging to Ld. Thanet, now on sale at Vandergucht, who demanded 100 guineas for the picture. I agreed with him for 100 pounds. This picture was begun in Italy and finished in England.

Vandergucht [the dealer] told me the pictures of Wilson are getting into great request, at, comparatively, high prices. He also told me the pictures of Gainsborough are decreasing in value. The raging fashion of collecting them subsiding fast. [The reaction is great to-day, as the price paid for the "Blue Boy" proves.] Vandergucht told me He sold a Claude to Sir Peter Burrell [1st Lord Gwydyr] for 1500 guineas, and had sold him pictures to the amount of £8000.

July 16.—Breakfasted with Admiral Gardner. A gentleman was there, who brought the dispatches, announcing the capture of Port au prince, in St. Domingo. Admiral Gardners second Son, not 22 years of age, was made Post, into the Iphigena frigate of 32 guns, two days before the surrender of the place, by which He will gain between 3 and 4000 pounds.

CHAPTER XIX

1794

A Glorious 1st of June

July 16.—Mrs. Gardner [Admiral Gardner's wife] told me she was on board the Queen Charlotte [Howe's Flagship] (being invited by Lady Howe) when the King & Queen came on board [after Lord Howe's victory, referred to in the XVIth chapter]. Lord Howe recd. the King with his Hat on.—The King made a gracious speech to Lord Howe, and presented him a sword. Lord Howe then taking of his Hat, kneeled, & kissed the Kings Hand.

July 17.—Called at the Navy Office, & spoke to Mr Margetson abt payment for the picture [of Deptford Yard that Farington painted]. He said that the minute of the agreed price had not been presented to the Board; but He would mention it again. I told him the price agreed for was 60 guineas. [Farington had much trouble before the Office settled his account. He was told on July 23 that his picture of Deptford Yard was not "so well approved of as the Chatham." On the following day he was informed that payment for the Deptford Yard was ordered, "but must pass the Board twice." Then on August 4 he wrote],

Went to the Navy Office, and recd. in Mr Davis's office, an order for the payment of £63—the fee here 10s. 6d.—It was noted in another office, fee 5s. I then carried it to Mr Slades, office, the Pay office,—no fee here. The draft he gave me was on Coutts [a ludicrous example of "red tape"].

The late Bond Hopkins supplied Bowyer with money to carry on his History of England, for which He was to have a certain share of the profits. Since his death the Executors have behaved handsomely to Bowyer in giving up claims of profits, and allowing him time to repay the money advanced.—Bowyer is afraid of employing Romney, on account of the unpopularity of his Tempest picture in the Shakespeare Gallery.—He is also afraid to employ Fuseli on acct. of the great inequality of his works.

July 18.—Lord Howe had reason to expect the Garter which was given to the Duke of Portland. Indeed the new arrangement of an administration being afterwards settled Ld. Howe was applied to to give it up, which He did, to suit the convenience of the political parties.—What an instance of his moderation.—Lady Howe told the Admiral

[Gardner] that a Marquisate, was no object to them, as Lord Howe had rank enough, and they had no son.

The Admiral* said Lord Howe had been much hurt at the attacks made upon him daily in the publick prints, before the late engagement, expressing his belief that He might be injured in the minds of the Seamen. He talked of throwing up his command which the Admiral most strongly urged against. [He was charged with "spending his time in dodging in and out of Torbay."]

The French fleet [defeated by Howe] went out to sea full 500 miles from Brest, having as it appeared certain intelligence of the return of their convoy from America. The certainty with which Lord Howe followed their track caused Admiral Gardner to suppose that He must have had certain information of their scheme, but Ld. Howe assured him He gained his intelligence only from the Ships the fleet casually met with. Many French Merchantmen &c were taken, but so determined was Ld. Howe not to weaken his Ships by putting seamen into his prizes, that He burnt them every one, though some of them were of considerable value. What a proof of his little regard to property when compared with a sense of publick duty.

When they first saw the French fleet the Admiral thought the French did not know them, but took them for the Convoy.—The French bore down and the English proceeded towards them without altering a sail.

On the first of June, Lord Howes Ship did not fire but a single shot before the Queen Charlotte, had passed through the French line. That shot was fired by a man after whom Lord Howe went with his sword drawn.—Mr. Bowen, Lord Howes Master, told his Lordship He did not see how He cd. get between their [the enemy] ships; Lord Howe told him to direct the Queen Charlotte against the Bowsprit of one of them, [the *Montagne*] which being done the French ship was obliged to give way to avoid the consequence. By this He showed the folly of the French decree against breaking the line.

The Queen Charlotte suffered considerably before she got into action. So did the Queen [Admiral Gardner's ship].—The French firing incessantly while the English Ships generally speaking reserved their fire.

I asked him if He thought the French fought better on this than on any former occasion. He said He thought they seemed less desirous than He has before seen them, to avoid an action; but their comparative inferiority in close action was still the same. He is convinced they will not stand to their guns as the English do.

The French Admirals Ship [The *Montagne*, Rear-Admiral Villaret-Joyouse] went of in apparently very good condition. Her masts and

* Alan Gardner (1742-1809) was attached to the Grand Fleet under Lord Howe, and commanded the *Queen*, which suffered greatly in the action of June 1. For his services he was made a baronet and given the rank of Vice-Admiral. On February 14, 1799, he was made an Admiral of the Blue. Commander-in-Chief of the coast of Ireland in August, 1800, in the following December he was created a Peer of the United Kingdom, and assumed the title of Baron Gardner of Uttoxeter. After commanding the Channel Fleet for about a year, he retired, and died on January 1, 1809.

In the Painted Hall, Greenwich, there is a picture by Loutherbourg which wrongly shows the *Queen Charlotte* on the *Montagne's* lee bow. Bowen, the ship's Master, is reported to have said, on seeing the picture: "If we could have got the old ship into that position we must have taken the French Admiral."

sails having suffered little. [Her stern and quarter stove in, many of her guns were dismounted, and 300 of her men killed or wounded.] Many of the prisoners expressed great disatisfaction at the Admirals conduct.—

Many of the prisoners were loyalists, but being in the requisition were obliged to go on board, or the guillotine would have been the consequence. They had been told that great numbers of emigrant French were on board our ships.

Speaking of the quantity of Shot fired on the occasion, the Admiral [Gardner] said it had been calculated that 60 tun of Shot had been fired by the Queen, in the three days. Two Shot are put into every charge, and He believes they even sometimes put in three. But two are recommended by the Ordnance.

Speaking of personal fear, He said Lord Howes Chaplain, who had been recommended by the Bishop of London, was so overcome by his fears during the action as to be totally unmanned. He quitted the Ship immediately on her coming to Portsmouth, of course lost the opportunity of preaching before & being noticed by the King.

The Admiral dined with the King twice. The 2d. time abt. 26 were present.—The King sat at the head of the table & helped fish &c, and nothing cd. exceed the ease, and good humour which prevailed. The King speaking familiarly & the officers conversing with each other.

When Admiral Bowyer who lost a Leg, was carried to the Cockpit, a Turnicot was applied to stop the bleeding. This being done the Admiral insisted on those sailors being first dressed who had been wounded before him. One of them who had lost a Leg (a Taylor belonging to the Land forces aboard the Barfleur) swore He wd. not be dressed before the Admiral, that his life was of less value, and he wd. wait.—This Mr. Davis, the Chaplain of the Barfleur, told Admiral Gardner.

July 19.—The Admiral told me Lord Chatham is an earlier riser than is reported. The Letters are regularly sent to him about ½ past eleven o'clock.—His habit is to sup at home about Twelve o'clock and to go to bed abt. two.—He seems but of a middling constitution as to strength, frequently ailing. The fatigue He underwent while attending the King at Portsmouth almost overcame him.

July 24.—Downman [whose beautiful little portraits now realise large sums in the sale rooms] called on me to solicit my vote to be an Associate. He told me He had heard I had mentioned his name for which he expressed his acknowledgments.

July 25.—I called on Hickel,* in Russell St. He has made a great many portraits of members of the House of Commons. There are to be two pictures. The majority being conspicuous in one with Pitt, speaking.—The minority in the other, with Fox, speaking. Hickel was 4 days with Fox at St. Anns Hill. Burke insisted on being placed on the opposition side and of it being filled as before the late change of political sentiment.

* Anton Hickel, an Austrian portrait painter who came to England from France when the Revolution broke out. The picture referred to, which contained ninety-six life-size portraits, is in the Vienna Art Gallery. A photograph of it belongs to our National Portrait Gallery

A Farington Portrait

Major Aubrey Wallis-Wright has a picture which in some old notes he found described as follows: "Mr. ffarrington 1744 ned Pennell."

Another note gives: "Sir William Farington" (with the query) "if it is Sir William Ffarington Knt of Shawe Hall b. 1730, high sheriff of Lancashire 1761, d.s.p. 1781, and was succeeded by his nephew."

In another note he found W. Farrington age 24, b 1720 died 1781 aged 60 picture by Edward Pennee.

[Joseph Farington, who wrote the Diary, was a cadet of the Faringtons of Farington, Worden, and Ribbleton, in Lancashire. The Farington family dates from far back centuries, and in its senior line maintains the "ffarington" orthography. The picture in Major Wallis-Wright's possession may represent either Sir William ffarington of Shawe Hall (1730-1781) or the Rev. William Farington (1704-1767), vicar of Leigh, Lancashire, subsequently rector of Warrington, and father of Joseph Farington, R.A.

Edward Penny, the painter of the portrait, was born in 1714, and studied under Hudson, going later to Rome. On his return to London some time before 1748 he became a member of the Incorporated Society of Artists (1760-1791). He was a foundation member of the Royal Academy and its first Professor of Painting from which post he retired in 1782.—Ed.]

CHAPTER XX

1794

Topham Beauclerc and Burke

July 31.—At noon, I went with Lysons to Lord Orfords at Strawberry Hill,—and stopped at Twickenham where we took boat and I made a drawing of Popes House, (now belonging to Welbore Ellis) [first Baron Mendip].

Lord Orford mentioned many particulars relative to the late Mr. Topham Beauclerc [the celebrated wit]. He said He was the worst tempered man He ever knew.—Lady Di passed a most miserable life with him. Lord O, out of regard to her invited them occasionally to pass a few days at Strawberry Hill.—They slept in separate beds.—Beauclerc was remarkably filthy in his person which generated vermin.—He took Laudanum regularly in vast quantities.—He seldom rose before one or two o'clock.—His principal delight was in disputing on subjects that occurred, this He did accutely.—Before He died He asked pardon of Lady Di, for his ill usage of her.—He had one son and two daughters by Lady Di.—One married Lord Herbert, the second went abroad with her Brother, Lord Bolingbroke.

August 1.—Left Strawberry Hill at 7 o'clock, & breakfasted at Kew. Called on Zoffany [R.A.] & I made a drawing of Kew Bridge from his window.—He was painting on one of his Parisian subjects,—the woemen [sic] & sans culottes, dancing &c over the dead bodies of the Swiss Soldiers.—Zoffanys legs are much swelled by a scorbutic humour.

August 3.—Richd. Burke, only child of Edmund, died yesterday. He had been elected member for Malton in the room of his Father 10 days since.

August 9.—Marchi [assistant to Sir Joshua Reynolds] said the greif of Burke on the loss of his Son was excessive. He cd. not be kept from the room in which the corpse lay, and after viewing threw himself on the bed in agonies, and was so weakened by his greif He could scarcely stand.—Burkes servants thought the journey and business of the election in Yorkshire had hastened his end. He had sicknesses in the night which He desired his servant to conceal from his Father. He was 36 years old.

Lady Inchiquin this morning [September 30] described to me the death of Young Burke. Two days only before his death He was removed to Brompton, and it was not till then that his Father was sensible of his danger.—On that day He died He heard his Father so loud in his expressions of greif in the next room, as himself to be much moved by it. He ordered his servant to dress him and make him appear as well as He could. He then walked into the next room to his Father and addressed him on his allowing his greif so to overcome him. "You unman me, Sir, by it,—recollect yourself,—come into me, and talk to me of religion, or on some other subject."—They returned together and being seated the young man said, my Heart flutters.—Hearing a noise like rain He said does it rain? His Father replied no, it is the wind—again hearing it He said surely it is rain, No said the Father it is the wind among the trees.—The Son then began to repeat that part of the morning Hymn, from Milton, [Paradise Lost, Book V.], beginning with:

> His praise ye winds! that from four quarters blow,
> Breathe soft, or loud; and wave your tops, ye pines!
> With ev'ry plant, in sign of worship wave.
> Fountains! and ye that warble, as ye flow,
> Melodious murmurs! Warbling tune his praise.

While proceeding in repeating that Hymn, He sunk forward into his Fathers arms and expired.—Mrs Burke came in at this distressing moment.

Walter King wrote the eulogium on Young Burke, published in the papers.

August 9.—Taylor [an editor of the *Morning Post* (*c.* 1788) and author of "Monsieur Tonson"] strongly recommended Hickey the Sculptor, to me to be an Associate. This happened to be Taylors birthday who is 39.

August 10.—[The Rev.] Mr. Peach [of East Sheen] said that not more than 6 weeks ago the Duke of Portland said He wd. never make part of an administration unless Fox was of the number.—Fox wd. not believe till it was absolutely settled that the Duke &c would join the administration.

August 7.—Called at the Shakespeare Gallery. Nicol [Scottish bookseller and one of the founders of The Shakespeare Gallery] told me Mrs. Davis, widow of Tom Davis, the Bookseller, and author of the life of Garrick, is now abt. 70 years of age, and in very indigent circumstances. She had £20 a year allowed Her by Cadell, while He continued Printer to the Royal Academy, which office having been taken from him this year, she loses that advantage. I told Nicol I wd. speak to Sir William Chambers on the subject.—Met Trumbull [the artist-secretary

to American Ambassador], who said if matters are accommodated with America He may stay some time.

August 14.—At 8 this morning went with C. Offley [wine merchant] to the Green Man Blackheath. After breakfast went to the Observatory where on my mentioning Mr. Dowsinss name, Dr. Maskelyline [Nevil Maskelyne, Astronomer Royal] shewed me the Camera at the top of the Observatory. Finding it wd. answer to me to trace the outline of the view of London from it, I procured the Doctors leave. Mr. Frazer assisted me in managing the Camera.

Mr. Newton [R.A.], late Secretary of the Academy, died. He had dined with some magistrates in the neighbourhood of his House at Barton, in Somersetshire, and was a little affected by liquor, but on coming to his carriage He found his servants much more so, which caused him to put them into the carriage and He mounted the Coach Box. The night was very wet and He neglected when [he] got home to use any precautions against cold, the consequence was an immediate fever which killed him in two days.

August 18.—Went this morning to Lambeth & from the top of the [Church] Steeple begun a view of London.

August 19.—Rigaud is to have £300 for the four Fresco paintings in the Common Council room. Hamilton had £200 each for two of the Shakespeare pictures which He painted of the size 9 feet by 7,—but the Alderman thought it too much and expected Smirke wd. only expect 150 for the Hearnes Oak & Gadshill.—In the evening I communicated to Smirke the above, & He was satisfied to settle the matter on terms satisfactory to the Alderman, but the picture of Sly cost him much trouble, & I said He was entitled to £200 for that.

August 20.—Bowyer wrote to Smirke expressing a wish that Heath should undertake the plates of Charles the 2d. in the Forest.—I said it could not be better executed by anybody.

August 28.—Left Lynn at 5 this morning in the Post Coach, breakfasted at Brandon, & dined at Harlowe, and arrived in London at 8 o'clock. The fare of the Coach £1 10s. 0d.

August 31.—Dr. Matthews [physician and poet], and his Son, who He has brought to London for advice, breakfasted with me. He recommends making two volumes of the Severn & Wye. He mentioned Combe, who married in the year 1776, the year in which Dr. Matthews went to Edinburgh. He thinks the style of [Combe's] the History of the Thames too flowery, and that incidental compliments to individual persons in a work of such a nature is injudicious.

Dr. Matthews thinks Mr. [Uvedale] Prices book [Essays on the Picturesque] is written with information & spirit. He thinks very moderately of Mr. Knights ["The Landscape"], which is a Didactic

GEORGE DANCE.

From the engraving by S. W. Reynolds after the painting by John Jackson, R.A.

[*To face p.* 69.

poem only in title. The Doctor esteems Smirke as the artist who perfectly feels Shakespeare, and that the works of some of the artists should have been omitted by Messrs. Boydell.

GEORGE AND NATHANIEL DANCE

Miss M. S. Dance writes: I have been reading with great interest your publication of the Farington Diary, as I am the great-granddaughter of George Dance, R.A., who is so often mentioned therein, and the "piece of plate"—which was really a "service," with centre-piece and entrée dishes—presented to him by the Academy, is in my possession—together with many sketches, plans, &c., and a large oil painting of his design for the building of London Bridge. A fine portrait of him was painted by Lawrence—this was sold at Christie's a few years ago. I have also a portrait of N. Dance as a young man, painted by himself—a beautiful picture. His works are scarce, as the story goes that the wealthy Mrs. Dummer, whom he married, objected to his career as an artist which she considered *infra dig.*—but those extant are mostly very fine. It would be interesting to know if he ever did paint the Prince of Wales, and, if so, where the picture is now. I have a good miniature of George Dance by an unknown artist.

[N. Dance painted portraits of the King and Queen in 1769, and the last works he exhibited at the Royal Academy were landscapes in 1792, 1794, and 1800. As far as we have as yet searched the Diary the portrait of the Prince of Wales which Farington referred to has not again been mentioned.]

CHAPTER XXI

1794

Charles James Fox at St. Anne's Hill

September 3.—I told Smirke this evening the nature of my engagement with Boydells relative to the Rivers.—That I presented my stock of designs gratis, and that they were to supply money as might be required for carrying on the undertaking.

September 6.—Rose this morning at 7.—Breakfasted at a little past 8.—Employed myself in washing my river views, while Sir George was painting.—Dined at 4, Drank tea between 6 & 7—and went to bed at ½ past 10. These were the usual hours of the family which is very comfortable. [This entry and those up to Sept. 15 were the result of a visit paid to Sir George Beaumont at Dedham.*]

Lord Beverley [Algernon, second son of the 1st Duke of Northumberland, 2nd Lord Lovaine and 1st Earl of Beverley] has taken the House on the Ipswich River, late Lord Orwells. He is to leave Hitchin abt. the 10th of October. That place will feel the loss of his family as He is supposed to have expended £5,000 a year in that Town.

September 8.—Lord Beverley has £12,000 a year. Nine thousands in estate & £60,000 in money. He expends his whole income. . . The establishment of servants is very expensive.

As an instance of the liberality of the late [1st] Duke of Northumberland towards Lord Beverley, when on his travels, He one year paid £40,000, drawn for by Lord B. . . On Lord B.'s return He apologised to the Duke for the largeness of his expence. The Duke only answered, did you pass yr. time agreeably.

* Sir George Howland Beaumont, seventh baronet of Stoughton Grange, Leicestershire, was born at Dunmow in Essex (where his father resided) in November, 1753. He succeeded to the title in 1762, and was educated at Eton and New College, Oxford. In 1778 he married Margaret, daughter of John Willes, of Astrop, Northamptonshire, eldest son of Lord Chief Justice Willes. They had no children.

Sir George travelled much. He was in Parliament for six years (1790-1796), but is best known as a clever amateur painter and connoisseur of considerable taste, although it is alleged that he said, "A good picture, like a good fiddle, should be brown," and that "there ought to be one brown tree in every landscape."

He was a great friend to artists, but it is not true, as stated in the D.N.B., that he kept J. R. Cozens from the beginning of his illness till his death. He, however, subscribed to a fund established for the unfortunate painter's upkeep. The whole facts relating to the later days of Cozens are told by Farington.

At Coleorton Hall, one of Sir George's homes, Wordsworth wrote some of his best pieces. Under his roof Sir George entertained other famous men, including Coleridge, Byron and Sir Walter Scott, as will be seen in later entries in the Diary. He presented a number of fine pictures to the National Gallery and died on February 7th, 1827, aged 74.

Lady Jersey [wife of the fourth Earl of Jersey] has at last accomplished her ardent wish to be admitted to the Queens parties at Windsor.—The Princess Royal told Lady Beverley before the last entertainment given at Windsor, that the wish of Lady Jersey was known at Court, but that it would not be complied with.—When Lady B. went there she was surprised to see Lady Jersey in conversation with the Prince of Wales. [See later entries.]

Sir Peter Burrell [1st Lord Gwydyr] has abt. £18,000 a year, yet is dissatisfied. His table is supposed to be the best and most expensive of any mans in town.

Lord Cholmondeley has abt. £8,000 a year. Lady C. had £30,000. He offered to her abt. 6 or 8 years before she accepted him.

Lady Beverley has written to Lady B. [Beaumont] and mentioned that Pitt is very angry abt. the contribution levied by Sir C. Grey & Sir John Jervais, on the Islands [Martinique and Guadeloupe]. He has ordered them to be stopped, and the two Commanders are to return home. [Bad health is elsewhere given as the cause of their return.] The Command was offered to General Lake who declined it.

September 15.—Lady B. [Beaumont] recd. a letter to-day from Mrs Carter, who expresses herself in a very strong manner in favor of the "*Mysteries of Udolpho*" and of the talents of Mrs. Radcliffe, the author.*

September 16.—A passenger from Ipswich told me Sir John D'Oyley had expended in electioneering there more than £20,000,—that his interest now was not so strong as that of Mr Cricket who carried the Bailif election, and it is very probable Sir John will not succeed at the next election. Mr Middleton is expected to stand again.—There are about 700 voters for Ipswich,—Sons of Freemen and Apprentices of Freemen, —become Freemen. Mr Middleton and Mr Cricket lost their popularity at Ipswich for a time, by voting for the repeal of the Test act.

Combe told me Mrs Cosway is certainly returning to England Cosway, R.A., is to give a person 130 guineas for bringing her from Genoa. She declared her resolution to live quite private and to make the education of her child Her sole object.†

September 18.—Alderman Boydell mentioned to me at the Shakespeare Gallery his intention of having a picture painted for the Common Council Room to illustrate the happy effects of industry,—

* The "Mysteries of Udolpho," which was published in 1794 and brought her £500, is the best of Mrs. Radcliffe's romances. They were highly popular in her day. Haynes Bayley wrote:

O Radcliffe! Thou once wert the charmer
Of girls, who sat reading all night:
Thy heroes were striplings in armour,
Thy heroines damsels in white.
But past are thy terrible touches.

And Sir Walter Scott said that she "has the most decided claim to take her place among the favoured few who have been distinguished as the founders of a class or school." She was born in 1764 and died in 1823.

† It was said that she ran away from her husband, Cosway the miniature painter. On one occasion she certainly did travel on the Continent accompanied by Signor Luigi Marchesi, the celebrated Italian tenor.

He thought it not a proper subject for Westall. I mentioned what He had said to J. Boydell, observing if such a picture was to be painted it might as well be given to me, & Smirke. Boydell expressed his indignation at his Uncles conduct, and sd. He wd. exert himself to put a stop to his wild schemes, but that shd. such a picture be painted, He would rather it was given to us than to others.

Marchant passed the evening with me, and told me He had lately passed two days at St. Anne's Hill with Mr [Charles James] Fox and Mrs Armstead.—Their manner of living is, to breakfast at 9,—dine at 4,—Coffee and tea soon after 6, then walk, then cards, and slight supper at 9, and to bed at 10. Their table plain.—A little girl, a daughter of Mr Fox, but not by Mrs Armstead was there. Mr Fox spoke of the Arts, and said Commerce must support them. He entertains the highest opinion of Sir Joshua Reynolds,—and thinks very favourably of Northcote & Opie.—Of West He spoke with contempt and thinks slightly of the works of Fuseli. Marchant shewed him his Intaglio of the portrait of Windham, He said it was like but bid him take it away.

Lord Berwick encourages the artists at Rome. Miss Carr, of Newcastle, who is lately returned from Rome, He [Marchant] says excells all the Ladies in practise that are at present distinguished. [She never exhibited at the R.A., nor is her name mentioned in Bryan's Dictionary.]

Marchant told me of the melancholy event of the death of poor Vandergucht, the picture dealer, who was drowned in crossing the Thames at Chiswick on Tuesday last by the Boat being overset by a Barge.—He has left a widow and eleven children.

September 29.—Called on Smirke, who has laid in the figures of the Charles 2d. picture.—He has settled with A. Boydell for the former pictures. The prices to be 150 guineas for Gadshill—100 for Hearnes Oak—and 200 for Sly.

October 1.—Breakfasted at Lord Inchiquins. Lady Inchiquin told me that Poggi had been with Her, that He had recd. £460, but that He begged He might be allowed to postpone a settlement till February.—That He had been at great expences & had lately been subjected to inconvenience by Mr West having insisted on his paying a sum of money which He had lent to Poggi. [He was the dealer employed by Lady Inchiquin to sell the drawings inherited from her uncle, Sir Joshua Reynolds.]

Lady I. desired me to speak to Lawrence abt. settling the acct. for the Kings pictures, [left unfinished by Reynolds], but that in part Lord Inchiquin wd. sit to Lawrence for a half length. I mentioned to her that his price was 80 gs.

October 3.—Bestland called on me. He is much concerned to find Reynolds [the engraver] has begun a work of the Academicians. He called this morning on West, from whom He understood that Reynolds said He knew Bestland, who had no objection to the undertaking of Reynolds. Beechy went with Bestland to Wests, & to Paul Sandbys,

whose head is already completed; Sandby on hearing Bestlands objections seemed sorry He had allowed his head to be engraved. . . . I found on the whole that Reynolds has made an improper use of the names of the Members which I indeed suspected before. I therefore told Bestland, that if He thought the undertaking of Reynolds would affect his publication I would withdraw my name. He said he would call on all the Academicians.

CHAPTER XXII

1794

The Passing of Gainsborough

October 6.—I received the list of candidates for Associates. The election to be on Monday, Nov. 3. [The list of candidates included John Downman, Martin Shee (a future President), Francis Towne, painters, and John Soane, George Byfield, and Thomas Malton, architects. Farington told Lawrence that the list "was a weak one, when it was considered that three vacancies were to be filled," and did not think "it would be decent for the Academy to elect Malton in preference to Soane (afterwards an Academician and Knight), and Byfield. Lawrence thought Soane would have a good chance because of his respectability." The usual canvassing by and for the candidates went on until the 29th, when the Secretary of the Academy, acting on his own authority, sent out a notice stating that there would be no election this year owing to the Academicians-Elect not having received their diplomas. They had not sent in their diploma pictures in time.]

October 8.—Carey [Farington's pupil] called on me. He met an officer a captn. of the Queen's Dragoons, on his way, who was come up from Blackwall, where 32 transports, with 1,500 horses and men on board now lay waiting for orders. They were down at the Nore a fortnight, from whence they were ordered back to Blackwall. What a proof of the uncertainty of administration how to direct their force. Secretary Dundas said the other day in the Office such daily bad news is enough to make one sick.

October 10.—Malton [the architect] told me he had not yet been paid for what he had done at Drury Lane Playhouse. That there was £350 due to him on his own acct. He said that in the 80 odd nights which that House was opened the last season upwards of £30,000 had been taken.

Soane, the architect, gave up a place of £300 a year in the board of Works, and was the means of obtaining it for Mr. Groves the builder.

October 20.—This day James Adam the architect died, aged 58 or 9. [He was a younger brother of Robert Adam, the famous archi-

tect who, along with his brothers, built the Adelphi, and introduced new ideas into building and decoration.]

October 29.—Gainsborough Dupont called. . . . He told me his uncle, Gainsborough, had completed his sixty-first year when he died. The tumour in his neck which proved cancerous and caused his death, he had been conscious of five or six years, but when he occasionally mentioned it he was led by others to believe it only a swelled kernel. A cold he caught at Hastings trial caused it to inflame. He applied to Dr. Heberden [Gainsborough's next door neighbour] who treated it lightly and said it would pass away with the cold. He applied to John Hunter, who advised salt water poultices, which greatly increased the inflamation and a suppuration followed. There seems to have been a strange mistake or neglect both in Heberden and Hunter—Gainsborough was ill for six months. A fortnight before his death he desired to see Sir Joshua Reynolds, who visited him. He regretted leaving the world at a time when he thought he had discovered something new in the arts. A little jealousy of each other seemed to exist in the minds of Sir Joshua and Gainsborough. The latter thought himself slighted by the former on some occasional advances which he had made towards him. Gainsborough proposed two or three years before his death that they should paint each others pictures. Sir Joshua sat once to Gainsborough but did not seem ready to make a second appointment. In the later part of his life he painted chiefly by candlelight which became his inclination.*

November 14.—Holcroft [author of "The Road to Ruin"], who is indicted for High Treason [He was discharged on December 1st] was a chorus singer some years ago. In that capacity Wm Dance, the musician, saw him in the country, and at the time Miss Harrop (now Mrs Bates) was of the party. Holcroft had a son who He is said to have treated with great severity. The lad ran away & went on board a ship, & being traced by his father who went to the ship, blew his brains out on his father approaching him. Holcroft is avowedly a man of the most loose principles with regard to religion.

[Another account states that his son William, a lad of sixteen, committed suicide while trying to escape to the West Indies after robbing his father of £40.]

November 15.—As instance of the profligate charges made by the persons employed by the Prince of Wales, He [Frazer, of the Board of Agriculture] said the Farriers Bill for one year was £1800 though the Prince has reduced his Stud to a very small number. Dr ——, the

* Gainsborough Dupont's statement in the main corroborates the story of his Uncle's last illness. John Hunter's treatment of his patient and the charge of neglect or error on the part of the eminent doctors who attended him, are new, so, too, is the declaration that Gainsborough had been aware of the tumour in his neck for five or six years. Gainsborough became so alarmed at his illness that he made his will, and signed it on May 5th, 1788; he died on August 2nd of that year. As Farington shows in his Diary, painting by candlelight was a fairly common practice in the latter half of the Eighteenth Century. Gainsborough, however, may have been its initiator. [See later entries about Gainsborough.]

Farrier, charged 2 guineas a day for attendance, and when He went to Brighton that Sum & 14 guineas for expenses.

Mr. Frazer is employed by the Board of Agriculture in Surveying the Counties. Mr Pitt was not inclined to the establishment of the board on acct. of the expence. About £3000 a year is now allowed for all expences which Mr F. says is too little. The King is favourable to the scheme.

Mrs Cosway, is returned from Italy, in company with young Bartlozzi [sic], and Flaxman, the sculptor. Flaxmans drawings and sculpture are highly spoken of. [He afterwards became an R.A.]

November 24.—Rev Mr Este called. He has been in Ireland for 7 weeks. He says the Irish hold Lord Westmorland [Lord Lieutenant] in great contempt. . . . Republican principles prevail in Ireland. They seem to have no partiality for any set of rules. In a company of 50 He has heard a toast given " His Highness & his brave followers," alluding to the Duke of York & the French.

November 29.—Mrs. Bates (late Miss Harrop) to sit to him [George Dance]. On the loss of £10,000 which she had saved & which her husband engaged in the scheme of the Albion Mills which were burned [in 1791], Lord Thurlow obtained for her a pension from the King of £500 a year. Lord Thurlow is very fond of musick, and Mr & Mrs Bates are frequently with him.

[On December 16 Farington made the following entry], Wm. Dance introduced Haydn, the Composer of Music [The " Creation "] last night to Mr & Mrs Bates* at their house in John Rd., Bedford Row.—Mrs Bates sung some of Haydn's songs, in so admirable a manner as drew from him the warmest eulogiums.—He had never heard them sung so well.—Mrs Bates is about 40 years of age,—Dance thinks her a very sensible woman.

Captain Hale [eldest son of General Hale] spoke of Mr Robinson, the present Lord Rokeby, as a very singular man, who allows his beard to grow, eats only raw meat with some slight preparation by himself.

December 3.—Westhall [sic] . . . had heard that his and Lawrence's [Diploma] pictures when first put in were very slight. They had their pictures back to reconsider them. Lawrence made no alteration. Westhall changed the effect of his. The Boys head was first in shade, relieved from a light back ground. He has now made the head light and the back ground dark.

December 6.—Craig [Farington's pupil] was at Mr Fawkes's in Yorkshire, 12 miles from Leeds, when Hodges [R.A.] was there to make

* Joah Bates (1741-1799) was born at Halifax. He was a graduate of King's College, Cambridge. He got up and conducted a performance of the " Messiah " in his native town; no oratorio had been previously performed north of the Trent. It may also be noted that Herschel, the astronomer, played first violin in Bates's Orchestra. Through the influence of Lord Sandwich he obtained preferment in the Government services, and in 1776 became conductor to the Concerts of Ancient Music. He wrote a " Treatise on Music," and was responsible for the Handel Commemoration in Westminster in May and June, 1784. In 1780 he married Miss Sarah Harrop [1741-1811], the famous singer, who was born in Lancashire of humble parents. Inspired by her success the factory girls of the North of England set themselves seriously to the cultivation of music.

sketches for 4 pictures. . . . Hodges charged 300 guineas for the four, besides frames. Mr Fawkes was extremely discontented. He complains that the views are not made like the place, that they are slightly painted & the charge very great. The pictures are taken down & turned to the wall, & Mr Fawkes says he will never buy another oil picture.*

* The main interest of this paragraph lies not in Hodges, whose father was a blacksmith in Clare Market, off Old Drury-lane, but in Mr. Fawkes (of Farnley), who was one of Turner's earliest friends and patrons. The great artist first made his acquaintance about 1802, and before long he became a regular visitor to Farnley Hall, the members of its household regarding him with deep esteem, they finding him always full of fun and high spirits. He was known as "Overturner" by the Fawkes, because, while driving the family home one day, he upset the cart.

VALUABLE SERVICE

Professor A. E. Richardson, of University College, writes:

I have in my possession some of the private correspondence of Sir William Chambers, as well as information dealing with the younger Dance and Holland, to whom Farington refers again and again.

I feel sure my views regarding the valuable service you are rendering in making the Diary public will be sounded by others equally interested.

CHAPTER XXIII

1794

When Architects fall out

December 7.—Dumergue the Dentist, made out a Bill for attending the Royal Family at Windsor & in town, A year & a half £3,000,—He was paid £1,500.

December 10.—At the annual election of a President at the Royal Academy, Burch, Catton (the coach painter), Copley, and Mrs. Lloyd (Mary Moser)* received one vote each, the rest, of course, were given for West. Mrs. Lloyd's name after discussion was omitted from the Academy books [? minutes], it being " evidently intended as a joke, and if seriously she was not eligible."

December 11.—The last Lord Pomfret [2nd Earl] employed him [Fuseli] to paint three pictures. One of them, a scene in the Rape of the Lock, the figures representing Lord Lempster, Mr. Fermor, and Lady C. Fermor his children. [Lord Pomfret's extravagance forced him to sell the furniture of his seat at Easton Neston, Northamptonshire. The statues collected by his grandfather were bought by Lord Pomfret's mother for presentation to Oxford University.] Peter Denyss, a young man, who had been recommended by Mr. Moser, of the Royal Academy, to Ld. Pomfret was there at Easton, employed in teaching the young people to draw.—Peter was the son of a Swiss settled in England, as a language master.—Peters younger brother was bred a musician, and his sister kept a boarding school situated on the other side of Blackfryars Bridge.—After the death of Lord Pomfret Peter married Lady C, his daughter with the consent of her mother, & two young Brothers. She has £4000, a year in her own right.—The widow, Lady Pomfret, has something of melancholy insanity about her. Peter is very plain in person and near sighted.

December 13.—Flaxman has got the monument for the three Captains. Lady Spencer has contributed to procure it for him.

* This proves the truth of a tale that Messrs. Hodgson and Eaton in their " Royal Academy and Its Members " declare to be " *ben trovato* but *non vero*, as there is no record in the Academy minutes of any vote having ever been recorded for that lady at the annual Presidential election."

Farington explains the reason for the omission, and gives the actual date of the election in question. The story, say these writers, goes: " According to some at the election of 1803, and according to others at that of 1806, viz., that Fuseli voted for Mary Moser [instead of West], on the ground that ' one old woman was as good as another.' "

G. Dance [R.A.] called.—A quarrel between Soane and Yenn took place at the last Architects Club.* Yenn accused Soane of having spoken disrespectfully of the Royal Academicians and of the institution. Soane returned a flat denial.—Soane has since written to Yenn, again denying his assertion.

December 14.—Holland, the Architect, is accustomed to speak disrespectfully of the Royal Academy. This is readily accounted for: He is not, nor is likely to be, a Member. [He never became a member.] His motion intended against Dance at the Architects Club He withdrew on finding a large majority wd. be against him. . . .

Hollands prejudice against Dance, Wyatt [R.A.] says, is most unreasonable. Before the arbitration of Lord Thurlows business, Holland was accustomed to speak of Dances integrity and abilities in the highest terms. [Holland had raised a first charge of £6,000 for building a house for Lord Thurlow, to £18,000. G. Dance and Wyatt, as arbiters, decided that Holland should refund part of the latter sum to his Lordship. On account of this quarrel Thurlow never lived in the house built by Holland.]

December 17.—Dr. Pitcairne told Humphry that the Income to Pitt from the Cinque Ports is abt. £1200 a year, & that He is said to be £60,000 in debt.

Horne Tooke† dined with the Athenian Club on Monday. He mentioned that during 13 weeks of his confinement, no person was allowed to visit him,—that He was denied the use of pens, Ink & paper, and of Books,—and that one of the Warders during part of that time slept in the same room with him. Tooke said that the following enormous fees were paid to the Law Officers on the late trials.

The Lord President,—Sir Jas. Eyre £500 a day, The other Judges each £100 a day. The Council employed each £1000, except Mr. Garrow who had £800.

Sir Joseph Banks, was a Member of the Athenian Club, but quitted it, because while the dispute in the Royal Society between Sir Joseph &c. & Dr. Horsley, &c., was carrying, Mr Griffith the Editor of the Monthly Review, took a neutral part in that review, where the dispute was mentioned. Mr. Griffith is a Member of the Athenian Club.—Dr. Blaydon also left the Club.

The Athenian Club consists of 25 members.—One Black Ball excludes,

* The Architects' Club was established on October 20, 1791, and its foundation members included Robert Adam, Sir William Chambers, Sir John Soane, Samuel Pepys Cockerell, G. Dance, Henry Holland, Robert Brettingham, and John Yenn. All figure in the Diary. The club dined on the first Thursday of each month, and members could bring guests. The annual subscription was five guineas.

† Horne Tooke (1736-1812) was the third son of John Horne, a poulterer, and was educated at Westminster, Eton, and King's College, Cambridge. At one time a clergyman, he was also actively engaged in politics. Horne gave up his living in 1773, and nine years later he won the favour of a wealthy man, Mr. Tooke, of Purley, who gave him, it is said, £8,000. This friendship resulted in Horne's assumption of the surname Tooke in 1782.

Tooke was first imprisoned for a year in 1787 in the King's Bench for raising a subscription for the Americans "barbarously murdered at Lexington by the King's soldiers in 1775." During incarceration he began his clever medley "Epea Pteroenta, or the Diversions of Purley," which was published in two parts (1786-1805). In 1794 he was tried for high treason, and acquitted.

Hoppner, was elected on Monday last. He was proposed by Mr Sharp. Hatter [hatter put in afterwards in pencil], of Fish Street Hill.* Dr Griffith mentioned his intention of proposing J. Taylor [a former editor of the *Morning Post*] but found He would not pass the Balot.

December 19.—Tyler told me to night that at his end of the table [at the Royal Academy Club] it had been suggested that it would be liberal and proper, to admit such students of the Academy as had recd. gold medals, and had been abroad at the Academy expence, to be Honorary Members of the Club.—But not to be admitted but by Balot.

The Students of the Academy are subscribing a shilling each to pay for advertisements of thanks to Messrs Boydells and Macklin, for the privilege granted them to go into their picture galleries witht. expence.

December 21.—Lawrence, I called on, and went with him to look over the House He has taken in Piccadilly.—His landlord is the Honble. Mr Butler. The House was built by Novosielski. It cost £5000, and the ground rent is 93 guineas a year. Lawrence has a lease for 40 years from Christmas, with liberty to quit at the expiration of each successive 7 years. He is to pay £250, for the first 7 years. 250 guineas for 21 years, and 300 guineas a year for the remainder of the term.—The Taxes are abt. £80 per annum . . . Dance says the House Lawrence has taken is ill built, and the Offices below very bad and inconvenient.

Soane [donor of the Soane Museum] told me He was sent to Rome by the Academy in 1778. He did not live upon the £60 a year [fees], but on his return in 3 years was abt. £120 in debt.—Before He applied to the Academy to be sent to Rome, He waited on Sir Wm. Chambers, who He prevailed on to shew some drawings which He had made to the King, which Sir William told Soane his Majesty approved, and directed that He shd. be sent to Rome by the Academy. Soane considering himself certain of the appointment gave up the situation He was then placed in. When Sir William moved this business in the Academy Sir Joshua Reynolds opposed the appointment of Soane, unless it came regularly by election of the Academicians and carried his point after a contest with Sir William. In consequence Soane was formally called upon by letter from the Secretary, as being one of those who had gained a premium and others also recd. a similar notice.—That the Academicians might be capable of comparing the respective claims, the drawings of each as offered were again brought before them.—Soane had 17 votes out of 20. He went abroad in company with Brettingham, the Architect, who also had £60 a year allowed him by his Father.—Soane gave 2000 guineas for the Freehold of his House in Lincolns Inn Fields, and rebuilt it.—He told me He entertained a very respectable opinion of Sir Wm. Chambers, notwithstanding what his friend Yenn, said to the contrary.—I said from

* Richard Sharp (1759-1835), known as "Conversation Sharp," was the son of an English officer, a partner in a West India house, and afterwards a member of a firm of hat makers. Amassing a considerable fortune, he took a keen interest in politics and literature, and knew Johnson, Burke, Rogers, Sir James Mackintosh and other eminent men, who used to gather at his house at Mickleham, near Dorking. Sydney Smith called him the Bishop of Mickleham, and Wordsworth said Sharp knew Italy better than any he had ever met

what I had observed of Sir William I was of opinion that He was a humane man.

December 23.—Lord Bristol, invited Soane from Rome to Ireland & remitted him £30 for his expences. Soane went, but could not agree with that capricious character. He left him & returned to England, where He found the late Lord Camelford, who He had known in Rome. To him He stated his disappointment and Lord C. recommended him to Mr. Pitt, &c.

December 24.—On Monday last [the 22nd] the Principal (Bishop of Chester) and Fellows of Brazen-nose-College [sic] unanimously agreed to raise the livings belonging to that College which are under £300 a year.—Such livings as are in London are to be raised to £350 a year, and such livings as are in the country to £300 a year. The deficiencies to be made up from the Domus accumulation rising from the estates belonging to the College. A Senior Fellowship of Brazen-nose is worth on an average about £200 a year. A Junior Fellowship not above £40 a year. Brazen-nose College is the best endowed College in the University of Oxford. They are possessed of an acknowledgment in the handwriting of Charles the first of his having recd. a Sum of money besides Plate from that College.

PRAISE FROM AMERICA

The *Boston Transcript*, one of America's leading newspapers, in a generous appreciation of Farington's Diary on January 28, says: "The centenary of Farington's death, a few days ago, gives us occasion for congratulating the *Morning Post* on having secured these diaries, and it is to be hoped that in due course they will find their way into the national possession, and possibly the archives of the British Museum."

CHAPTER XXIV

1794-95

Shakespeare Portraits and Famous Libraries

December 26.—Hamilton, says the life Academy requires regulation: but the Plaister [statuary class] Academy much more. The Students act like a mob, in endeavouring to get places. The figures also are not turned so as to present different views to the students.

[On Dec. 30 Tyler, R.A., said so many complaints had been made that he thinks an examination should be made into the merits of the students, and that only those who passed it successfully should be admitted to the schools.]

December 30.—Glover, called this morning, He was born at Leicester or somewhere in that neighbourhood.* He has only been settled at Lichfield a short time. He has been in London four times before this visit abt. Christmas, and came up to see two Exhibitions. During those visits to the Metropolis, He recd. 8 lessons in drawing from Payne,—and one lesson from Smith.—He has been well encouraged at Lichfield. When He went out to teach He had two guineas a day, or one guinea each when He went to two Houses.

December 31.—I met G. Steevens [1736-1800] at the Shakespeare Gallery. He told me his library consisted of about 5000 volumes. [His books realised £2,740 on May 13, 1800.]—He mentioned the library of Lord Spencer as being the most select in England & not worth less than £30,000. [In 1892 this splendid collection, greatly added to, was purchased by Mrs. Rylands, and is now in the Rylands Library, Manchester.] —Lord Spencer, possesses the edition of the Classics [bought in 1791] collected by Compte Revinsky [Count Reviczky, a Hungarian nobleman], who was Ambassador here. Lord Spencer was to give him an annuity as the purchaser, and the Compte died after receiving one years annuity.

* John Glover was a native of Houghton-on-the-Hill, born in 1767. In 1805 he came to London and joined the newly-formed Water Colour Society (1804), of which he was President in 1815; it is known to-day as the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours. Resigning his membership three years later, he in 1823 helped to found the (now Royal) Society of British Artists. In 1831 he went to Tasmania, and died in 1849.

Steevens, mentioned the Revd. Mr [Clayton Mordaunt] Cracherodes library as being very valuable.*

Steevens brought Boydell a sheet of letter press which He had prepared to be inserted in the European magazine describing a picture of Shakespeare [the Felton] lately brought to public notice and which has been engraved for Richardson of Castle Street. Steevens, gives no credit to the statue of Rysbrack [?Scheemakers or Roubilliac], as being a likeness of Shakespeare, and spoke with disbelief of Malones recommendation of the picture [The Chandos] from which it was taken, and from which picture [Ozias] Humphry made a copy for Malone.—J. Boydells approbation of the picture from which Richardson has published a print has caused Steevens to become again friendly with the Boydells, with whom He had been cool sometime, on acct. as He said of their unnecessarily hurrying him, abt. their publication of Shakespeare.

1795

January 1.—Yenn [R.A.] said that a few days after West delivered his last discourse, Yenn Happened to be at the Queens Palace. The King asked him if He was at the Academy on Wednesday the 10th.—Yenn said He was. The King replied "I suppose you had a good deal of Hack, Hack, Hack" alluding to Wests pronunciation of the word Academy, which He pronounces *Hack*ademy.—the King further said West had given tickets to several persons abt. the Court.—The whole expressed the smile of the King at Wests pretending to turn Orator.

West, recd. £1300 for his large picture in the Chapel at Greenwich, and 5 guineas each for 25 drawings which He made.—On finishing the work West gave a dinner at Greenwich to many gentlemen belonging to the Hospital &c. Yenn was there.—West spoke of the Royal Academy and himself in such a way as to make it appear as if He was, under the King, the principal cause of the institution. Yenn, jealous of the honor of Sir Wm. Chambers [R.A.], his old master, asserted that He was the great mover of that business.

On the 4th of June, 1793, Yenn attended at the Queens Palace, along with many others in the morning out of respect to the King. Copley was there.—The King mentioned the Exhibition of that year & said it was the worst that had been made since the foundation of the Royal Academy. He said Hoppner and Beechey had distinguished themselves, but that Lawrence was fallen of.

The Academy Club, I went to,—Hoppner† told me that His Father & Mother were Germans: His Father was a Surgeon. Hoppner was

* Cracherode (1730-1799) was the son of Colonel Mordaunt Cracherode, who commanded the Marines in Anson's voyage round the world. He was a curate of Binsey, near Oxford, but his life was devoted to book collecting. A fortune of about £3,000 a year enabled him to haunt the London bookshops, such as Elmsly's, in the Strand, and Tom Payne's, by the "Mews-Gate," and accumulate some 4,500 volumes of the greatest rarity and beauty. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society and Society of Antiquaries, and a Trustee of the British Museum. Cracherode was buried in Westminster Abbey, and he bequeathed his collections to the nation, with the exception of two books, which ultimately rejoined the others in the British Museum.

† As in the case of Mrs. Gainsborough, it was claimed for Hoppner that he had Royal British blood in his veins. His own story related above should put an end for ever to that romantic tale.

recommended to the King as a Lad of Genius, and the King had him placed to board with Mr Chamberlains family. Mr Chamberlain who is now in the Kings library, and was one of the pages. Hoppner was allowed 3 shillings a week pocket money.—He was acquainted with Mrs Hoppner (the daughter of Mrs Wright the modeller in wax),* several years before they married.—Hoppner has been married upwards of 12 years.—On his marriage being known, He recd. a message from the King that his Majestys allowance wd. be withdrawn. Hoppner was during several years subjected to great difficulties.—He had lodgings, and a two pair of stairs floor, in Cockspur street. When He took a house in Charles street St. James's Square He painted three quarter portraits for 8 guineas a head. In this time He contracted a heavy debt, & had relatives besides his wife & children to provide for.—During some years while in Charles Street He did not get near £400 a year.—Lord Hampden has been a continued friend.—He had bad health owing to a weakness of the bowels. He has been cured of this complaint by taking pepper corns, crushing them in his mouth and swallowing them. Doctor Darwin recommended them originally, and Hoppner was advised to try that which had answered. Mrs. Hoppner assisted all in her power to relieve him in his difficulties. She herself made his clothes as well as those of the children.

* Hoppner, the story goes, made the acquaintance of Mr. Wright, a young American of great ability and good family, who, with his mother and three sisters, sought refuge in England at the outbreak of the Civil War. "His mother was a clever woman, whose sound judgment and talents caused her often to be summoned to His Majesty's presence when desiring her counsel in affairs of the moment."

She was celebrated for modelling human faces in wax, and her house became the rendezvous for eminent men and women. Hoppner, greatly attracted by her ability, family and friends, went to reside at her house, and married Phœbe, the youngest daughter, in 1781.

CHAPTER XXV

1795

The Prince of Orange and the Prussians

January 2.—Wyatt [R.A.] told me that He dined yesterday at the Architects Club, when Hatfield was balotted for [? George Hadfield, the architect, who exhibited occasionally at the Royal Academy from 1781 to 1795]. There appears one black ball against Hatfield which excluded him.—Wyatt said it is certain that either Soane [afterwards an R.A. and a Knight], or Brettingham, put in the Black ball.—He speaks highly of Hatfields manners and promising abilities.—Wyatt was mortified at the rejection & told the members that He would Black ball any candidates that should hereafter be proposed, as He found a *recommended* person was rejected witht. a reason being assigned. Holland, proposed Hatfield, & Wyatt, recommended him.

January 6.—G. Nicol [Scottish bookseller and publisher] told me He had much trouble with Hayley* while the latter was writing the life of Milton [published in 1796]. Hayley first produced a life written in so strong a spirit of republicanism that Nicol told him He could not print it. Hayley made alterations, but said He would print at a future time, as first written.—Hayley is a violent Republican.

Opie [R.A.] expressed his surprise at Beechey [R.A.] having raised his price to 30 guineas a head. He said that his pictures were of that mediocre quality as to taste & fashion, that they seemed only fit for sea captains & merchants; whereas Lawrence & Hoppner had each of them a position as it were of gentility in their manner of painting.

January 9.—Great indignation is felt at Wilberforce† having joined the opposition or rather at his having moved the amendment. Pitt had some notice of his intention, but Windham [Secretary for War] knew nothing of it, previous to his speaking. Windham expresses his opinion strongly, & says if miscarriages take place Wilberforce will have

* Hayley, versifier and biographer of William Cowper and George Romney. Of Hayley Southey said "everything about that man is good except his poetry." His poems were popular in their day, and he refused the Laureateship on Warton's death in 1790.

† William Wilberforce, philanthropist and anti-slavery advocate. After the fall of Robespierre, in 1794, Wilberforce, thinking peace was possible, deserted Pitt and moved the Amendment against continuing the war with France, and again, in 1795, he spoke in favour of peace, which defection very much upset the Prime Minister, who, however, some time afterwards became reconciled to Wilberforce.

been in a great degree the cause. He has by his conduct encouraged our enemies and discouraged our friends.

January 10.—Dance, I called on. Chalie, the wine merchant, some time ago told him that Mr. Pitts Major Domo said that He was weary of denying creditors, that Mr. Pitts Hatters Bill was £600. [After Pitt's death on January 23, 1806, £40,000 was voted to pay his debts.]

January 14.—Smirke called. Hickey* the sculptor died yesterday after an illness of 3 or 4 days owing to having lain in a damp bed. Rossi [R.A.] is desirous of obtaining the commission to execute Garricks monument which Burke had procured for Hickey.—Smirke thought Mr. Windham might be applied to for his interest with Burke, but I said it was reported Burkes health is such as to make it unlikely that an application cd. be made to him.

January 16.—G. Steevens [the writer] told me at the Shakespeare Gallery that Mr Garrick has nothing to do with the monument ordered from Hickey. An old friend of Garricks [Albany Wallis] proposed to be at the sole expence which was proposed as He understood to be abt. £600, and Hickey was recommended by Burke as one well qualified and wd. do it on very reasonable terms.

January 20.—J. Taylor [dramatic critic and former editor of the *Morning Post*] called on me.—Heriot has purchased his poetic compositions and is now printing them.—He gives Taylor 40 guineas for them.—In the poem called the Stage is the character of Kemble as an Actor. Taylor read it to him, & Kemble said He only wished He merited such a description.

January 22.—Prince of Orange,† landed on Tuesday at Harwich, slept that night at Colchester, and came to London yesterday at noon.—With him came the Princess his daughter and his second son. He came in a Bye Boat [perhaps a fishing vessel], and before He got on board his situation was critical, from the disaffection shewn by people.—The Princess of Orange landed at Yarmouth on Monday. She was accompanied by the Hereditary Princess and her young child. They arrived in town last night.—They escaped with difficulty from Holland.—The Zuyder-Zee was frozen over the night before they embarked, which made their escape more difficult. [On the 25th the Rev. Mr. Este called on Farington and said] The Prince of Orange gets drunk

* John Hickey (1756-1795) was the son of a Dublin confectioner. He studied under Richard Cranfield, and in 1777 came to London. In the following year he won the Academy Gold Medal for a bas-relief, "The Slaughter of the Innocents." Patronised by Burke, of whom he made two busts, Hickey was appointed sculptor to the Prince of Wales, and important works came from his hands. A great future was in store for him, but intemperate habits intervened, and he died in his lodgings in Oxford-street on July 13—Farington says, on the 12th—according to Mr. Strickland in his "Dictionary of Irish Artists." In a letter to Albany Wallis, Burke wrote: "If poor Hickey had been spared to us, I should not have preferred any sculptor living to him. But he has gone, and I do not know anyone more fitted to fall in with your views than Mr. Banks."

† The Prince of Orange, who commanded the Dutch forces at the decisive battle of Fleurus, some nine miles to the north of Charleroi, attacked at early dawn, and the French (at first driven back), in a counter offensive defeated the Prince, and he, without orders, retired from the battlefield, leaving his helpless troops to surrender. Moreover, a small number of French hussars crossed the frozen Texel and captured the Dutch Fleet. After the defeat of the Austrians and their Allies, including the English, the Netherlands were evacuated. This was the last great victory of the Revolutionary Party before the coming of Napoleon.

MURROUGH O'BRIEN, 5TH EARL OF INCHIQUIN AND 1ST MARQUESS OF THOMOND.

From the engraving in the British Museum after the picture by his wife Maria Marchioness of Thomond.

MARIA MARCHIONESS OF THOMOND.

From the engraving in the British Museum after the picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

[*To face p.* 87.

every day. In Holland He was accustomed to dine at ½ past 12, and from that time was seen no more.—The Princess of Orange is devoted to political intrigue.—The Hereditary Prince and his Brother are manly and promising. The Dutch have detested the Prince of Orange since the Prussians were called in by him to keep them in order, and had He staid in Holland there is little doubt but He wd. have been tried for his life.

[On September 29, 1806] Lord Thomond [formerly Lord Inchiquin] talked of the late Prince of Orange, with whom he was much acquainted while in England. The Prince was very plain in his person, and had a thickness in his pronunciation, but had very good understanding and most extensive stock of information. . . . While the Prince was in England he was often treated with most disrespectful levity by the Prince of Wales and his brother. While he was sitting at table with his head turned away from them they would pluck his hair and on moving his head round another would do the same on the other side, making him the sport of the company. . . . the King, on the contrary, always behaved to him with kindness and respect.

CHAPTER XXVI

1795

Boswell and the Ladies

January 23.—Boswell, called on me. He returned from Auchinleck on Monday last. Auchinleck, near Kilmarnock, in the County of Ayr.—He told me Mr. Malone has been in Cheshire to see Miss Bover and has offered himself to her, but is not accepted. Lord Sunderlin has seen Miss Bover & is much pleased with her. His Lordship is married, but has no children, He is the elder Brother of Malone & has £6000 a year which will come to Malone if He is the survivor. [Malone died first.] Malone has £800 a year to spend. Boswell says though Malone is obliging in his manners, He has never been a favorite of the Ladies, He is too soft in his manners. [See later entry and footnotes about Miss Bover.]

Boswell has often met Lord Spencer at the Literary Club but never observed any vigour of mind in him.

January 27.—Lysons called.—He was in company a few nights ago with the Mr Hopes of Amsterdam.*—They spoke of the people of Holland as being divided into parties, and though not eager for the French coming, yet ill inclined to associate for a general defence. They said Holland abounded in Naval stores belonging to the public & to individuals, & that 20 sail of the Line might soon be fitted out.—It was not doubted but that Admiral Kingsbergen who commands 6 sail of the line in the Texel would be glad to bring them to England, but it is not probable that He will be able to influence the sailors. Mr. Hopes, say there are not so many Dutch sailors among them as might be expected, a great number of Swedes, Danes, &c being employed in the service.

The Mr Hopes have brought to England their fine collection of pictures, & have removed so much of their property as they said as to have

* The Hopes of Amsterdam were bankers and merchants in the Dutch city. John Williams Hope began life as a clerk in the firm, and ultimately became a partner. He married the niece of Henry Hope, one of the chief partners, and nephew of Adrian Hope. It was Henry Hope and his family that came to England in 1794. The pictures referred to in the above entry were after his death sold at Christie's in June, 1814, and realised £14,466. It was announced as "this highly distinguished and very celebrated collection." There were 286 paintings, four of which were purchased by Lord Yarmouth for the Prince Regent (George IV.) and are still Royal property. These are "The Assumption of the Virgin," by Rubens; Vandyck's "self-portrait as Paris" and his Portrait of "Gaston Duc d'Orléans," and the "Burgomaster Pancras and his Wife," by Rembrandt. The William Williams Hope 101 pictures were dispersed in 1849 and fetched £7,526 14s. 6d.

left only chairs and tables behind them. It is supposed Mr Hopes have realised in this country half a million, & that the Stadholder has secured as much while the storm has been brewing.

An Actor's Misdemeanour

January 28.—John Kemble, the Actor [and brother of Mrs. Siddons], this day published in several papers the following advertisement.—

"I John Philip Kemble, of the Theatre Royal Drury Lane, do adopt this method of publickly apologising to Miss De Camp, for the very improper & unjustifiable behaviour I was lately guilty of towards her: which, I do farther declare her character & conduct had in no instance authorized; but on the contrary, I do know and believe both to be irreproachable."

Mr Steevens had just heard the cause of Kembles advertisement.—He attacked Miss De Camp, in the green room at the Play House.—Her screams caused people to break open the door which prevented his attempt from succeeding.

Kemble, Bourgeois said, appeared on the stage a night or two since. A party of friends went there to support him. In the course of the Play at a certain passage; an attempt at hissing began, which was outnumbered by clapping and no farther notice was taken of Kembles late behaviour.—It is said it was not in the green room but in a passage room that He attacked Miss De Camp. [He made amorous . . . even violent advances to Miss de Camp, who on July 2, 1806 married Kemble's youngest brother. She was very beautiful, an excellent comic actress and a very graceful dancer. Her Lucy, in "The Beggar's Opera," was "as perfect a performance as ever perhaps appeared on the stage." Like her husband, she displayed some literary power in an Afterpiece, entitled "Personation," and in a successful comedy called "Smiles and Tears," to which John Taylor, a former editor of the *Morning Post*, contributed a prologue.]

January 29.—The Turkish Ambassador, this day made his publick entry. He went to Sir George Howards, Governor of Chelsea Hospital, in his private carriage, & there met Lord Jersey who attended as Master of the Ceremonies. From thence they came to St. James's together.—At half past 12 they arrived there, I saw in the coach the Ambassador, —Lord Jersey,—Sir Clement Cotterell,—and Mr. Possani, the interpreter. It was a Coach of the Kings drawn by 6 horses with Ribbands &c—other Royal Coaches followed. Before the first Coach several Horses, richly caparisoned, were led by Turks clothed in silks.—2 Turks in silks walked on each side the first & second Coaches.

January 31.—Lord Inchiquin, I called upon.—Malone has recommended Hutchins to sell the prints [that belonged to Sir Joshua Reynolds], He says Christie sells such articles in too careless a manner. [A charge of carelessness in this respect would not be true in these days.]

February 1.—He [Mr Rose of the Treasury] said that the commerce of this country had never been higher than in the last year except in 1792.—That the sum insured at Lloyds last year amounted to 80 millions,—of course the Customs must have been very great.

February 2.—Wyatt [the Architect], I called on. Mr Penn, the representative of that [the Penn] family came in. Wyatt says He is a remarkably shy man.—He has £4000 a year from the British government, and large estates in Pensylvania.—The government of that province gave him £100,000—for the Royaltys He held.

Wyatt told me his terms for travelling to see Houses & receive orders are half a crown a mile.—his time included.

February 3.—Pitt was against the Duke of Richmond resigning but the King would have it so.

February 4.—Malone says Mr. Windham [the first Secretary for War to hold Cabinet rank] suffers much from his exertions and is grown very thin.—He has too much sensibility for a publick situation.

Sir George [Beaumont] wishes Windham had remained out of office, as with his abilities at the head of the country gentlemen at this crisis He might have had great effect against the opposition. It is believed to have been much the wish of the Duke of Portland to have Windham in Office.

February 6.—Hamilton [R.A.] spoke highly of young Flaxmans drawings. [Flaxman became famous.] Flaxman told Hamilton He thought the works of Banks [R.A.] equal to those of Canova [the famous Italian sculptor].

The Great Fermentator

February 7.—Major Le Marchant . . . was at the House of Commons last night when Grey [Whig statesman] made his motion relative to the government of France as fit to make peace with. He said Grey spoke unequally sometimes with force but when heated lost himself, so did Whitbread. Sheridan spoke pointedly and forced a reply from Pitt which He did not intend to the others. [Whitbread, owner of most of the brewery that still bears his name, was a powerful leader of the Opposition, and Sydney Smith referred to him as "the great fermentator." Whitbread committed suicide on July 16, 1815.]

An Architect's Congratulations

Mr. William Woodward, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., writes:

The *Morning Post* is to be congratulated on the publication of extracts from the Diary of Farington, and it is to be hoped that it will be continued, and ultimately printed in such form that it may take its place on our shelves at the side of the volumes of the two great Diarists Pepys and Evelyn. Farington's Diary shows that in his day artists were quite as accessible to Royalty as in the days of Evelyn, and that Royalty then, as now, took a very keen interest in the Fine Arts and in their exponents. The Diary also indicates that, as now, canvassing, favouritism, and cliquism pervaded the Royal Academy and similar bodies.

To architects especially Farington's Diary is of absorbing interest, because it includes the names of those with whose works we are familiar. Chambers, Adam, Soane, Pepys Cockerell, Dance and Smirke have all left their mark, and two works at least we can to-day view and admire viz., Somerset House and the Bank of England.

CHAPTER XXVII

1795

Sir Joshua Reynolds and Gambling

February 10.—Humphry [R.A.] & I went to the Academy.

The minutes having been read Mr West [President] called the attention of the members to the business of the evening which He said was to elect an Academician in the room of Newton. I then rose and expressed my surprise that the Academicians-elect were not admitted, as their pictures had been delivered 3 months.—West was confused and made lame excuses. The principal one was that He had been afflicted with gouty complaints for 3 weeks past which had prevented his being in Town.—One circumstance was strong against him, viz : the King having *signed* an approval of the election of the President & Officers for the present year, about 3 weeks ago yet the Diplomas were not signed.

[After this the Ballot for an Academician took place and resulted in Hoppner getting 18 votes and Marchant 6.]

The King and West

February 26.—I called on Boydell [The Publisher].—He was lately with the King two Hours.—The King talked much abt. the Royal Academy.—He said He had always considered the period for electing Associates as improper, as it clashed with the time allowed to Academicians elect. He said West had attributed to him that the Diplomas of the Academicians elect were not signed before the 10th. of February, but that was not the fact. They were never proposed to him or He wd. have signed them either at Windsor or in Town.—He asked Boydell what He supposed cd. be Wests motive for the misrepresentation. Boydell said He cd. only suppose West might keep back the Diplomas to prevent the new Academicians from having votes. [The R.A.'s in question were Lawrence, Westall, and Stothard.] The King said that probably was the case, but He wondered after their long enmity that West shd. take an interest in Hoppners election. The King rather wondered at the Academy electing Hoppner who had made himself obnoxious by abusing the members.

The Gambling Passion

February 19.—Speaking of gaming Lady Inchiquin said [that her uncle] Sir Joshua [Reynolds] had a strong passion for it as He himself allowed and He was convinced it was inherent in human nature. He said that the principle of it appeared in a variety of instances.—Offer a beggar as much per week to work moderately as He wd. confess He obtained by soliciting Alms, & He wd. refuse it. In one case certainty wd. preclude hope.—Sir Joshua, though He had a passion for gaming kept it within bounds.—He once won 70 guineas at a sitting which was the largest sum He ever gained.—If He went into a company where there was a Pharo table or any game of chance He generally left behind him whatever money He had abt. him.

Miss Pelham [probably a daughter of Henry Pelham, brother of Sir Thomas Pelham, 5th Baronet and 1st Duke of Newcastle] Lord Inchiquin mentioned as an extraordinary instance of suffering from the passion of gaming. She has lost £70,000, yet carries every guinea she can borrow to the gaming table, where she will weep & lose.—When she has lost what money she has abt. her she will solicit a loan of a few guineas from any person near her, even from a stranger. Sometimes gentlemen will subscribe a few guineas & give to her on such occasions.

Lord Inchiquin told me He won at one sitting from Sir John Bland [of Kippax] £34,000. The last throw at Sir John's desire was for £12,000, £6,000 a side, which Sir John won, leaving Lord Inchiquin winner on the whole of £34,000. Sir John gave Bonds &c. for the money, but went to France, where He put an end to his life [in 1755].

February 22.—White of Deptford dined with me.—The Builders of the private Dock yards proposed to the Commissioners of the Navy to build 74 gun ships at £20 a tun—which terms were refused. £17 was the price usually paid.—The wages paid to workmen in the yards are very great. Caulkers & Shipwrights who understand their business well can get 20 shillings a day.—In peaceable times they can earn when paid by the piece, half a guinea a day.

White says the French ships sail better than ours not from the superiority of their form only but because they are not so filled with timber, being lighter in this respect they have an advantage.

Robert Cleveley, the Ship painter when young was bred a Caulker but not liking the business quitted it. When Cleveley was a Caulker He was laughed at for working in gloves. [He became Marine Painter to the Prince of Wales and died in 1809.]

March 4.—Boswells, I dined at.—The company Ld. Delaval,—Count Casteneau,—Sir Wm. Wolsely,—Col. St. Paul, Mr. Osborne, formerly Minister at Dresden,—Major Wynyard, Mr. Malone,—Captn. Lee of the Life guards.—Two Misses Boswell (the eldest, Miss Veronica, died in October following) and young Jas. Boswell. [The D.N.B. says she died on Sept. 26.]

Major Wynyard confirmed [Boswell's] story to me of his having seen the apparition of his Brother Jack as it proved afterwards in the hour of his death which happened at Kensington palace in General Wynyards apartments. The Major was at that time in Nova Scotia, in Barracks at Halifax, and not being very well, He in company with Col. Sherbroke, who was also an Invalid, declined going to the Officers mess & dined alone. The Doors of the room were shut.—The figure of his Brother appeared at his elbow. He cried out "There is my Brother." Col. Sherbroke saw the figure and was equally surprised, and described it identically as it appeared to the Major.—They each wrote down the remarkable particulars and four months afterwards when the Ice broke the packet from England brought an acct. of the death of John Wynyard, of the guards as above stated.

March 9.—Champerowne I called on & went with him & Simpson the picture dealer to see a large Parmigiano which belongs to Mr. Christies Father.—Simpson said West had declared it to be worth £1000,—and I do not wonder at it as it is painted in the manner in which West executes but is better. [Arthur Champerowne, "a man of taste," collected fine pictures which were sold at Christie's after his death on June 30, 1820. Two or three of his pictures are now in the National Gallery, among them the Domenichino (75) and Titian's "Noli me tangere."]

Sir Joshua Reynolds

[On March 12, 13, and 14, 1795, Sir Joshua Reynolds' Old Masters, sold at Christie's by order of the executors, Edmund Burke, Edmund Malone, and Philip Metcalfe, realised £10,319, and the sketches, &c., dispersed in the following year, brought £4,536. A number of the pictures were bought in at prices considerably less than those paid for them by Sir Joshua. In a letter written by Burke immediately after Sir Joshua's death in 1792, it is stated,—"We do not know his circumstances exactly, because we have not been able to estimate the immense collection of pictures, drawings, and prints. They stood him in more than twenty thousand pounds." On May 18 and 19, 1821, after the death of the Marchioness of Thomond, the pictures and sketches by her uncle, and drawings by Old Masters, fetched in all a total of £16,002 17s. 6d., which with the sums obtained in 1795 and 1796 added to the estate, left by him to her, a sum of £30,857 17s. 6d. The Marchioness was, of course, the Lady Inchiquin so often mentioned in the Diary and Sir Joshua's niece and heiress. Her husband was created Marquess of Thomond in 1800.]

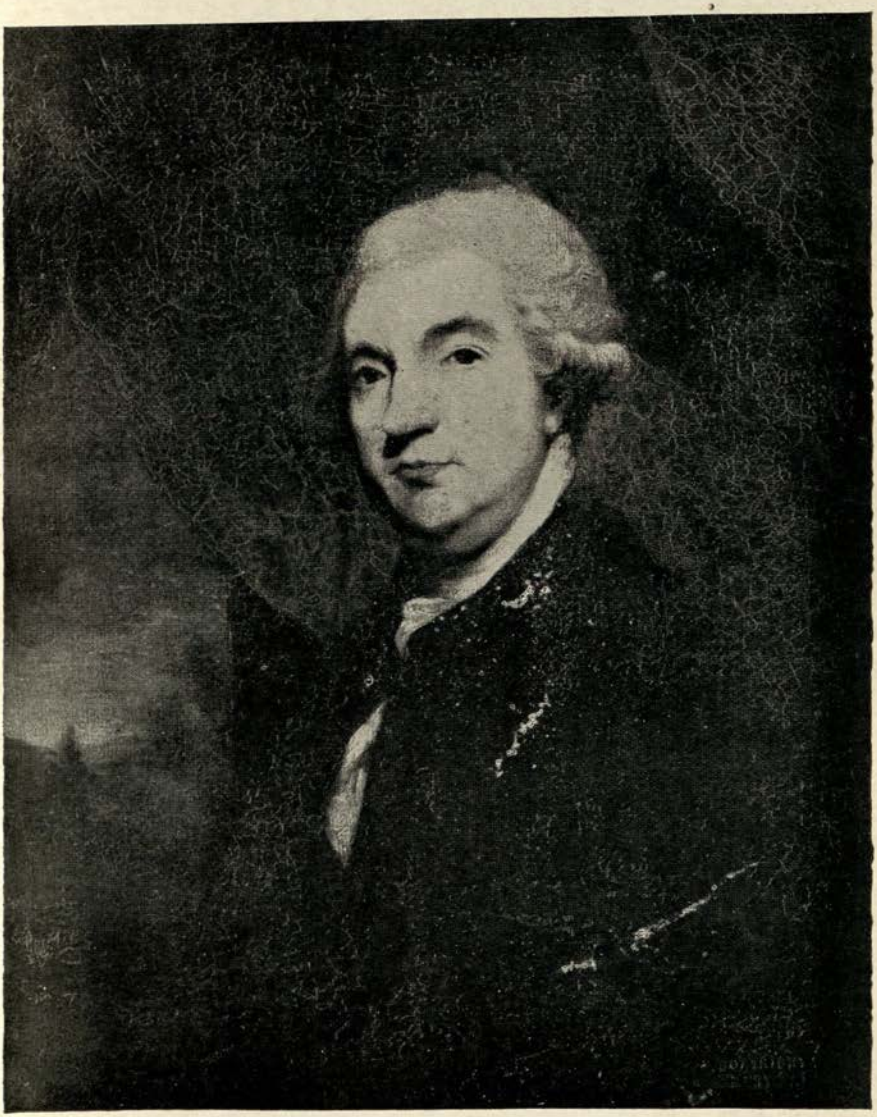
APPRECIATION

Lady Mildred L. Malet says:

We have been so interested in the "Farington Diary," my sister and myself being the sole great-grand-children of young Smirke, the architect, who was admitted into Soane's office. We have two letters of Farington and letters of our great-grandfather as a boy, and later (from 1791 to 1803). We also have his Diary of the four months which he was employed to sketch the "Elgin Marbles" before they were removed from Greece.

[Sir Robert Smirke, R.A., was architect of the British Museum, the Royal Mint, and the General Post Office. ' On his return from abroad he published some of the results of his studies.]

Mrs. E. L. Travers, of Bredgar House, Bredgar, Kent, writes: As Admiral Gardner [who told the story of Lord Howe's victory in a recent instalment of the Diary] was my great-grandfather and we have a good many of his letters, the allusions in the *Morning Post* have interested us very much. . . . Admiral Alan Gardner was the son of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, of Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, who married Elizabeth ffarington, eldest daughter of Dr. Valentine ffarington, of Preston, Lanarkshire, which may account, says Mrs. Travers, for the intimacy between the artist and the Admiral.



[*Photo by Emery Walker.*

JAMES BOSWELL.
From the painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

[*To face p.* 95.

CHAPTER XXVIII

1795

The Passing of Boswell

March 27.—Boswell told me He had serious intentions of writing the life of Sir Joshua Reynolds,—but that He hesitated a little abt. Lady Inchiquin [Sir Joshua's niece] as in describing the dispute with the Academy He must acknowledge Sir Joshua to have been to blame.

Death of Boswell

April 13.—Boswell this day attended the Literary Club, and went from thence too ill to walk home.—He went out no more.

[On May 19 Farington wrote]:

Poor Boswell died this day—at his house in Titchfield Street. [The D.N.B. says Great Portland Street. In later entries we read]:

"Boswell was not apprehensive of his approaching end and died without pain or effort. . . . Boswell has left his 4 younger children, one Boy and three girls, £100 a year each, an annuity on the family estate, which is abt. £1700 a year. By the will Boswell desires to be inter ed at Auchinleck, the seat of his ancestors.—It will cost £250 to carry the Body there. Boswells papers are put into Mr. Malones possession.—No preparations for a regular work appear.—quantities of parts of newspapers are tied up together probably intended for some purpose He had schemed. . . . Boswell recd. £1550 for his Quarto edition of the life of Johnson from the Booksellers, which sum is to be made up £2000 on acct. of the Octavo edition.—

[On September 28, 1806, Farington made the following entry. Dinner at Lord Thomonds. Poor Boswell was spoken of and we concurred in opinion that his Life of Dr. Johnson affords perpetual source of amusement. Lady Thomond said that were she to be placed in state of confinement and limited to choice of four books she would name the Bible, Shakespeares Work, and Boswells "Life of Johnson," and (the fourth is not given). She might say "She could have better spared a better man." Notwithstanding his irregularity he had a strong sense of religion. Metcalfe* and Boswell did not always go on pleasantly together.

* Philip Metcalfe, F.R.S., F.S.A., second son of Christopher Metcalfe, of Hawstead House, Suffolk, and his wife, Jemima, daughter of Sir Philip Astley, Bart. (twelfth Baron Hastings), of Melton Constable, Norfolk. He was born August 29, 1733, and died August 26, 1818, at Brighton, and was buried in St. Nicholas Church there. He was a great friend of Sir Joshua Reynolds, who made him his executor, and he was also a friend of Dr. Johnson. He was M.P. for Horsham, Sussex, for twenty-two years, and was prominently associated with the East India Company. He was well known for his charitable work. He died worth over £500,000.

Metcalfe would call him "Bozzy" which the other would only willingly permit from Dr Johnson, but Boswell in return called Metcalfe "Mettie," which was equally disagreeable for him. Sir Joshua Reynolds proposed Metcalfe to be a member of the Literary Club, at which Boswell expressed much dislike. One black ball excludes and Metcalfe was blackballed, which Her Ladyship is convinced was done by Boswell, but Metcalfe does not know it. Sir Joshua liked the company of Boswell but he was disposed to stay late and her Ladyship was often obliged to force him away. With all his pleasant qualities Lady Thomond said she much doubts whether he had any strong feeling of regard for anybody. He was occasionally extremely useful in removing reserve causing mirth in company, but he was only induced to exert himself when he had a desire to shine before somebody.]

April 17.—Hoppner came to tea. This morning He recd. a message to attend the Prince of Wales. He went at eleven and at ½ past 2 saw the Prince, who told him the King desired to have a whole length portrait of the Princess of Wales in the Robes in which she was married. The Prince desired his Majesty wd. name an artist. The King said Hoppner. The Prince said it was agreeable to Him, as He shd. have proposed Hoppner had He not waited His Majestys pleasure. The Queen said Hoppner was a good young man.

R. Payne Knight [well-known author] was lately black balled at the Literary Club. Two Balls were against him.—A second balot took place as it was supposed a mistake might have occasioned the Black Balls, and much said of his claim.—Two Black Balls again appeared.—One Black Ball excludes.

April 21.—Gainsborough, did not leave his nephew Dupont anything which was thought hard. [This is not quite correct. In his will Gainsborough left a legacy of £600 to his nephew on condition that he made no claim for remuneration for assistance he may have given to his uncle.] Mr. Harris of Covent Garden Theatre considering Dupont as wanting employ commissioned him to paint portraits of the Actors of that Theatre, only to proceed with the commission when He had no other.

April 22.—Garrick when at Rome sent £50 to Brompton the Painter who was distressed in circumstances. And told Dance to draw upon him if He wanted money, which Dance afterwards did for £50.

Warren Hastings Not Guilty

April 23.—A little after Eleven went to Westminster Hall. . . . The Lords came into the Hall at ¼ before one o'clock, and Mr. Hastings acquittal was pronounced to him exactly at two o'clock.—The Lords who voted were in all 29.—There were 16 charges. The following Lords voted Mr Hastings guilty on the first charge:

The Lord Chancellor, Duke of Norfolk, Earl of Suffolk, Earl Fitzwilliam, Earl of Radnor, and Earl of Carnarvon.

The following Lords voted, Not guilty:

The Archbishop of York, the Duke of Bridgwater, Duke of Leeds, Marquiss Townshend, Earl of Coventry, Earl of Dorchester, Earl of Beverley, Earl of Warwick, Earl of Falmouth, Earl of Mansfield, Bishop of Bangor, Bishop of Rochester, Viscount Sidney, Lord Middleton, Lord Boston, Lord Thurlow, Lord Somers, Lord Walsingham, Lord Sandys, Lord Hawke, Lord Moira, Lord Fife, Lord Morton.

Thus ended this long protracted trial which has lasted Seven years, two months, and Eleven days, having begun February 12th, 1788.*

In one of the galleries there was a slight disposition to applaud on the conclusion, but it instantly subsided and nothing cd. exceed the order, and striking appearance of the audience assembled.

A Boswell Centenary

[It may be recalled that Boswellians earlier in the year celebrated the centenary of the death of James Boswell, the younger, a son of the great biographer. James, jun., was born in 1778, and died on February 24, 1822. Educated at an academy in Soho-square, Westminster School, and Brasenose College, Oxford, he was called to the Bar on May 24, 1805. While still at Oxford he contributed notes to the third edition of his father's Life of Johnson, and in after days he completed the second edition of his friend Malone's work on Shakespeare's plays. In 1821 appeared under his editorship the so-called Variorum Shakespeare, and he also wrote a life of Malone. Boswell died suddenly in the Temple, apparently in embarrassed circumstances, a few weeks before his brother, Sir Alexander, was shot in a duel by James Stuart, of Dunearn, on March 26, and died at Balmuto the following day.

One who knew the younger Boswell intimately described him as having a sounder intellect than his father, "though it is hardly to be supposed that, had the same opportunity occurred to him, he could have produced a work equal in interest and merit to the life of the great moralist." He usually spent his mornings reading and writing in his library, and few of his friends were admitted when they called. Study over, however, he used to sally forth and pay a round of visits, for he was fond of company, and always a welcome guest at any friend's table. Yet, though Boswell, jun., "strolled a bachelor's merry life," as the song has it, "he always discouraged everything of a licentious description." He "never lost one friend or found one foe," said his brother, Sir Alexander.]

* It was gener- lly held that the ill-judged zeal of Major Scott-Waring, agent of Warren Hastings, was responsible for the great trial. Farington records that John Taylor, editor of the *Morning Post* when the trial began in 1788, "spoke of Major Scott-Warieng, to whom Mr. Hastings gave a bond for £5000 for the trouble he had respecting the trial. Since that period the Major has married a Miss Hughes [Mrs. Esten, a widowed actress], who had before lived with an acquaintance of His as his mistress. A separation took place in consequence of their disagreeing, & the Major first kept and then married Her, & they have two children. Her temper is sd. to be bad, & she contradicts Him, & is supposed to have caused Him to press Mr. Hastings for the payment of the Bond & some interest upon it, which was not convenient for the latter [Hastings] to do."

CHAPTER XXIX

1795

Royal Academy and the Press

Bribing the Press

April 29.—In the evening Bourgeois came, when it was stated by Mr. West how much the Academy Exhibition suffered by the general abuse of newspapers and that it wd. be prudent to prevent it if possible. We all, including Richards [the Secretary] concurred in the same thing and Bourgeois mentioned J. Taylor of Hatton Garden [a former Editor of the *Morning Post*] as a proper person to manage such a matter. The expence to be borne under the article advertisements, and that a Council shd. commission Richards to defray the expences. I proposed that the True Briton shd. be adopted instead of the Fashionable World, as one of the two papers for the common advertisements of the Academy, which was adopted. Mr. West said He had been much reflected on in the True Briton, some time since, but Heriot had inserted a contradiction and said the other came in from authority or it shd. not have been inserted. West said a Scotchman was at the bottom of the attacks which had been made on him. . . . Heriot makes at least £2,000 a year out of the True Briton and the Sun.

May 4.—[Sawrey] Gilpin I talked to on the subject of the Academy, and of making him a member. He said after having been many times disappointed He cd. not put down his name in the common way. At last we settled it that if it shd. be resolved by a vote of the Council to put down his name He wd. be justified to his friends, to whom He had said He wd. not again subject himself in the common way to disappointment. It then might be reported to the publick that "Mr. Gilpin was proposed by an unanimous vote of the Council and elected a member of the Royal Academy."

May 10.—Captn. Bennet has been a prisoner in France from the time of the relinquishing Toulon into which place He went by mistake Eleven days after. He left Paris the 10th of April last. He heard Barrere* make part of his defensive speech. Barrere spoke remarkably

* It was Barrère who, elected to the Convention in 1792, demanded the head of Marie Antoinette, after having been a Monarchist. His eloquent verbosity won for him the surname "l'Anacréon de la Guillotine." He was of feeble character; his opinions changed according to the interests of the moment.

well & daily made converts of some of the National Convention.' He has the appearance of a gentleman. Captn. Bennet knows Talien,* who is a gentlemanlike man. He writes a great deal but seldom speaks. The French people as far as He could judge are sick of the war and of the changes that have taken place. They were disposed everywhere to treat him [Captain Bennet] well.

May 13.—Sir Francis Bourgeois [R.A. and founder of the Dulwich Gallery] drank tea. He is much irritated by the abuse of Williams (Antony Pasquin) in the Observer. I advised him not to mind it. [Anthony Pasquin was a scurrilous critic of that period.]

May 27.—Lord Inchiquins I went to with Spiller the picture liner.—Mr. Drew [the solicitor] came. Much difficulty in getting in money for pictures painted by Sir Joshua.—Sir John Honeywood pleads limitation of 6 years. Mr. Musters† will not take his picture. Lord Lisburne offers 50 guineas for Lady L's portrait.

June 2.—Lysons I called on, & went with him to Cadells the Bookseller. Not a single copy of Bromleys 2d. volume [on Art] has been sold. [Fuseli, who saw a copy, thought it "equally indifferent with the first." This refers to the work for which the Royal Academy withdrew its subscription.]

Mr. Dryander [Librarian to the Royal Society] remarked that no foreigners learn to pronounce the Swedish language so well as the English do. The Swedes bear an inveterate hatred towards the Danes, much stronger than appears in the English towards the French.

Sheridan, settled £15,000 in the 3 per cents on Miss ogle as a marriage settlement. [Miss Esther Jane, eldest daughter of Newton Ogle, Dean of Winchester, was Sheridan's second wife.]

June 4.—Turner, whose drawings are in the [Royal Academy] Exhibition, was a pupil to Malton. [This is Turner's first appearance in the Diary, although he began to exhibit in the Academy in 1790. His name, however, appears in a footnote to an entry on December 6, 1794. He figures prominently in later pages of the Diary.]

The Wife of Warren Hastings

Mrs Hastings was Maid of Honor at the Court of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, married Mr Imhoff in consequence as it is said of the effects of a

* Jean Lambert Tallien took part in what are known as the "Massacres de Septembre," and while on a mission to Bordeaux he multiplied the executions and enriched himself at the expense of suspects. Returning to Paris he resumed his rôle of ferocious Revolutionary, was one of the principal actors in the Reign of Terror, took part in Napoleon's expedition to Egypt, and died in a state bordering on misery.

† John Musters (1753-1827) was the father of John Musters of Colwick Hall, Nottinghamshire, "the King of Gentlemen Huntsmen," who, in 1805, married Mary Chaworth, the "Mary" of Byron's poem "The Dream."

"Herself the solitary scion left
Of a time-honoured race."

former intrigue.—Mr Schenlenburgh obtained from Sir Wm. James an appointment of Cadet for Imhoff, & He and Mrs Imhoff [Baron and Baroness Von Imhoff] happened to take their passage to Madrass in the [Duke of] Grafton Indiaman, when Mr Hastings was also a passenger [in 1769] going out as 2d. in Council to Madrass, from whence He was removed to Bengal [and arrived in Calcutta in 1772, the Baroness having gone there in the previous year].—His attachment to Mrs Imhoff commenced during the passage.—A regular divorce [in 1773] according to the rules of a German court between Imhoff & his wife, after which Mr Hastings married her [on August 8, 1777].—It does not appear that a known criminal connexion was formed before. The divorce was under pretence of some personal ill usage, received by Mrs Imhoff from Mr Imhoff.

June 8.—Melchor of Oxford [probably John Melchair who in 1773 sent from Oxford a landscape to the Academy as an honorary exhibitor] is a devoted admirer of the pictures of Wilson.—So great was the respect for Melchor at Oxford, that on his publishing a print of a Gateway sometime since the opportunity was embraced by his friends & subscriptions were made sufficient to purchase an annuity of £150 a year at least. He is towards 70 years of age.

June 14.—Bryant the picture dealer [Michael Bryan, author of the well-known "Dictionary of Painters, &c., and Engravers"] married [on June 7, 1784] a sister of Lord Shrewsbury by whom He had several children. [She was Juliana, sister of the 5th Earl of Shrewsbury.] Steers has seen Lord and Lady Shrewsbury at Bryants.

Mr Mathias [Deputy Paymaster of His Majesty] was bred a portrait painter, and was under [Allan] Ramsay in 1739.—In 1745 He went to Italy and returned in 1748.—He was 75 years old last December. Mr Mathias was very intimate with [Claude Joseph] Vernet. While at Rome in 1745 Vernet married there a Miss [Cecilia] Parker, daughter of an Englishman [the Pope's Naval Commandant], who had formerly been in the English Navy but settled in Rome & became an Antiquarian. [Vernet's last years were saddened by the madness and death of his wife, and he himself died in the Louvre on December 3, 1789—the first year of the Revolution.]

Ramsay was a man of a cold and narrow mind & possessed so little professional ardour that He has said He never painted but two pictures that were not for money.

Richards [Secretary to the Royal Academy] told us that on closing the Exhibition account last night, it appeared that £130, 9, 0 had been recd. this year more than the rect. of the last year.—The whole rect. is £2032.

The Lascelles Fortune

June 20.—Lord Harewood, (the late), left a fortune of at least £50,000 a year Mr Drew [solicitor] said.—He had £16000 a year in York-

shire, at least £25,000 a yr. in the West Indies. £200,000 in the 3 pr. cts. besides a variety of property in different situations. He has left Lady Harewood abt. £4000 a yr. for life and she will have abt. £20,000 to dispose of.—To General Lascelles, £2000 a yr. for life and £10,000.—The bulk of his fortune He has bequeathed to his cousin E. Lascelles elder Brother of the General.

CHAPTER XXX

1795

George III. and Hoppner

June 24.—Mrs Siddons has performed lately several nights in Edinburgh. She recd. for her share £800.—Her Brother Stephen Kemble, the proprietor of that Theatre got £1600.

July 4.—Dr Horsley, Bishop of Rochester, was of Cambridge, but went afterwards to Oxford, & was private Tutor to Lord Aylesford, who afterwards gave him some preferment, Lord Thurlow happening to visit Lord Aylesford on leaving him desired a Book to look at in his carriage. Lord Aylesford gave him Horsleys controversy with Priestly, with which Ld. Thurlow was so much pleased, that He determined to promote him & ultimately obtained the Bishoprick for him.—Horsley appears to be a man who disregards money, but loves power & bustle. [The Priestley-Horsley controversy lasted from 1783 to 1790. Horsley's attack was brilliant but his greatest service was in his exposure of Priestley's ignorance of Platonism.]

July 9.—Bread was ordered on Tuesday by the City Magistrate to be raised to One Shilling the quartern loaf, in consequence of the scarcity of wheat.—And on that day a motion was made in the Court of Aldermen & Common Council to discontinue the wearing Hair powder which was carried by a majority of 12.

Royal Academy Accounts

July 10.—Council at Royal Academy this evening. Sir Wm. Chambers attended and with him Rose [of the Treasury] as the annual accounts were to be audited. Sir Wm. told us if we went on so expensively we should be ruined.—That our Exhibition dinner was an idle expence &c &c.—This language of despondency was not founded on any reasonable ground as the Academy has increased its Capital on an average of even the last 5 years if we add the interest of our money in the funds to our Exhibition rects. as appears in the following statement :—

Annual income.		Annual expences.	
1791.....	£2120	1791.....	£2576
92.....	2602	92.....	2396

Annual income.		Annual expences.	
1793	£1932	1793	£2429
94	1902	94	2292
95	2132	95	2232
	10688		11925

We have now in the funds—

Charity Fund	£4000 in 3 pr. cts	£120	pr. annum.
General Fund	9800 in 3 pr. cts	294	„ „
		414	

which interest added to the rects. will amount to more than the expences.

July 13.—Lord Macartney is abt. 58 years of age. His Father was an Irish Country gentleman who had abt. £1,000 a year.—Lord Macartney came to the Temple, where He became acquainted with Mr. Burke.—Ld. M. has a most retentive memory, and knows more anecdote than any man.—He is particularly remarkable for knowing all that relates to families of any distinction throughout England. Their circumstances, &c.—He has now abt. £4,000 a year and some ready money.—Though He married a daughter of the late Lord Bute, He derived no political advantage from it.—He happened to be abroad at the time Charles Fox was first in Paris, a very young man, & prevented his falling into snares laid for him by Sharpers. He communicated such information on this subject to Lord Holland, the Father of Charles, as engaged the friendship of that nobleman who was the first cause of Lord M's promotion to political situations.

Burke has associated in a domestic way very much with Irish people, and has a strong prejudice in their favour. His manner in conversation were it not for the great superiority of his talents and knowledge, would be disagreeable. He seldom appears to pay any attention to what is said by the person or persons with whom He is conversing, but disregarding their remarks urges on whatever rises in his mind with an ardour peculiar to himself.

Mr. Malone does not think his sentiment is at all owing to a desire of pursuing private studies with a view to complete works intended for the press as has been supposed, on the contrary He does not think He has ever written but "on the spur of some particular occasion."

A Romantic Story

The Duchess of Leinster, Sister to the Duke of Richmond is abt. 65 years of age. Mr. Ogilvie to whom she is now married, is a Scotchman, and was placed as an Usher for £12 a year at a very small School in Ireland. After the death of the Duke, the Duchess requiring a Tutor for her young children, Ogilvie had the luck to be recommended; and being domesticated in the family, the Duchess conceived a passion for

him which ended in marriage. They have three children, daughters. The Duchess has abt. £4,000 a year jointure, and by savings it is supposed Mr. Ogilvie has abt. £20,000, which will be divided among them.—Charles Lock was married to the eldest a few days ago.

August 2.—Nollekens I met this morning.—I spoke to him abt. the Statue of Lord Cornwallis. He said Bacon would talk more than anybody else, and He would lay 100 guineas would have the commission.—I said I was convinced to the contrary if a majority of the Academy were not really convinced of His design being the best.—Nollekens said He had nothing at all to do at present.—[Bacon did not obtain the commission. Thomas Banks was the successful candidate.]

Mr. Drew the Solicitor I met and conversed with him on the subject of Christie not having yet settled for the sale of Sir Joshuas pictures. He has threatened Christie to advertise to the purchasers not to pay any money to him &c &c.—Christie said He wd. give securities for the money & pay the difference in the present price of the Stocks, but cd. not settle the acct. in money, blamed the nobility &c who did not pay, particularly Lord Kinnaird.

Artists and Nature

August 12.—Yenn, I met. He told me He was with the King when Hoppner was introduced on the 5th of May to know the Kings pleasure abt. the picture to be painted of the Princess of Wales. The King did not recollect Hoppner till his name was mentioned by a Page.—Yenn condemns the behaviour of Hoppner as very improper.—When the King said He did not approve of red & yellow trees and that artists shd. look at nature. Hoppner said He had studied landscape as much as anybody. When the King directed his discourse to any other person present Hoppner replied as if He had been the person spoken to. He looked white & was much agitated.—After the King left the room Hoppner spoke very passionately before Chamberlain, Braun, and Yenn. He said He did not come there to solicit employment, and that He knew He was the best painter in England.

Chamberlain having expressed an assent to something which the King said to him, Hoppner afterwards told Yenn He [Chamberlain] was a Sycophant, and that if He called at His [Hoppner's] House He wd. kick him out. Yenn very properly gave Chamberlain a caution not to go there.

The King since said to Yenn that He perceived He had made Hoppner very angry by His remarks on the pictures exhibited, and added He shd. not paint the Princess of Wales for him, but Gainsborough Dupont shd. do it.—Yenn says Dupont has obtained the Kings favor by his respectful behaviour.

[Dupont painted the portrait of the Princess of Wales, but for some as yet unexplained reason it did not appear in the Royal Academy, although he asked the Council to preserve a place for the picture. See later entry.]

CHAPTER XXXI

1795

The Tribulation of France

August 17.—Yenn I. called on at the Queens Palace at ½ past two. We walked through some of the rooms. Some of the Pictures, of Canaletto are excellent. A full feeling of art is expressed in them. The Skies are lowered to the tone of the buildings. The lights broad and the shadows projected by objects in the masses of light moderated so as not to disturb the breadth. The same caution prevails everywhere. These pictures were painted in 1742 & 44.

Royal Academy Extravagance

October 14.—Mr Carr supped with us. He was at Petersburgh a few years since. There is a large & excellent Inn kept by a Scotchman. The Servants Calmuck Tartars [Southern Russia], who are chiefly preferred by the Russians as making better servants than their own people. The balance of trade is always considerably in favour of Russia against England owing to our importing such large quantities of Raw Materials, Iron, Hemp, &c &c.—The Empress was then making great exertions to establish manufactories in Her dominions. French is little spoken at Petersburgh. German much, and many speak English.

The Council have replied to Mr Mathias, Deputy Privy purse, acknowledging the rect. of his letter, and expressing surprise and concern at having a charge [of extravagant expenditure] of such a kind brought against the members,—are certain it must have originated in misinformation, and declare their zeal at all times to promote the honor & interests of the Academy, & also to comply with his Majestys most gracious commands.—A copy of this letter was inclosed to Sir Wm. Chambers [who had been urging economy], with a request that a new statement of his accounts might be made out conformable to a Plan proposed to him.—A permanent Committee of the whole Council is voted, to consider the papers received from Gabriel Mathias,—but no copies are to be made, from fear of the business being mentioned abroad to the disgrace of the Academy.—Loutherburgh & Zoffany have not yet attended the meetings and are ignorant of the business. [The Privy Purse suggested several reforms which would bring about a saving of £830.]

West has had a long conversation with the King on the subject of the Academy. He represented to his Majesty that the Annual dinner was of importance to the Members as it gave them an opportunity of obliging persons of rank from whom they recd. favors, & that the dinner was very much an object with people of fashion, the King said He believed it must be continued.—West, further stated to the King that the accts. of the Academy were now regulating by Mr Dance & Mr. Tyler and He understood it would appear that the income of the Academy, as it now averages, is adequate to the expences. That till lately the Academy had never been in the possession of a book of the accounts; and that it was not till a book was delivered that the Council knew the extent of the obligation to his Majesty, who, it appeared, had paid £4791. 8. 3¾ for the use of the Academy.—That Sir Wms. manner of stating the accts. was such as was not to be easily understood.—On all this the King expressed surprise; but observed that He had taken notice that in Sir Williams manner of keeping accounts there was always something obscure.*

The Woes of France

October 28.—Mr Holland I met this morning.—He was obliged to leave France lately in consequence of not having been settled there before a certain period.—He superintended the farms of Monsr. Du Guerchy. —Mr. Holland says the People of France ardently wish for peace, and He is convinced, are satisfied that the present government cannot last. They detest the Austrians &c but are much better inclined to the English than the English are to them.

Paris, when He passed through it, was very quiet, but everything of luxury, or appearance of trade, had vanished. Instead of streets crowded with carriages, and the palaces surrounded by coaches & gaiety, a stillness such as prevails in Lynn was observable. A few people were lounging in coffee houses but no bustle.

October 29.—Mr Holland called on me this morning. He resided in France at Nangis [Seine et Marne], a town about the size of Swaffham [in Norfolk]. Many English prisoners were distributed in the Town and Neighboroud; Soldiers and Sailors, and were quite at large, only obliged at stated times to attend roll call. Many of them were employed in such ways as they were able. Two young men Sons to Gloucester farmers worked under him in the farming business and they were all

* In a small notebook Farington gives the following cash account since the establishment of the Royal Academy on December 10, 1768, up to December 31, 1795:

Cash Acct., 1795, reckoning from the Institution 1768—Decr. 10.

Received from His Majesty's Privy Purse	£5,116	1	4¾
Received by 27 Exhibitions	49,746	14	0
Received by Interest on Marybone Bonds and do. paid off	447	17	0
Received by dividends on Stock in the 3 pr. cent. Consols	991	10	0
Received by dividends on Stock in the 3 pr. cent. reduced	2,800	10	0
Received by Sundries	24	8	6
Total received in 27 years from the institution to December 31st, 1795	£59,127	0	10¾

[The Privy Purse contribution in the note is slightly larger than the sum mentioned by Farington in the Diary.]

regularly paid.—There were also portuguese sailors. The English sailors; and Horse soldiers; and soldiers belonging to marching regiments behaved very well; but some of the guards, who were prisoners here behaved as ill: pilfering &c &c. This acct. corresponds with the complaints made of their conduct in Flanders when I was there. The French are much improved in the practise of farming, since Mr Holland first went into that country. The change in the manners of the French since the revolution is very striking. That complaisance which was so general & habitual to them is no longer seen except in elderly people: but the young men, especially those who have been with the armies, are sour & rude in their address: and the quaker like thee & thou is a common mode among them. The habitual gaiety for which they were distinguished has vanished with the former civility.

November 1.—Dance described Dublin to be one great stink. The Liffey runs through it. This river is about 70 feet broad; and before it reaches the City is a clear stream, but it is so corrupted by filth of various sorts in its passage through the Metropolis as to become almost of the colour of pease porridge.—Dublin wants features to give it a stately appearance. When viewd from a distance no churches &c of size to strike the eye. The Inns are dirty & disagreeable. In the Coffee Houses the difference of the manners of the people from those of England is strongly marked: Boisterous, noisy, and uncertain.

Smirke came to us, and we conversed on the means to be employed to prevent Malton succeeding [he was a candidate for R.A. Associateship]. I suggested that the most becoming way would be for an Academician to call the attention of the members to the regulations of the Society by which Malton is excluded from being a Candidate, as He is only *a draughtsman of buildings*, but no Architect. That Dance and Wyatt [both Architects] would certainly declare their opinion that Malton is not properly an Architect: which would put him out of the question.

November 2.—[After the minutes were read at the Academy there was a fatuous discussion as to Malton's qualifications, to be considered an architect. In the end a vote took place and Sawrey Gilpin,* John Soane, & John Downman were elected Associates. Thomas Malton got only two votes in the first ballot, four in the second, & two in the third although he "had promises of their votes from 17 Academicians, & appeared certain to carry the election against Soane if opposed by him," said Wm. Hamilton, A.R.A., to Farington.]

* Mr. E. H. Stephens writes: I notice in your reprint of the Farington Diary reference is made to Sawrey Gilpin, who later was elected to the Royal Academy. He was the youngest of three distinguished and talented brothers, sons of Captain Gilpin of Scaleby Castle, near Carlisle, an old Cumberland family. The eldest brother, Sir Joseph Gilpin, was a noted traveller and a great friend of George Washington. The second brother, the Rev. William Gilpin, Prebendary of Salisbury and Vicar of Boldre in the New Forest, was a remarkable amateur artist. He wrote and illustrated many books on English scenery, by the sale of which he realized sufficient money to erect and endow a school at Boldre for the education of the children of gypsies and day labourers. It still exists. His aquatints are now much sought after. The third brother, Sawrey Gilpin, whose election to the Royal Academy was apparently so long delayed, resided in London and studied as a professional artist. He was chiefly known as a painter of animals. These he not unfrequently "put in" for Turner as an addition to his landscapes. There is one such joint composition in the Diploma Gallery, but as a rule the animals so introduced are not recorded.

CHAPTER XXXII

1795

Picturesque Whigs and Blackguards

November 11.—Sir George Beaumont called on me.—The motion for first reading the Bill to prevent seditious proceedings passed the House of Commons last night by a majority of 214 to 43.—The House broke up at 10 o'clock.—A call of the House moved & carried by Fox.—Sir George thinks the Bill a strong measure but believes it to be necessary. The personal deportment of Pitt is dry & rejecting, and this manner seems to grow upon him.

The Luck of the Lascelles

November 14.—Hoppner has been at Mr. Lascelles at Harewood House in Yorkshire. [At Messrs. Agnew's exhibition of water-colour drawings there was on view a picture of Harewood House by Girtin.] Lord Harewood left Mr Lascelles £30,000 a year and £200,000 in money. —Hoppner says they are very good people.—He went with young Mr Lascelles, who has a taste for the arts & has practised a little, several excursions to see remarkable places.—Bolton Bridge is a very picturesque spot.—Hoppner afterwards went to Durham & to Sir Henry Vanes where he painted a whole length of Sir Henry, & a Horse, in a fortnight. [This picture is not recorded in the standard biography of Hoppner.]

Hoppner speaks very well of Shee, who He says is a young man of good understanding and gentlemanlike spirit,—and He thinks will advance in the profession. [Shee became President of the Royal Academy, and wrote for the *Morning Post*. He was made a knight.]

Fox and Sedition

November 16.—The Whig Club having given notice that the sense of the inhabitants of Westminster, would be taken at a publick meeting to be this day held in Westminster Hall, at 10 o'clock I went to the Shakespeare Gallery and was informed that Josiah Boydell and Nicol, who had undertaken with many other respectable inhabitants to act as special constables to prevent riots, were gone to Westminster Hall.—I immediately proceeded thither, & found many persons assembled in the Hall

and in New Palace Yard. On one side of the Hall a Hustings was erected for the speakers.—A little after Eleven General Tarlton came on the Hustings and having requested the attention of the people, stated that the Lord Chancellor had informed His, the Generals friends, that as the Courts of Law were then sitting, no meeting could be held in Westminster Hall without great interruption of publick business. That on that account the Hustings would be removed to New Palace Yard, and the opinion of the people taken in that place. He concluded by exhorting them to observe a peaceable conduct, and retired with much applause. I met Thackeray of St. James's Street who also attended as a special constable. Also Boydell and Nicol [publishers] each of them having a small staff of authority in his pocket.

In going out of the Hall I met Banks [R.A.], & Smirke [R.A.] & His Son, who joined, telling them as they were Crops (Hair cut short) and Democrats, I should be safe under their protection. The Hustings was now raised immediately before the Kings Arms Tavern, in Palace Yard. In the direction of which business Obrien was very active. At a window of the tavern appeared the Duke of Bedford, Fox, Lord Lauderdale, Lord Derby, Grey, Whitbread, Sturt &c &c.—We took our station immediately opposite the Hustings.—A little after 12 the Hustings being prepared, The Duke of Bedford &c came upon it. Much hallooing & clapping on their appearance. The Duke was dressed in a Blue coat & Buff waistcoat with a round Hat. His Hair cropped and without powder.—Fox also cropped, & without powder, His Hair grisly grey.—Fox first came forward to speak, Sheridan on his right hand & Tierney on his left. The Duke of Bedford immediately behind him.—The Hustings was much crowded. Lord Hood was there, as was Lord Belgrave and many friends of [the] government.—After much acclamation Fox addressed the multitude stating the loss of the liberties of the people, if the [Sedition] Bill passed, and calling upon them to come forward and support a petition to the House of Commons against it.

While we were at Comyns [the picture restorer] a great noise in the street caused us to go to the Window, from whence we saw Fox in the middle of the Street with Sheridan on one hand, and Tierney on the other. [Tierney, who fought a bloodless duel with Pitt on Putney Heath.] The Duke of Bedford, & Grey, close behind; rolling along, I may say, among a crowd of low people, & blackguards, who filled the street, and huzza'd manfully.—The whole scene was such as when a drunken fellow is supported along, in the midst of an encouraging mob.

I came home to dinner pretty well tired with the exertion this day required: but well satisfied, from what I observed, of the appearance of the people, that their minds are not in a state to create an alarm for the publick peace, and that the Bill may be passed with safety.

November 18.—Alderman Carlton said Ireland is very quiet at present, and is making rapid advances in commerce. The Lord Lieutenant is popular.

November 20.—Richards & Nollekens related to me some remarkable instances of the avaritious and narrow mind of Newton our former Secretary [of the Academy].—When He was in possession of £150,000, having attended a General Meeting at the Royal Academy. He called upon Richards [who succeeded him] afterwards for his allowance of five shillings; and the day following, He again called upon him to exchange one of the shillings which He said was a bad one.

November 21.—I have been employed the whole of this week in arranging my Letters, & papers of all kinds, which have been scattered abt. for years, and consequently they have been useless to me, as I knew not in what place to find any letter or paper which I may have had occasion to refer to. This task of assorting and methodizing them I have from time to time proposed, but never had resolution to persevere in the undertaking before.—On reviewing the letters I have recd., commencing in my early youth, the retrospect of my life has been presented to me in a stronger point of view than I ever before felt it.—From the impression made on my mind I shall think it a duty to recommend to others to preserve much of their correspondence with relations, & friends, by which they will be reminded, at advanced periods of their life, of many duties; and of former obligations; which may recal attention to some, and renew affection for others.

November 22.—At Church.—A prayer of thanksgiving for the Kings escape when assaulted on his way to the Parliament House, was read after the Litany. The congregation listened with profound attention. [A mad woman, Margaret Nicholson, tried to stab him.]

November 23.—The Tower & [St. James's] Park guns were fired to-day on acct. of taking the Cape of Good Hope.

CHAPTER XXXIII

1795

British General and Robespierre's Tyranny

November 24.—Sir George Beaumont called on me. The House of Commons sat till 2 o'clock this morning. On the subject of Reeve's pamphlet* and on the Sedition Bill, the altercation was more violent & disagreeable than any He remembers. Windham is so warm, that He did & frequently does commit himself by unguarded expressions, & Fox went such lengths as to be content to explain his meaning. Sheridan joked Lord Belgrave on his greek. Wilberforce made an excellent reply to Grey [Whig], pointing out how clearly his expressions made it appear, that personality to the minister & not the good of his Country, swayed him. Sir George seems not to wish to be in another parliament.

The Reign of Terror

November 25.—Lysons [the antiquary] was much with General O'Hara† at Cheltenham, and heard him describe his condition while in France. At Lyons they obliged him to remain near a guillotine while

* John Reeves (1752 ?-1829), educated at Merton College, Oxford, was a distinguished classical scholar knew Hebrew and had great knowledge of law. The pamphlet in question, published anonymously, was entitled "Thoughts on the English Government, addressed to the quiet, good People of England." In it he maintained that, with certain exceptions, Government and administration rested "wholly and solely on the King." This assertion incensed the House of Commons and Reeves was tried on May 20, 1796. The jury, although they considered the pamphlet an "improper publication," found him not guilty. Pitt had a high opinion of Reeves and in 1800 appointed him to the office of King's Printer. He died on August 7, 1829, and was buried in the Temple Church on the 17th.

† General Charles O'Hara (1740 ?-1802) was the illegitimate son of the second Lord Tyrawley. Educated at Westminster School, he was appointed to a cornetcy in the 3rd Dragoons in 1752, and ten years later he served under Lord Tyrawley in Portugal. After successful experiences in Africa and America he came home and was sent to Gibraltar, whence he went to Toulon, where he was wounded, captured, kept prisoner in Paris during the Reign of Terror, and in 1795 exchanged with General Rochambeau. While in Italy, about 1784, he met Miss Mary Berry (to whom reference has already been made in the Diary), and became engaged to her. When made Governor of Gibraltar he wished to get married at once, but Miss Berry was reluctant to leave England, and at the end of 1796 the engagement was broken off. Miss Berry always spoke of O'Hara as "the most perfect specimen of a soldier and a courtier of the past age." He died at Gibraltar in 1802, and left £10,000 in trust for two ladies (at the Rock), by whom he had children.

A correspondent wrote to the *Morning Post*: In the extract from the Farington Diary published on Wednesday, March 1, General O'Hara relates the story of a brave Frenchwoman under the Terror. This heroine was Françoise Thérèse de Choiseul-Stainville, the wife of Prince Joseph of Monaco, second son of Prince Honoré III. The history of her imprisonment and execution is to be found in Saige's "Histoire de Monaco," chapter xx. The Princess was carried to the guillotine on the 9th Thermidor, in the last cart which left the Conciergerie for the Place de la Bastille before the fall of Robespierre. Lest her prison pallor should be supposed to be caused by the fear of death, she rouged her cheeks before she mounted the tumbril, She was twenty-seven years old.

One of the locks of her hair, which she severed with a piece of broken glass in the prison, is still piously preserved by a descendant of the daughter to whom it was sent.

abt. 40 persons were executed, most of them woemen; & some girls, not more than 15 years of age.—When his conductors brought him to Paris, they carried him through many streets, to expose him to the publick; who expressed an abhorrence of him, by opprobrious language.—He was confined in the Luxembourg prison, with abt. 3000 more persons. In a small room the General, his two Servants & Surgeon; a Drummer taken prisoner with him; a Spanish officer & Servant; a German officer, and two others, were inclosed. The hardships they suffered during the tyranny of Robespierre, were very great. All weapons, even knives & forks, were taken from them; and the meat, which was brought for their subsistence, was ready cut. It consisted of the offals of the market; like Dogs meat; and they were led out at stated hours, to feed together in droves; like cattle; the meat being deposited in troughs.—While the reign of Robespierres tyranny lasted, a certain number of persons were taken from this and other prisons daily; and executed; to keep up the publick apprehension. It was additionally shocking to see the careless manner in which the selection of those doomed for execution was made. If one of the name called was not found, one of a name, similar in sound, was taken, to make up the number; and bid to march with the rest. The General said it was astonishing with what fortitude, almost amounting to indifference, this terrible fate was borne; by the woemen as well as the men. They spoke of it as something not to be avoided, and that must be submitted to.—

A Brave Woman

A Lady, young, and handsome, and who appeared only to have been accused on acct. of her possessing a considerable fortune, was reported by the Publick Accuser, and, of course, condemned. She pleaded pregnancy and was remanded to prison; where she made up dispatches for some of her friends, and cutting off Her hair which was remarkably fine, divided it into parts, and sent it with the dispatches. After this she wrote to the Publick Accuser, declaring that she was not pregnant, and unbraided him with his wickedness in the strongest terms; and defied him.—Stung, and enraged by these reproaches, the Publick accuser ordered Her to immediate execution; and also directed that nine other woemen, who were really pregnant; and in prison, should be executed with her, which was accordingly done.—This monster, after the death of Robespierre, was himself tried and executed. After the death of Robespierre General O'Hara was allowed the indulgence of walking in Paris, but a person, as his guard, was appointed always to attend him.

Articles of accusation were professed against the General, and He was threatened to be tried before the Publick Tribunal; not as a Soldier, but for having proclaimed Louis 17th. at Toulon, and other crimes. The General brought a copy of the accusations to England. The death of Robespierre put a stop to this intention. It was computed that 500,000, persons had been destroyed in France, by the guilotine, shooting, drowning

&c.; exclusive of what had fallen in a military capacity.—At Nantes 3000 persons were put to death; and the execution of the guilotine being too slow, they were actually cut down in ranks by chain Shot.—It was common for men and woemen to be tied naked together and then to be thrown in the River of that place.

Carter, the Gothic Draughtsman, has been at Durham lately, and is much dissatisfied with alterations making by Wyatt in the cathedral; who, instead of restoring, which is all that Carter thinks ought to be done, is introducing parts quite out of character.

English Good Sense

November 26.—Hughes* is in a state of much apprehension from supposing the populace of London are corrupted by the principles propagated by Thelwal, &c.—I told him the English were not a people who wd. soon be moved to violent acts, they had too general a sense of the advantages they derive to put everything to the risk.

General Goldsworthy told Hughes that the King was much agitated on acct. of the attack made on him when going to the Parliament House: not from any personal apprehension; but to find such a disposition prevailing

Dr. Monro wishes to obtain admission to the Royal Academy for Girtin,† a young man of 20 years of age, as a Student. I told him I would undertake to obtain it if He is sufficiently advanced in drawing the human figure.

He [Wilton R.A.] told me He called on Sir William Chambers [R.A., architect of Somerset House] about a fortnight since; who was then so feeble as to be obliged to be carried from one room to another.

* The Rev. Mr. Hughes, Clerk of the Closet, and Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey.

† This action on the part of Dr. Monro is new to us, and so far as we know there is no evidence to prove that Girtin ever studied at the Academy Schools. He and Turner used to go to Dr. Monro's house on Adelphi-terrace, and make copies by candle-light of drawings by Gainsborough, J. R. Cozens, and others. The Doctor gave the youngsters supper and three and sixpence each night in return for work done. Girtin became one of our greatest water-colour painters. Turner said of him, "Had Tom Girtin lived I would have starved." He died in 1802, aged twenty-seven. Girtin and Turner figure later in the Diary.

CHAPTER XXXIV

1795

A Famous Harrovian

November 27.—Cosway [R.A., miniature painter] has but little business at present.—In his youth while under Shipley at the Drawing School [in the Strand], having gained a premium from the Society [now the Royal Society of Arts] established for the encouragement of Arts Manufactures and Commerce, that Society voted him £100 to be paid to Pine for instructions in his art.—Cosways bill to the Prince of Wales was about £1500,—of which Cosway had paid for various articles £200.—Combe does not think Cosway possesses more than the House He lives in, and £500 bank stock, except He has money out on bond.—He has certainly much money owing to him for business done.

Mrs Cosway is endeavouring to establish at Knightsbridge a House for the Accommodation of Nuns who have been driven from abroad, to be supported by subscription and carried on under certain regulations.

Combe [Dr. Syntax] says He is 52 years old and Cosway many years older.—Combe when a Boy learnt accounts at a School in Windmill Street, where Cosway occasionally came, and at that time drew heads for five shillings each.

Combe does not think anything is to be apprehended from the state of the popular mind. He thinks the great Majority is not affected by bad principles, but that a certain active set of men who are seen everywhere made a deceptious appearance.

Rome and the Artist

Fuseli was in Italy 8 years, which He said was much too long. A great deal of his time He passed among books, instead of applying to the practise of his art which He at that time thought was attainable, in a sufficient degree, at will. In Rome He said there is a want of sufficient stimulus to urge an Artist on, which causes most of them to idle a great portion of their time in the most indolent manner. Ramsay, the painter, said " Rome was a noble Theatre for an Artist; but it was dull playing to an empty pit."—After Fuseli determined to go to Italy in consequence

of the advice of Sir Joshua Reynolds, to enable him to support the expence of it, Coutts [the banker] and some others ordered pictures from him here, which was a genteel way of supplying him with a few hundred pounds.

Smirke & Fuseli came home with me and sat till near one o'clock.—Fuseli remarked on the admirable choice of words, and the arrangement of his sentences, when Lawrence spoke on the political subject this evening. Also of the acumen contained in his remarks. But both of them took notice that His manner is not pleasing in this respect, that He only directs his conversation to select persons, and does not shew sufficient attention to the rest of the company.

Fuseli being in spirits had after tea paid much attention to Miss Archibald & we laughed much on our return at his sudden and extravagant admiration of her, as she is a very plain woman.

Dr Monros I dined at.—Mrs Monro is daughter of the Revd. D. Woodcock of Bath. They have 4 children, the eldest a Boy of 6 years old.—Captain Hardy of the Navy & Mrs. Hardy, sister to Mrs Monro, were there. Dr Monros collection of drawings by modern artists is larger than any I have before seen.

A Quaint Harrovian

Dr Monro was at Harrow School, when Dr Saml. Parr,* the Grecian, was tutor there. After the death or resignation of Dr Sumner, a majority of the boys pleaded for Dr Parr to be master; but the Governors appointed another. On which Dr Parr retired from Harrow; and established a School at Stanmore, where about 40 of the Boys quitted Harrow & became his Scholars.—Dr Monro was of the number. He described the singularities of Parr. Sometimes for a fortnight together He would lay late in bed & pay little regard to the school which of course became relaxed in discipline; He wd. then suddenly change his habit, rise at 6 in a morning, and with great severity force on his instruction.—These irregularities caused his school to decline. From Hence He went to Colchester [in 1777]; and from thence to Norwich [in 1779.]—Lord Dartmouth gave him a living in Warwickshire, where being settled, He took in a

* Samuel Parr was born at Harrow-on-the-Hill in 1747, and died in 1825. He declared that he could remember being suckled by his mother—precocious child—and at four he was learning Latin grammar. In the following year he began his studies at Harrow School under Thackeray's great-grandfather, and made great progress there in Classics, Logic, and Metaphysics. At fourteen he was at the top of the school, which he left in 1761 to join his father, who was an apothecary and surgeon.

Giving up medicine for divinity, he went to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, but owing to his father's death he was forced to leave. Ultimately he went back to Harrow as tutor under Robert Sumner, and assisted him in teaching, among others, Richard Brinsley Sheridan. As a schoolmaster Parr made his pupils act "Œdipus Tyrannus," a Greek play then being a novelty in England, though, says the D.N.B., it had been anticipated in Ireland by Sheridan. Parr was an ardent Whig, and won celebrity as a political writer. He was a party to more than one literary quarrel, and on the whole was an extraordinary man, his gifts and generosity winning for him the friendship of many eminent men of his period.

Parr was regarded as the Whig Johnson. His best-known effort of the Johnsonian sort was in answer to a statement by Mackintosh [Sir James Mackintosh, eminent lawyer and historian] that it was impossible to conceive a greater scoundrel than O'Coighley, the Irish conspirator. "It is possible," said Parr; "he was an Irishman—he might have been a Scotsman; he was a priest—he might have been a lawyer; he was a traitor—he might have been an apostate."

Romney's portrait of Parr is at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and his library of ten thousand volumes was sold in 1828.

certain number of Boys at £100 a year each.—This Plan he continues. [It was Lady Trafford who presented him to the perpetual curacy of Hatton, in Warwickshire. He lived there until he died in 1825.] Dr. Monro says, in his conversation He is sententious, Like Johnson; and expresses himself in a very powerful manner on all subjects that He speaks upon.—He is a man of uncouth appearance; and is remarkable for looking much older than He is in reality. He cannot now be more than 46 years old [he was actually forty-eight], yet appears at least 60.

Emigrants and America

Captain Hardy is just returned from America. He speaks of the people of New York, as being sociable and hospitable & well disposed towards the English. They are very well pleased with the Commercial treaty. He gave much the same character of the other parts of America where He had been. He never was at Philadelphia.

Captn. Hardy described the disappointments of Emigrants who had left England & settled in America; they found the country not sufficiently settled to insure them a protection such as they expected; and such as had carried money had felt that their speculations had been unprofitable. He said the Americans will make as much of the French necessities as they can; but they look upon the proceedings in that country with the same horror that we do in England.

When Dr Priestley [philosopher and scientist] arrived at New York, He was taken notice of by some people who have formed themselves into Clubs, & Societies; but not by the people at large. When He went to Philadelphia He expected to be recd. with particular honor by the President &c, but was disappointed; no notice was taken of him in the way He expected. The government of America has many difficulties to contend with, from an ill disposition which prevails among a certain description of disaffected people in many parts of that country, and who are hostile to government, and dissatisfied with the laws. It was therefore not to be wondered at, that a man of Priestleys restless disposition & principles should have been neglected.

December 3.—Flaxman called on me. He has been with West, and stated to him the conversation He had with me on the subject of admitting the purchased studies of artists duty free. West made no reply to him.—Flaxman says the duty at present is 27 and ½ per cent on sculpture &c, and that on an average sculptural works of art purchased in Rome for £100 wd. when delivered from the Custom House, in London, stand the purchaser in £260.—A Book of prints not having a title page is considered at the Custom House as a collection of single prints and each print pays 6d duty. The expences in short are so great that artists forbear to purchase

CHAPTER XXXV

1795

Revolutionaries at Marylebone Fields

December 4.—Wyatt [R.A.] spoke favorably of the Duke of Northumberland as a prudent man, but not deficient in proper spirit. In this respect shewing more propriety than his father who was ostentatious in the greatest degree; but was desirous to produce his effect at the smallest expence at which it could be obtained.—The present Duke & Duchess were recd. by the King & Queen with great partiality before the Regency business; the Duchess being a particular favorite of the Queen. —Being invited to an entertainment given at Windsor, the Duchess declined going on acct. of a young child she was nursing; on which the Queen had appartments fitted up for the Duke & Duchess; the children & attendants. . . .

On the whole Wyatt does not think his [the Duke's] temper is good; but He is a man to be depended upon by those who have business to do with him; is generally prudent in his conduct; and appears to be much attached to the Duchess.—Wyatt thinks He has a rooted dislike to Mr. Pitt.—The Duchess is an excellent woman.

December 6.—Mr. Dalrymple* is of opinion that the Cape of Good Hope is very tenable from the nature of the country; that the batteries which command the bay, are wisely placed at some distance from the water; and of course cannot be attacked with so much advantage as is usually given to shipping by erecting the batteries on the edge of the water.—He seems to make light of the value of possessing the spice Islands; and Trincomale, would only be place for ships to idle at instead of keeping the sea or pursuing the objects of their destinations.—Batavia, also, when its unhealthy situation is considered, cannot He thinks be looked upon as a desirable possession.

Major Russell stated that Smeaton, who built the Edystone Light House, in 1759, told him that while He was laying the foundation of that building, in rough weather, the weight of the Sea was such that the strokes of the waves made the rock shake under him.—Smeaton had measured with accuracy the height to which the Spray of the Sea rises

* Alexander Dalrymple (1737-1808) was the first Hydrographer to be appointed to the Admiralty. That was in 1795, and he held the post until May 28, 1808, when, it is said, through excess of zeal, he was dismissed, and died broken-hearted three weeks afterwards on June 19th.

in strong weather; and found it 160 feet; forming a white cloud; by beating against the rock & side of the light House. The height of the rock in the highest part, at high water mark, is 15 feet. The height of the whole to the top of the lanthorn is 90 feet.

December 7.—The London Corresponding Society [which met in Long Acre, was one of three Reform organisations] having signified an intention to meet in Marybone fields to-day; at one o'clock, I went into the new road where great numbers of people were passing to and from those fields.—In the second field from the road, on the right hand of the Jews Harp,* Three Slips of Hustings were erected in different parts of the field; and before each, a crowd of people were assembled, as at fairs, when a quack Doctor exhorts a mob. [Then follows a vivid description of the orators.]

Brown is a middlesized man, stout in figure, & wears spectacles. In his appearance a substantial, respectable looking man, about 40 years of age.—He was dressed in Blue. He addressed the people often, and delivered himself intelligibly, and with attempt at Candour: exhorting them not to give their approbation to anything they did not fully understand and approve.

Friend, (He spells his name Frend) is a gentlemanlike looking man: of good stature & bulk: apparently about 34 or 5 years of age; dark hair witht powder.—He states to the people that the Bill of rights, limited even the power of parliaments. [William Frend was a reformer and scientific writer, 1757-1841.]

Thelwall† is a little, and very mean looking man; of a sickly sallow complexion, & black, lank, hair.—He was covered with a large, thick, loose great coat. When passive his countenance is simple, & common enough; but the nature of his disposition, while Brown & others were speaking; was strongly expressed by his gestures, & motions. On the contrary Friend, & Brown, were temperate in their manner.

Of all the Orators, Jones‡ appeared to me to have most genius: but He labours under a constitutional disadvantage, which seems to

* The original site of the Jew's Harp was about 800 yards to the north-west of Portland-place, not far from where Chester-road joins the Inner Circle of the Botanical Gardens in Regent's Park. Another well-known resort, the Queen's Head, was in Green Lane, now Albany-street, some five hundred yards from the Euston-road.

† John Thelwall was born in 1764 at Chandos-street, Covent Garden. His father was a silk mercer, and after his death young Thelwall, at the age of thirteen, was put into the shop. But serving behind a counter was not to his liking, and he was apprenticed to a tailor. His studious habits, however, again interfered with his work; and after a course of reading in divinity he was in 1782 articled to John Impey, the Attorney, of Inner Temple Lane. Poetry and philosophy, however, were preferred to musty law-books, and he drifted into journalism and politics. His high Tory doctrines soon gave way to the revolutionary intoxication of the period, and he became a demagogue of the most declamatory kind. As "Citizen Thelwall" he was popular with what Burke called the "swinish multitude," and in 1794 he, Horne Tooke, and Thomas Hardy were tried for treason and acquitted. After his release Thelwall, as Farington shows, was more active than ever, and, when Pitt decided more effectually to stamp out sedition, he wisely left London for a time. In 1798 he retired from politics to a farm, subsequently assuming in turn the rôles of lecturer, teacher of elocution, and scientific corrector of stammering and other impediments in speech, in which vocation he prospered until innate restlessness forced him back into politics and journalism. His newspaper, *The Champion*, soon depleted his savings, and he had once more to resort to elocution and lecturing. He died at Bath on February 17, 1834. He figures prominently in Gillray's clever cartoon, entitled the "New Morality," 1798.

‡ John Gale Jones (1769-1838) also is represented in a Gillray caricature of 1795. Jones, by profession, was an apothecary and surgeon, but his democratic opinions ruined his professional career, and he was more than once imprisoned. Jones died in Somers Town on April 4, 1838.

oblige him often to pause. Thelwall is a ready speaker; but does not, from what I heard, display so much imagination as Jones; & He has an acrimony in his look & manner, which I did not observe in the latter, who never seemed out of temper.

Citizen Jones is a tallish, slender man; His complexion pale, & face thin. He was without powder, His hair dark. He is afflicted with a paralytic affection, which causes, excepting when he is exerting himself, an almost constant convulsive twitching of his head, shoulders, & arms.—He was dressed in a green coat, & had halfboots on; and on the whole presented a figure such as is usually called shabby, genteel.—He seems to be about 3 or 4 & thirty years old. He has an excellent voice; sharp, clear; and distinct; and his harangues at different periods; were well calculated for catching his auditory; and many passages ingenious enough. . . . He spoke with great inveteracy against Pitt, and of his being brought to publick execution. He mentioned Windham having said that if the Law wd. not do a power stronger than the Law, must be used.

Many respectable people were in various parts of the field: but they all appeared like myself, spectators of the proceedings of the day. No tumult took place: nor was any offence given to such as did not hold up hands: or join in the plaudit. I was in every part, & where the crowd was greatest; yet never held up my hand or expressed approbation.

December 8.—The depravity, as it may justly be said, of Wilkes, is remarkable. He speaks witht. reserve of the various profligate acts of his life; both moral & political;—and laughingly tells of His arts, and practises, to distress administration under colour of defending the rights of the people. One of the gentlemen mentioned having been in company with Wilkes, & Courtney, when the latter was silenced by the superior wit of the former. Wit flows from Wilkes witht. preparation or effort.

Mr. Nichols Senr. who was a member of two Parliaments, gave his opinion of Burke.—It is that Burke thinks a few great Whig families in this Country ought to control it.—He does not believe Burke ever studied the constitution. That is, the constitutional powers of Magistrates; and the duties of subjects.—Speaking of the oratory of Burke, He said, eloquent, and ingenious as His speeches often were, Burke did not obtain the great end of a Publick Speaker, in bringing his auditors over to his opinion

Mr. Sharpe has long been intimate with Romney,—who is now abt. 60 years of age & still persists in his practise of portrait painting; though Sharpe believes him to be worth £50,000;—Romney did, for many years, wish for independence; that He might be able to exercise the powers of his mind in his profession. He still looks forward to a time when He shall have that indulgence: But He is chained down by a spirit of avarice, which will prevent his ever arriving at that wished for period. He has only one Child, a Son, who is well provided for in the Church, by Lord Thurlow.

CHAPTER XXXVI

1795

Art in Rome and Opie's Wife

Dealers Impose on Ignorant

December 9.—More, the Landscape painter, was concerned with an Italian in picture dealing; and had a concern in the picture of Parmigiano bought by the Marquiss of Abercorn, for 1500 gs.—Some other profitable engagements of this sort He got money by; & was very well employed in his professional capacity; yet He left no more than abt. £7000 and some pictures.—A connexion with an Italian woman had been expensive to him.—More, like others who have engaged in picture dealing, attempted to impose on ignorant persons, pictures which were not genuine. One which He called Michl. Angelo, He induced Prince Augustus to recommend to the King: but Flaxman & others convinced the Prince that it was not a work of that Master.

After providing for some of his relations during their lives, More bequeathed the bulk of his property in reversion to his nephew, son of his brother, who keeps a Toy Shop in New-street, Covent Garden.

Flaxman was 7 years in Italy. He is 40 years of age. He thinks painters usually stay too long in Italy; where indolence generally becomes a habit.

December 12.—Flaxman went from Florence to Carrara, to purchase marble for the monument of the late Lord Mansfield which He is to execute. The Town of Carrara contains about 9000 inhabitants [it has now some 13,000] and the people are chiefly employed in working in the quarries in that neighboroud. Some of these quarries are very large, equal in space, to Grosvenor Square. These are the only quarries from which we can import white, statuary marble. The Greek quarries, now in the hands of the Turks, not being allowed to be worked, by that ignorant and superstitious people.—From Carrara, marble is exported to every part of Europe; but before the Revolution the French were their best customers. Two dealers in Marble, one at Paris; & one at Lyons; had contracted each for 1200 palms a month. A palm is 6 inches.—The Revolution has put a stop to this trade, and impoverished the town of Carrara. The dealer who resided in Lyons, now lives on

charity in Carrara. Flaxman expended for the marble intended for Lord Mansfields monument 600 pounds, including all the charges of bringing it to England. Several years ago a person who had been benefitted by a decision of Lord Mansfields, bequeathed £1500 to erect a monument to his Lordships memory, whenever He might die. The interest accumulating on this sum now makes up with the principal £2500.—Which is to defray all expences.

Democracy and Art

The French Academy in Rome, established by Louis 14th., was a noble foundation.

This excellent institution was broken up abt. two years since. A Democratic spirit had for some time prevailed in the Academy; as well as in France. This disposition was encouraged by Monsr. Bassville, a Frenchman, who acted as a sort of Consul,—and elated with the great success of the French Arms on the borders of Italy; the Members of the Academy began to foment democratic principles among the Romans; and even to threaten the officers of government. A Plan was formed by them to raise an insurrection, of which Bassville was to be the principal mover. Signals were agreed upon, and everything according to their scheme prepared: But the design being discovered Bassville was put to death; and the Students either fled from, or were ordered to quit Rome. Under these aggravating circumstances, the Pope conducted himself with great moderation. The annual expence of the establishment was reckoned about £3,000. Flaxman said the French artists held the character of Wilson [R.A.] as an artist, very high.

Flaxman while He remained in Rome modelled, and executed in marble, a Group about the size of the Laocoon. Lord Bristol (Bishop of Derry) employed him to do it, and engaged to give him £600 for it. The expence of the marble, and workmen's wages, cost Flaxman abt. £550; so that He had not more than £50 for his design & about Two years labour. But this He does not regret as it gave him an opportunity to exert his powers. Lord Bristol behaved to him as He has done to most artists, by delaying payments, & acting in other respects in his usual capricious manner.

Jenkins, the Ciceroni, Banker & dealer in works of art, obtained from the late Mr Weddel of Yorkshire, £2,000, and an annuity of £100 for his life, for a statue of Venus.

December 13.—I mentioned to Sir Joseph [Banks] having heard that the King proposed to give the assent to the Sedition Bills in person. He said, the King had been advised not to go to the House on that occasion; but He had determined to go; and Sir Joseph thought He judged right.

December 14.—Taylor [a former editor of the *Morning Post*] shewed me particulars of a transaction with Dr. Wolcot. In a conversation

with Heriot, proprietor of the True Briton, Taylor had jokingly proposed to buy of the Doctor, and induce him to write in favour of government. This was followed by serious proposals; and it was ultimately agreed with the Doctor, that He should receive £300 a year. Sometime elapsed, but the Doctor did not produce any work, and it being mentioned to him, He seemed to think He should receive £300 a year to *suppress* what He might have intended against government. He was assured to the contrary. In short the Dr. required the payment of half a years salary; witht. having done anything, & probably wd. have recd. it; but found himself likely to be in a situation where persons could expose him if He did not act according to his agreement, and thus circumstanced He declared of from the engagement He had made. Several booksellers united together, allow the Doctor for the privilege of publishing his works £250 a year.

A Gilbertian Story

Taylor has had several conversations with Opie on the subject of Mrs. Opies having left him. She went off with an Irishman, a Major Edwards, a married man of 53 years of age, who she had frequently been in company with at Mr. Hickeys. Opie went into Cornwall to examine the parish register for the date of his birth; but his name had not been entered. He could only prove his age, by that of another person, who was known to be older than him. The object of this examination was, to prove that being *under age* when He was married to Mrs. Opie, the marriage is not valid in law: but Taylor observed to him that if he produced such proof He wd. render himself liable to be indited for perjury; as, at the time of his marriage, to procure a license, He had sworn that He was of age.—At present Opie seems to be pretty well reconciled to his situation, having been assured that Mrs. Opie will not put him to any expence by contracting debts.—He does not think of applying for a divorce. [This is quite Gilbertian.]

Flaxman shewed us a very fine cast of the Apollo of Belwidere [sic]. There is great reason to believe that the marble figure in the Belwidere is a Copy from an original which was executed in Bronze. The manner in which the ringlets of the Hair are formed has given rise to this opinion; and Flaxman offered a further remark in confirmation of the supposition. He desired us to compare the folds in the front of the drapery, with the opposite folds, which ought to but do not, correspond. From which He inferred, that in the Original it was formed of a Material (bronze) which would admit of indents, but marble, from its weight, requiring support throughout, an imitation throughout of the fluctuating lines of the drapery could not be ventured. The consequence is the front of the drapery is probably an exact imitation of the Original; while the back is carefully folded without any relation to the front of it.

Thelwall,* the political lecturer I went to hear this evening at His Room in Beaufort Buildings, taken for him by a set of gentlemen who became responsible for the rent, £120 a year, which they raised by subscription. The admittance was one shilling each. The doors opened at 7, and the lecture began at 8.—I judged there could not be fewer than 800 persons crowded together.—He spoke in a bold and decided manner; but the matter had little originality or entertainment in it. His argument was loose, and information common.—Of the constitution He said it consisted chiefly in principles and maxims. That Montesqieu had justly described the people of England as being free because they thought themselves so.—That *free*man in England was formerly a real distinction between one class of subjects and another; the latter being villains or slaves: and That virtually such as did not possess a right of *suffrage* were of the *latter description*.—Equal representation was the object He contended for.

Thelwall addressed the Ladies as *Female* Citizens.—He wd. not pronounce the Aristocratic word *Lady*.

December 16.—I asked Flaxman what impression Rome made on his mind when He first saw that City. He said He was disappointed. On entering the streets He found them narrow & dark; and when He came among the ruins of ancient buildings He found them on a smaller scale, and less striking, than he had been accustomed to suppose them after having seen the prints of Piranesi. [All but the Colosseum.] Flaxman assured me that one of the Popes Secretaries told him that on an average 1500 persons are murdered annually in the papal dominions. From the reports which were made, it appeared that in 20 years of the present Popes reign, 30,000 persons had been murdered.—Whereas in Tuscany, the adjoining state, not one, or but one, person, had been murdered in the same length of time. These murders are almost confined to the lowest order of the people, and is regarded with great indifference.

The day before Flaxman left Rome He was at a dinner given by Prince Augustus to the English artists. The entertainment was very splendid. The English artists in Rome are well recd. by the English Nobility &c & by many foreigners if their merit is considerable and their manners proper.

Flaxman thinks the allowance of £100 a year from the Academy to the travelling Student is ample.—His expences, Mrs Flaxman being with him amounted to no more than £120 a year. They were economists; but were comfortable.

* Mr. E. H. Blakeney writes: Readers of Farington's Diary will be interested, perhaps, to learn that Citizen John Thelwall's eldest grandson is still living. He was born in 1834, the year of his grandfather's death. Thelwall, as you inform us in a footnote to the diary, became a teacher of elocution after his imprisonment in Newgate; his son, the Rev. A. S. Thelwall, followed in his father's steps and became lecturer on public reading at King's College, London, in 1850. His "Exercises in Elocution," to which was prefixed an inaugural lecture delivered in January of that year, lies before me as I write. This book contains three pieces by John Thelwall (all in verse); one of these is entitled "The Stammerer." [He died in 1863.] In your footnote you have called attention to the fact that John devoted part of his time to the scientific cure of stammering.

CHAPTER XXXVII

1795

Nollekens and Traffic in Antique Statuary

December 17.—A resolution was yesterday adopted by the Houses of Lords & Commons, to be signed by the Members, that they will use only in their families bread in which flour of an inferior quality is mixed with that of which bread was usually made. Lord Mansfield stated that the crop of wheat on an average throughout the Kingdom had failed one third.—The lower orders of the people have persisted in using only the best kind of bread, from believing it contains most nourishment; but Lord Hawkesbury observed, that in Scotland their bread was made of Oats, at Newcastle of Rye, and in Cornwall of Barley; and yet these people were as robust as any in the Southern parts of the Kingdom.

Hamilton told me Malton proposes to paint views of London; in order to qualify himself for the Academy as a painter. [Malton's candidature as an architect was objected to because he was "merely an architectural draughtsman."]

December 19.—Flaxman [whose sculpture was beginning to be highly appreciated] has understood that it is necessary for a candidate to Associate to canvass the members; but I told him I considered it unbecoming the members to encourage such a custom, and am well convinced an artist of distinguished merit will succeed witht. it.

An Expensive Princess

Nollekens* related to me what He knows of the transaction between Mr. Weddel and Jenkins, [Banker and art dealer in Rome] relative

* Joseph Nollekens, R.A., born in Dean-street, Soho, in 1737, was one of the most extraordinary men of his time. His father and grandfather were both painters and natives of Antwerp. Young Joseph began his career at Shipley's well-known drawing school in the Strand, passing in his thirteenth year to Scheemakers—the sculptor in Vine-street, Piccadilly. Successful in gaining a premium from the Society of Arts, Adelphi, in 1759, Nollekens, twelve months later, went to Rome, where he stayed for ten years working hard at his profession, and diligently trafficking (occasionally in partnership with Jenkins, the banker) in buying and patching together fragments of old and new statuary, mainly for the English market, as illustrated in the story related above. The intervals not occupied by this profitable, but perhaps not always honourable, industry were utilised by Nollekens in the production of excellent busts, among them those of Garrick and Laurence Sterne, and when he returned to London in 1769, his reputation was established and remained almost undiminished until his death. He was elected an Associate in 1771 and an Academician in the following year. Nollekens married Mary, daughter of Saunders Welch, the Magistrate, terror of all evildoers about Leicester Fields and Lincoln's Inn, and the story of their miserly existence is vividly told in J. T. Smith's "Nollekens and His Times." Smith presents the sculptor as a grotesque creature, devoid of morals and manners, utterly illiterate, an insatiable glutton when other people were to pay the bill, content with common offal if eating at his own expense. He pocketed the nutmegs used in punch-drinking at Academic meetings, never used soap, sat in the dark, and repaired his furniture with scraps of tin, dug out of dust-heaps. This depressing picture was rather ungenerously supposed by J. E. Hodgson, R.A., and Sir F. E. Eaton, late Secretary to the Royal Academy, to have been "an act of literary vengeance" on the part of J. T. Smith, because Nollekens left him no more than £100 out of a fortune of fully £200,000. Nollekens died on April 23, 1823, in his eighty-sixth year.

to the statue of Venus.—Nollekens says, the Trunk of the figure, and one of the thighs, and part of the leg, is antique. The Head, Arms, and the other thigh and leg are modern. This figure was in the possession of the Dowager Princess Barberini, an expensive woman, who had the care of her Sons property while a minor. When she occasionally wanted money she was accustomed to apply to her Custodini (Keeper of the Rooms) to offer such articles for sale as wd. produce the sum required; and He accordingly applied to artists, or dealers, or gentlemen travelling & made bargains with them. This Venus He sold to an Italian Sculptor for a small sum: but the Head which had been put on not suiting the figure well, Jenkins looked among collections for one that would match better; and finding a Head of Agrippina with a veil falling from the Hair, He had the Veil chizzel'd away and the Head trimmed and set on the body of the figure.—He thus exposed it advantageously and finally sold it to Mr. Weddel; but Nollekens never could learn on what conditions.—The late Lord Rockingham [twice Prime Minister] was desirous of knowing what Mr. Weddel gave for the Statue, and employed Lady Rockingham who was sister to Mrs. Weddel, to find out from her sister what was the price given; but Mrs. Weddel pleaded ignorance.—Nollekens says, that what is antique is good: and the Statue may be worth 150 or 200 pounds.

The figure of Minerva in the possession of Mr. Weddel, was found in a vineyard near Rome and bought by Nollekens for 60 crowns. It is a draped figure, and when found, wanted a head. Jenkins having met with a Head which matched the Statue offered Nollekens 125 pounds for the figure.—They at last agreed to make it a joint concern, with an allowance to Nollekens as the figure was the most valuable part.—It was then offered & sold to Mr. Weddel for £600.—Nollekens says it is a very fine figure and worth £1000, and Mr. Townley [Charles Townley, the well known collector] would give that sum for it.

Nollekens described the Head of an infant Hercules now in the possession of Mr. Townley as being an exquisite piece of art. Jenkins purchased it from the Princess Barberini. [Waagen many years afterwards described this head as "remarkable for the noble character, the precise workmanship, and the admirable treatment of the short hair—only the nose, and part of an ear are new." The Townley collection is now in the British Museum.]

Nollekens was at Wilton (Lord Pembrokes) abt. 6 weeks ago. The collection of marble statues & busts; with the exception of three busts, and one draped figure of an Empress (as it appears to be), which have merit, is so bad that He would not pay the carriage of them to London to possess them.

West spoke of a sleeping fawn in the Barberini collection, as a work of art in sculpture which had made a lasting impression on his mind. Copley, Nollekens & Zoffany joined him with expressions of admiration. Nollekens has a cast of the Head which Sir Joshua Reynolds always contemplated with admiration whenever He called upon Nollekens.

West related a strong instance of the vanity of Pompeio Battoni. [The insipid prettiness of his pictures made them very popular.] West visited him in Rome, and saw him painting. He had wrought up a part of his picture to receive the finishing touches, and proceeded to give them while West was present; which, when He had done; all the while uttering tones of delight; He fell back into a chair and cried out, Viva Battoni.

The Elgin Marbles

December 20.—[Thomas] Harrison is a plain man in person & manners, with an embarrassed delivery in conversation; but very clear & ready in explaining with his pencil.—He was born [in 1744] at Richmond in Yorkshire. His Father was a Carpenter. When a young man his talents were so conspicuous that Sir Thomas Dundas was induced to send him to Italy where He remained 6 or 7 years. When Marchant went to Rome in 1773 He found Harrison there, who while pursuing his studies in that city, He was distinguished for his abilities & industries. Having offered himself for the Architectural premium, given at St. Lukes Academy, the Medal was judged to another of inferior merit, owing to a jealousy which was entertained by the Italians of his rising abilities. This being represented to Pope Ganganelli He directed that a Medal shd. be given to him as a testimony of the opinion held of his skill. [The D.N.B. says that in 1770 he prepared a design for Pope Clement XIV. for the decoration of the Cortile of the Belvidere. He also made other designs for the adornment of the Piazza near the Porta del Popolo, for which the Pope presented him with a gold and silver medal, and ordered his name to be added to the members of the Academy of St. Luke, with a seat in the Council of that body. He came back to London in 1776. His best known works are the Grosvenor Bridge, erected over the Dee at Chester in 1827, and the Castle that stands near by. A suggestion by Harrison resulted in the acquisition of the magnificent Elgin marbles for the Nation. He died in 1829.]

CHAPTER XXXVIII

1795

The Royal Academy's Inner Workings

December 22.—Mr. Nichols Senr. [Member of Parliament] told me He thought our Ministry had miscalculated in their opinion of French finance. In his opinion the depreciation of Assignats, when they fell below a certain point, became an advantage to the government of that country. That after the depreciation had become so great that a Louisd'or sold for 5050 assignats [paper money], the proposal of the government to receive in payment of the forced loan assignats at half that depreciation, would be cheerfully accepted by the people who in this instance wd. consider themselves to be gainers; thus might the national debt be liquidated.—He does not believe that so much specie has been exported from France as is generally considered to have been the case. To England for instance, had so much been imported as has been supposed, it would certainly have lowered the value of gold & silver, which has not been the case.

Willis said the late Mr Wedgwood of Etruria, in Staffordshrie, who died last January, had accumulated by his Pottery manufacture £400,000. He had three Sons, and three daughters; to each of whom He left £75,000; and to his widow £100,000.

December 23.—Much conversation on the works of some of the Old Masters.—Fuseli spoke lightly of the last Supper, at Milan, by Leonardo da Vinci.—Among the Apostles some of the characters are expressive, but not elevated. The Saviour is a common place conception of the character. The picture has been painted upon (restored) but this, Fuseli said, made no difference as to the original characters, as they were not affected by it.—Flaxman did not seem fully to concur in these criticisms.

December 24.—Mrs Hussel informed Susan [Farington's wife] that the Duke of Portland is so much in debt, that even common household Bills are not paid; and in the neighbourhood of Bulstrode the people complain very much. Since the death of the Duchess the Duke has indulged an ostentatious taste in his dinners. As a Cabinet minister, the dinners He gives in rotation are more expensive than those of any

other of the Ministry.—In short his situation is such in regard to finances that He may be considered as looking up to Office for the sake of the emoluments.

Best German Spoken

December 25.—Stadler [the engraver employed by Ackermann, the print publisher] came in the evening. At Berlin and throughout Saxony the best German is spoken; at Vienna very bad; In Bavaria worse still. In Suabia as bad. In the Palatinate rather better. At Frankfort pretty good; but not with such correctness of pronunciation as the Saxons. On the Rhine from Mentz down to Cologne, the people speak a very bad language, Stadler could not understand them.—the language spoken at Hamburgh is in Germany called Plat-deutsch, or flat Dutch. Stadler does not understand it when spoken. The Plat-deutsch is the nearest to the ancient German of any language now used. It is not considered as vulgar; but as a language distinct from the German; but Authors do not write in it. The Hanoverians also speak Plat-deutsch. In both these countries High German is only learnt in Schools. Authors throughout Germany write only in High German: all other dialects are considered as provincial. The Bohemian; the Hungarian; the Polish; and the Russian languages have some affinity: but are quite distinct from the German. The Swedes, and Danes, can understand each other. The Dutch have most affinity to the Hamburgh: but is a more complete language having been more cultivated.

December 31.—Sir William Chambers has addressed two more letters to Richards [the Royal Academy Secretary], in which He dwells upon the retrenchments proposed by him through Lord Cardigan, as they evidently are. The last of these letters comprehends his whole view in a concise proposal. He writes "That the Members are not to receive any pay for attendance at General Meetings," and as He seems to mean it, "not for attending Councils." He then requires from Richards an acct. of what they have been doing at General Meetings, and at Councils lately; and, as the sense of his letter appears to be, this is to be delivered to him regularly as the "agent of his Majesty." —Thus would He supersede all the standing regulations and engross a controuling power which would render the members of the Academy mere Cyphers.

Every person present felt proper indignation at such continuation of insult.—Richards was directed to take no other notice of his letter, than in conversation with Sir William to say that He had shown it to the Council; and that a Committee is proceeding in regulating the accts.—Richards was directed neither to give Sir William a copy of what has been transacted at General meetings; and at Councils, lately; nor, should He require it, allow him to see the Journal Books: it being strictly out of order.

Royal Academy Expenses

I read a paper delivered to me by Tyler [who was appointed to examine the finances of the Academy after Chambers resigned the Treasurership] stating that the Academy may be carried on, on the present plan, for the following expences.

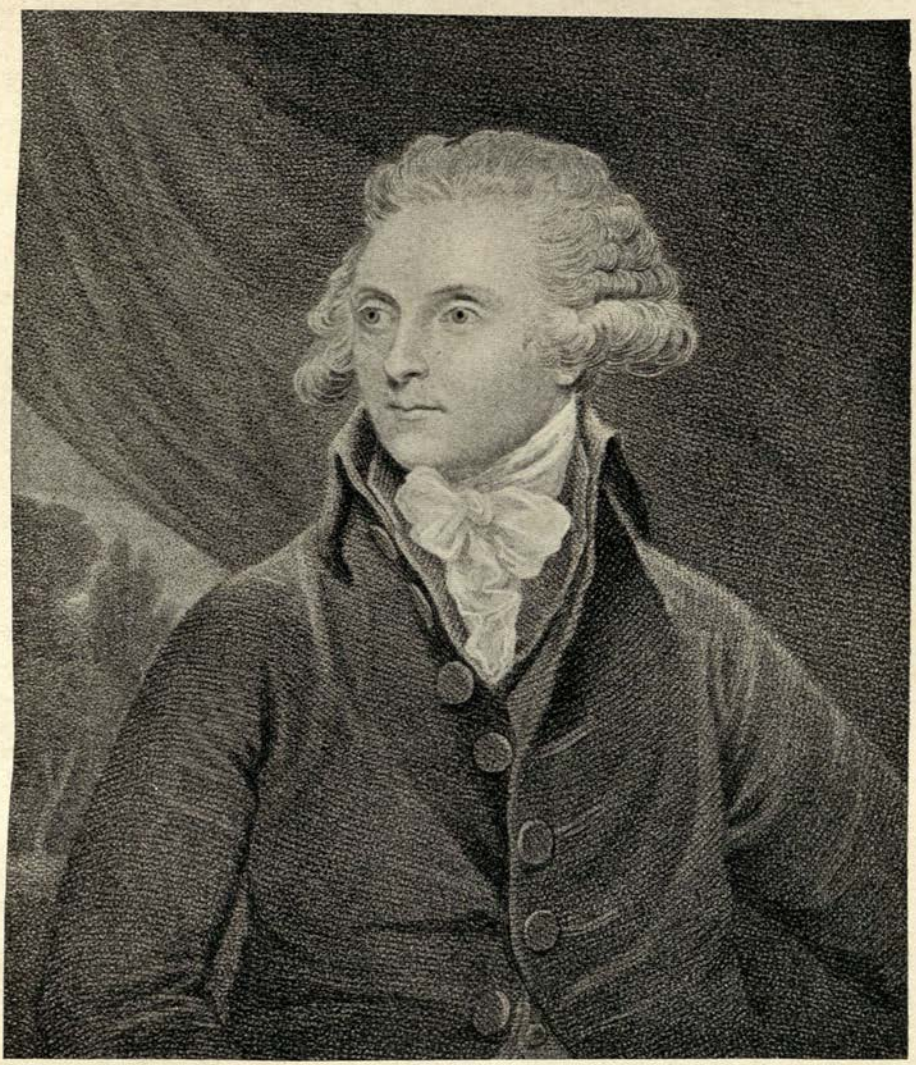
Council, general meetings, salaries to officers	£486	0	0
Visitors and expences of Models	187	0	0
Servants, Coals, Oil & Candles	217	0	0
Taxes	80	0	0
Incidents	60	0	0
Medals	30	0	0
Pension at Rome	100	0	0
Expences of Exhibition	750	0	0
Charity	150	0	0
	2060	0	0
The expences of Books & Casts is now trifling and cannot exceed	40	0	0
	2100	0	0

Therefore suppose the Exhibition to produce the Sum of £2100 we do not break into our capital or even upon the dividends of our funds, which would be left to accumulate. But as the dividend on the solid fund is annually £294 it will always supply any deficiencies.

Thus does it appear how grossly and falsely, Sir William [Chambers] has misrepresented the situation of the Academy affairs to the King. I said that when Mr Dance & Tyler had made out a fair statement, of the accounts, and the whole of our situation is known to the King, I had no doubt of every impression of an unfavourable nature being removed from his Majestys mind: but that should it unfortunately prove otherways and if the influence of Sir Wm., or of any other person were to supersede the Council of the Academy; our meetings would then be a farce, and the Society would be contemptible. West also spoke out, and said, that, if, after a body of men had exerted themselves, to support the institution for 27 years, in so disinterested a manner that their conduct is without paralell in the history of the Arts, they were now to be treated in the way which Sir William proposed, it could no longer be considered as honorable to be of such an Association.

Mr Wilton [Keeper of the Academy] having mentioned to me that the Students in the Plaister Academy continue to behave very rudely; and that they have a practise of throwing the bread, allowed them by the Academy for rubbing out, at each other, so as to waste so much that the Bill for bread sometimes amounts to Sixteen Shillings a week; and this relation of Mr Wilton being corroborated by Mr Richards, I moved that

"in future no bread be allowed the Students." This was unanimously agreed to.—Mr West said independant of every other consideration it would be productive of much good to the Students to deprive them of the use of bread; as they would be induced to pay more attention to their outlines; and would learn to draw more correct, when they had not the perpetual resource of rubbing out.



EDMOND MALONE.

From an engraving by C. Knight after the painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

[*To face p.* 131.

CHAPTER XXXIX

1796

Eminent Politicians

January 4.—Malone I breakfasted with. Young James Boswell there. He is still at Westminster School, and not quite 18 years old. He is to be bred to the English Bar.—His eldest Brother is now at Leipsig.*—James has £150 a year settled on him, as an Annuity by his father. His Sisters have £100 a year annuity. And they inherit shares of £500 which their father had bequeathed to the eldest sister who died lately. She died of a rapid consumption, not being seriously ill more than Six weeks,—and attributed her illness to a pressure while assisting to lift her father during his illness.—Lord Auchinleck, Boswells father, married a Second wife, who is now about 64 or 5 years of age. She has an annuity of £400 out of the Boswell estate. When this falls in Young Boswell, now at Leipsig, will posess £2000 a year. He is studying the rudiments of law in that University; after which He is to go to Edinburgh, being intended for the Scotch Bar.

The late James Boswell had about £900 a year clear income. His intemperance for some months before He died I imputed to a species of insanity.

Mr. Windham, the Secretay at War is about 48 [he was 46] years old. He was educated at University College, Oxford. Sir William Scott, told Malone that Windham was then considered as possessing great abilities.—During Lord Townshends Viceroyship in Ireland, Windham visited him. He was then 22 or 3 years of age. Mr Jephson, was then in Dublin; and Windham would quit, at that age, the splendour and

* Sir Alexander Boswell (1775-1822) the famous biographer's elder son was a poet and antiquary. His most popular songs include "Gude nicht and joy be wi' ye a'," "Jenny's Bawbee" and "Jenny Dang the Weaver." In 1815 he established a printing press at Auchinleck, where many interesting works were produced. He was created a baronet in 1821, and, shortly after his return from his only brother's funeral in London, he was fatally wounded in a duel, on March 26, 1822, with James Stuart of Dunearn, who was the challenger on account of bitter attacks upon him by Sir Alexander in the *Beacon* and its successor the *Glasgow Sentinel* Boswell died at Balmuto, his ancestral seat, on the following day. The duel was fought with pistols at the farm of Balbarton, near Kirkcaldy in Fifeshire.

Boswell was a splendid type of the Scot, fond of field sports, jovial if a trifle overbearing and given to ridiculing others, said Lord Cockburn. To Lockhart we owe an interesting account of Sir Alexander's last evening at Sir Walter Scott's, not many hours before the incident that ended tragically. It may be noted that Boswell took charge of the Act (his only legislative measure; 59 Geo. III., c. 70) which abolished two Scottish statutes against duelling. So that, when Stuart was tried for wilful murder on June 10, 1822, the jury, without retiring, acquitted him.

gaieties of the Castle, for a private dinner and conversation at Jephsons.* Windham, in private society, is temperate in his manner of conversing. Courtney [the Wit of the House of Commons] is Son to a Merchant at Belfast.† He had a commission in the Army; and during Lord Townshends administration there, a Court Martial having sat on some occasion, attended with circumstances that the celebrated Dr. Lucas‡ misrepresented in order to make the government unpopular, Courtney replied to him in a pamphlet and defended the proceedings at the Court Martial with so much success, that Lord Townshend enquired for the Author, —Courtney was introduced to his Lordship, who liked his conversation, and they became fast friends.—When Ld. Townshend returned to England & was appointed Master General of the Ordonnance [in 1772], He made Courtney Secretary to the Board; and afterwards [in 1783] Surveyor of the Ordonnance.—A seat in parliament accidentally happening to become vacant, Lord Townshend who had the nomination, fixed upon Courtney intending him only to remain a short time in that situation to fill up the gap.—Before the time elapsed [Courtney] spoke in the house with such effect that Lord North told Lord Townshend that Courtney must remain.—Courtney therefore considers himself bound to that party.—Lord Townshend indeed acted very handsomely by continuing Courtney in his seat at the last election though they differed in their politics.—It is not expected that Lord Townshend will again bring him in.

Malone joined with us in opinion that Courtney has [?] improved his value in the House of Commons by his habit of joking & his ridicule.

Sir Joshua's Relatives

We talked about Sir Joshua [Reynolds'] will, and Malone defended the right He had to dispose of a property which He had accumulated by his labours as He thought fit. Sir Joshua had done a great deal for his relatives. By his interest with the late Duke of Rutland He had obtained an Irish Deanery for Lady Inchiquins eldest Brother; and He procured a good living in the West of England for her younger Brother.—Yet Dean Palmer, who owed everything to his Uncle, refused to attend at his funeral.—Sir Joshua had served the Dean; though He was not partial to him,—the Dean is an ordinary and conceited man.§

* Robert Jephson (1736-1803), dramatist and poet, was born in Ireland and educated at the same school as Edmund Malone. He entered the Army, but retired on half-pay and came to England about 1763, making the acquaintance of Johnson, Burke, Reynolds, Garrick and other eminent men. Viscount Townshend made him Master of the Horse, and he settled in Dublin. Jephson's convivial spirit and witty writings won him considerable reputation. In February, 1755, his tragedy entitled "Braganza" met with great success at Drury Lane.

† John Courtenay [1741-1816] was, says the D.N.B., the son of William Courtenay, by Lady Jane Stuart, second daughter of the Earl of Bute. Courtenay was elected M.P. for Tamworth in 1780, lost it in 1796, but was returned for Appleby.

‡ Charles Lucas, M.D. [1713-1771] was an Irish patriot. [See D.N.B.]

§ SIR,—I have been extremely interested in your accounts in the Farington Diary of Sir Joshua Reynolds, whose eldest sister Mary was my great-great-grandmother, and in the above paragraph you speak of my great-grandfather, Joseph Palmer, Dean of Cashel, who was her eldest son, and who is described as "very ordinary and conceited." As I happened to have a pencil drawing of his head within reach while reading your paper, which was drawn by one of his twenty-three children, I was rather amused, as he certainly could not have been conceited about his good looks.—LEILA RAYNER WOOD.

Malone thinks Boswells description of Goldsmith a caricature. Goldsmith was introduced into company rather late in life, and acquired reputation suddenly by his writings.—Before Ladies He was desirous of shewing off as a man of gallantry: but in the society of men his manners are natural.

January 5.—Northcote spoke of the powers of [Nicolas] Poussin with contempt.—The next day Bourgeois called on Sir Joshua [Reynolds] who remarked to him the extraordinary declarations of Northcote & said it shewed a narrow mind as to his art.

Mr Wilton said Roubilliac the statuary, agreed to execute the monument of the Duke of Argyle in Westminster Abbey for £1200. He was paid £200 more, yet lost by the engagement £300 besides His labour.

January 12.—William Dance said that in the years 1763, 64 & 65, He went to a day school in Exeter Court Strand, along with Sheridan & his elder Brother Charles Sheridan, and two Sisters. [The D.N.B. says Sheridan went to Harrow in 1762 and remained there until 1768.] Mr Sheridan, their Father, then lived in Bow Street Covent Garden.—It was said that when Boys they talked of being members of the House of Commons, and made speeches.—Richard Sheridan is about 45 years of age.—In April 1773 He married Miss Linley. After the marriage she twice sung in publick, but her name was never inserted in the Bills after marriage.

Linley, the Musician, who died lately [Nov. 19, 1795], was 64 years old.—He fell a sacrifice to irregular pleasures. His constitution was undermined by the effects.—Humphry told me that the late Mr Linley left a fortune of £25000, which is to be equally divided among his children. Two Sons and two daugrs. out of it. His widow has £300 a year for her life. [Thomas Linley was the son of a carpenter, and won a high reputation as a composer, his style having been formed, Dr. Burney said, "upon the melodies of our best old English masters." He wrote new accompaniments to the airs of "The Beggar's Opera," and in conjunction with his eldest son Thomas he composed and compiled the music to "The Duenna," written by R. B. Sheridan, who married Miss Elizabeth Linley. Linley's youngest son William also was a composer as well as an author.]

January 13.—Mrs Freeman who lives with [Samuel] Ireland, and is the Mother of the Children, had it is said a fortune of £12000, and is of a good family. Her Brother is now living in London in great circumstances, but disowns Her: Westall does not know her maiden name. Ireland behaves very ill to her. The children for many years bore the name of Irwin; and it was at the birthday of one of them, when many persons were invited, & Westall was of the party, that it was signified by Mrs Freeman that the young people were to be addressed by the name of Ireland. They had passed as her neices. She still retains the name of Ireland.

Shakespeare's Name

Mr Malone left me to go to Mr Albany Wallis, in Norfolk Street, and in the evening He wrote to me that His visit had been crowned with success beyond his expectations; Mr Wallis having lent him an original signature of Shakespeare that has never been seen, and which proves that He wrote his name Shakes*pere*. [Particulars are given in Malone's "Inquiry," 1796.]

January 16.—Steevens speaking of Sir Joshua Reynolds' habit of taking Snuff in great quantities, said, He not only carried a double Box, with two sorts of Snuff in it, but regaled himself out of every Box that appeared at the table where He sat; and did his neighbour happen to have one, He absolutely fed upon him. When I expected to meet Sir Joshua in company added He I always carried an additional allowance.*

January 18.—West has mentioned to him [Burch] that there is some difficulty about the Academy accts & finances which I corroborated to prove that we cannot at present command money. West said a great deal to shew that there is a design somewhere to overset the Academy, and that the Exchequer wishes to possess the building.—My private opinion is that West talked on this head much and at random.

January 19.—Dr Heming told me [at the Trent Club, which, as its name suggests, was limited to thirty members] that 12 of the Licentiate Physicians have united to try the question again with the Fellows of the College of Physicians, "Whether the Licentiates can be prevented by a Bye law from enjoying all the privileges of Fellows."—The question He said had been formerly lost by the Licentiates owing to their not having proposed their claim properly. Dr Garthshore & Dr Letsom are two of the twelve.—Dr Sanger is the person fixed upon to make the claim and He is to be supported.—At present graduates of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge only are admitted to be fellows.—The examination in all that relates to Physick is the same whether the candidate comes from Oxford cambridge, or Edinburgh &c but in addition some questions in Greek on the works of Hippocrates are put to the graduates of the English Universities only and on this distinction their adoption to fellowship is founded.

Mr Nichols Senr. [M.P.] invited a small party of us to dine with him on Friday next. He, Hoppner and myself walked towards home together. Mr Nichols spoke of his Father [Frank Nicholls, 1699-1778], who was educated at Oxford, and was at 22 years of age appointed Professor of Anatomy, though then unqualified not having studied that branch. By severe study in twelve months He obtained sufficient information to

* The Rev. J. P. Bacon Phillip writes: My great-great-grandfather, John Bacon, R.A., left some interesting reminiscences of his fellow Royal Academicians, and the reference [in the Diary] to Sir Joshua Reynolds being a great snuff-taker recalls an anecdote noted by him. At a Council meeting of the Royal Academy Sir Joshua was sitting next to Cosway, the miniature painter, and passed his snuff-box to him. Cosway declined the offer on the ground that snuff always made him sneeze. "A single pinch," he said, "will make me sneeze for an hour." "I will lay you a guinea that it does no such thing," said Sir Joshua. The wager was struck and Cosway took pinch after pinch without any result, for he could not evoke a single sneeze, and the delighted Sir Joshua pocketed his guinea.

venture to give a publick lecture, as well as private lectures, and succeeded, and gained abt. 150 guineas which He always said was the only money He ever recd. with pleasure. He afterwards became an eminent Anatomist and resided in London, in Lincolns Inn-fields.—Dunning told Mr Nichols that He once asked his Father whether in case of illness He should apply to a young Physician, or an old one.—The difference replied Mr Nichols is this, "The former will kill you; the other will let you die."

A Gaming House

January 21.—Mr. Concannen, who keeps the fashionable gaming house in Grafton Street, is an Irishman, and is nephew to a person who kept a great Snuff Shop in Dublin. This young man came to England, and married the daughter of a person reputed to have a great fortune, while to the young Lady He passed for a man in an affluent situation. The deception was mutual. Neither side had a fortune. Thus circumstanced the young couple went to Paris, where agreeable to the mode which prevailed before the revolution, they took an Hotel, saw much company, who were entertained at Petit-Soupers, and gaming went forward, by which Mr & Mrs Concannen were maintained. In London they have established a similar plan. Mr Concannens wine and entertainments are the best & most expensive, yet his profits are such that He is supposed to be worth £25000.

CHAPTER XL

1796

Pitt and the Lancashire Delegates

Sir Joshua's Feelings

January 21.—Malone observed how difficult it would be to establish a plan for collecting select Society in the way Sir Joshua Reynolds carried his on. Malone only knows three persons who could undertake it; and each is unfit in many respects, Sir Joseph Banks, as President of the Royal Society, and possessing a large fortune, might undertake it; but his knowledge and attention is very much confined to one study, Botany; and his manners are rather coarse and heavy.—Mr Burke, as He now possesses an income of 4 or £5000 a year has fortune and fame sufficient, but his talents are of a kind which render him unfit. By his eloquence and habitual exertions in company, He would keep his guests too much under.—Mr Windham is also well qualified being a classical man with reputation sufficient, but He is too fastidious to admit that varied intercourse which gives such associations such peculiar value.—Sir Joshua Reynolds on the contrary relished all the varieties of character & knowledge, and assuming little himself each person was encouraged to conversation.

Malone thinks Sir Joshua was a rare instance of a man relishing pleasure, yet suffering little from disappointments, or what others would have thought mortifications. He certainly had not very strong feelings.

January 22.—Mr Rogers [banker and poet], is much acquainted with Horne Tooke whose political principles He says have been much mistaken; that He is a friend to the monarchial part of the constitution, but an enemy to the aristocratic power, which has grown to so great a height in this country, as to control both King & people.

Mr Nichols [M.P.] mentioned that the cause of Burkes implacability to Hastings was, the latter having prevented Will Burke, in conjunction with the Nabob of Arcot, from oppressing the Rajah of Tanjore, or as Mr. Nichols expressed it, having prevented Will Burke from being in effect Rajah of Tanjore.

Nollekens shewed me his Bust of Miss Le Clerc, natural daughtr. of the Duke of Richmond. She is abt. 20 years old, is tall and handsome. She lives at the Dukes and the Duchess is very fond of her. She has

been introduced at Court.—The Duke comes with her sometimes to Nollekens & seems very fond of her.*

January 24.—Soane called on me.—He is much pleased with the Royal Academy Club; but thinks the Architects Club will not last long: the members consisting only of persons who are too much in a state of rivalship and frequently crossing each other.

Pitt and Muzzled Mouths

J. Thackeray and Richardson,† and two delegates from Bolton, yesterday at two o'clock they waited upon Mr Pitt, where Col. Stanley‡ met them.—Mr Pitt came to them *alone* in 5 minutes. He was dressed in a worn Blue Coat and Red waistcoat,—a dirty pair of leather breeches, and a pair of old Boots.—They sat down at a Table and entered on the subject of their delegation. He proposed questions, and their answers, and statements of objections were so convincing that finally Mr Pitt told them He would neither tax the manufacture in the loom, nor the raw material, Cotton. He expressed his sense of the great support government had received from the County of Lancaster. At the motion of Col. Stanley, [M.P. for Preston] it was stated to Mr Pitt, that after the meeting at Manchester which had been held on the subject of taxing the raw material &c no advertisement had been published, as the Committee determined to keep the country free from alarm till the delegates had seen Mr Pitt, but the Jacobin party, with a view to make him unpopular, published the proceedings in a paper which they support, also in the Courier &c.—Mr Pitt was also informed of a Society having been established by the Jacobins, since the Sedition Bills passed, where the members, at their meetings, sit with a kind of muzzle over their mouths, and converse only by signs and writing. Pitt laughed at the ridiculous description. Trade is at present very brisk in Manchester.

January 25.—Young Mr Lascelles of Harewood House is reckoned very like the Prince of Wales.—The Prince is not pleased at it. He calls Lascelles the Pretender. Making a remark on a portrait painting of him by Hoppner He desired an alteration, at present said He "It is more like the Pretender." At Brighton the Prince has been struck

* Henrietta Ann Le Clerc was born October 28, 1773, and married on March 28, 1808, T. Dorrien, of Haresfoot, Herts. She died on January 6th, 1846. Romney began to paint her portrait on May 2, 1796, for the Duke of Richmond. Finished by Shee, R.A., it was sent to Richmond House, January 4, 1801, and paid for in full, 60 guineas, on February 14th of that year.

In Hayley's "Life of Romney," we read that the artist "by a little sea-bathing and moderate exercise on horseback had so strengthened his tremulous nerves that he became able to execute what at first he was disposed from infirmity to decline, a portrait of Miss Le Clerc, which, at the earnest request of his old acquaintance the late Duke of Richmond, he consented to undertake in his favourite painting-room at Eartham."

† Joseph Richardson (1755-1803), journalist and part proprietor of the *Morning Post*, was "a remarkably fine showy young man." While associated with the *Morning Post* he fought a duel with Sir Henry Bate Dudley, its first editor, and was wounded in the right arm. He contributed to the "Rolliad" and the "Probationary Odes," and wrote many fugitive pieces for the Whigs. Richardson was M.P. for Newport, in Cornwall. He assisted Sheridan in the management of Drury Lane Theatre, and a play by him, entitled "The Fugitive," was produced at the King's Theatre, in the Haymarket. He died in the Wheatsheaf Inn, near Virginia Water, on June 9, 1803.

‡ Colonel Edward Smith Stanley, one of the M.P.'s for Preston, was the eldest son of the Twelfth Earl of Derby, and succeeded to the Earldom in 1834. President of the Linnæan and Zoological Societies, he formed a private menagerie at Knowsley, which cost from £10,000 to £15,000 to maintain. It covered one hundred acres on land and seventy on water. He died in 1851. His museum was given to Liverpool and is now known as the Derby Museum.

on the shoulder familiarly with a " Ha Lascelles how is it ? " To which He has returned a marked look of disapprobation. [Mr. Lascelles is of course an ancestor of Viscount Lascelles.]

January 26.—The Literary Club at Parslows in St. James's Street find their own wine, allowing a certain sum for each Bottle. The expence to each member that attends is anear a guinea each Dinner. Dinner is not on the table till 6 o'clock and the members generally begin to go away between 8 & nine, so that it is not a great temptation for a person to come down from Hampstead to the meeting.

January 27.—Before we went to Mr Bellamys I went with Mr Berwick [a banker] to the Rainbow Coffee House and told him that as He had expressed a desire to purchase some good pictures I had to mention to him, that an opportunity offered and that He might purchase five pictures of the first quality of those which belonged to Sir Joshua Reynolds,—at a price very much lower than Sir Joshua has fixed upon them. Mr Berwick said He wished particularly for pictures of Rembrant and desired to see them. I told him I could shew them to him at my house whither they would be brought.

	guineas	
Daniels vision, Rembrant for	210	Sir Joshua valued
Susannah & the elders do do	160	them at guineas
or both together for	350	950

[The Daniel is now in the Kaiser Friedrich Museum, Berlin, and Dr. Hofstede de Groot thinks that the Susannah is possibly the one numbered 58 in the Louvre.]

Mr Nichols [M.P.] thinks Pitt is superior in debate to any member of Parliament of this day. The arrangement of his matter is as regular as a studied composition; and He has the happy art of introducing his answers to the principal points of argument of his opponents, each in its proper place, thereby giving them full effect. He seems to have comprehended and to have matured the whole subject of each debate, and to leave little to chance; and His speeches have an uniform strength. Of perception He is as quick as Fox; of invention of momentary argument not so fertile; but the equal vigour which He maintains throughout His speeches, overmatches the occasional springs of exertion of his opponent, who is always irregular and often weak.—When Pitt first came into Parliament, His language was too verbose, and wanted strength; in this respect He is greatly improved. In grammar He is perfectly correct. As a minister, Mr Nichols thinks Pitt has not done anything which proves him to possess foresight or resolution,—in such a degree as to establish the character of a great Politician.—He is arrogant, but not resolute; rather following circumstances and acting upon them, than forming a Plan, and maintaining it. He entered into offices of responsibility at too early an age, by which His mind was confined to the detail of business, before He had sufficiently acquainted himself either with Politicks or men,—in the large view in which both ought to be studied.

A Whig Oligarchy

Mr Nichols has acted with Fox in parliament, and thinks him a real supporter of the power of a few great families, which for a considerable time have attempted to monopolise the power of the State. Whether it were the Portlands & Cavendishes, or be the Bedfords &c. the labours of Fox are with the same view viz : to support an Oligarchy, (the Aristocracy of a certain number of united families) and equally to control the King and the people.—Fox is rash and would be a dangerous minister.

The Portlands, Cavendishes, Bedfords, Fitzwilliams, &c hold themselves distinct from the nobility in general in a political respect. Having contributed to the establishment of the present family on the throne, they claim a sort of right to extraordinary power under it. The present King has resisted with sagacity, and success, their united endeavours.—Burke has made himself acceptable to this Oligarchy by flattering their pretensions.—The encreased power of the Crown has been the constant cry of the Confederacy, but everything obtained by their efforts has encreased the strength of this Aristocracy and equally contributed to limit the freedom of the King and Commons.

CHAPTER XLI

1796

A Bygone Beauty and Famous Wit

The Apostate Windham

January 27.—Windham is a man of parts, but not calculated to maintain an influence in the House of Commons. His language has great strength, and is condensed ; and in grammar He is remarkably correct : but in an argument He is so mathematical, & metaphysical, & his reasoning is of so unnatural a species, that instead of convincing by the evident truth of what He advances, He fills His hearers with astonishment at the strange analogies which He adduces, and the odd mode by which He proceeds to draw his conclusions. [Dr. Alexander Henry Haliday, in a letter to the Earl of Charlemont dealing with the Irish "Union Plot," referred to Windham as the "Apostate," because he deserted the Whigs to take office under Pitt.]

February 1.—We talked a good deal of the present state of the Stage.—Sir George [Beaumont] thinks Mrs Siddons owes most of her fame to her figure countenance and deportment. He does not believe Her to be a woman of superior understanding ; and Her delivery in Her speeches is often very incorrect.

February 13.—Greenwood [formerly an artist] I called on, and went with him to Mr Malone, where we met Mr Metcalfe.—The business of selling the collection of Sir Joshua Reynolds's own works was taken into consideration. Greenwood said his terms for selling pictures are, Seven and a half per cent, on all sold, but nothing on pictures bought in. —For the Seven and half per cent, Greenwood, pays all expences, of Catalogues, advertisements &c &c—But in case a large part of the collection should be bought in, it be understood that some allowance be made him for expences. Mr Metcalfe desired him to state in a letter addressed to him these terms,—also to state his terms for selling Prints & drawings.—Greenwood said his terms for selling the latter are ten per cent, unless the whole should sell for more than £1000 in which case He only charged seven and a half per cent for the whole.—The great trouble of lotting prints & drawings, made this additional expence only reasonable.

Mr Bellingham is Son to the late Mr Bellingham of Castle Bellingham,

in Ireland, & has an estate of perhaps £1200 a year. He married Miss Cholmondely, daughtr. of the Honble. & Revd. Mr Cholmondely, who having been disgraced for cowardice in the Army became a Clergyman, and married a sister of the celebrated actress Peggy Woffington.—Mrs Cholmondely herself was on the stage for a season, but did not succeed. Isaac Reed told Malone this as a fact, though it is not generally known.—She has borne the character of a wit, & having sufficient confidence has been much in the world. The present Lord Loughborough when He first came from Scotland, was glad to have the countenance & introduction of Mrs Cholmondely. She is now towards 70 years old. [Loughborough (1733-1805) was Alexander Wedderburn, Earl of Rosslyn and first Baron Loughborough of the second creation.]

February 16.—Hoppner spoke in raptures of the fine face and form of Lady Caroline Campbell,* who is now sitting to him for a whole length.—He says she has more of the *antique beauty* than any woman He ever saw; and her neck is exquisitely formed.

Wit and Poet

Feburary 17.—Mr Luttrell† is a natural son of Lord Carhampton, by a Miss Otly, a Lady who had a handsome fortune in Jamaica. Till lately He went by the name of King. It is probable Lord Carhampton will leave him a considerable part of his estates, as his Lordship has no children by his wife, and is on bad terms with his Brothers.—Luttrell is now in the Temple. Miss Otly has since had several children by a Mr Nugent of the guards. [Probably Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Edmund Nugent, reputed father of Sir Charles Edmund Nugent (1759 ?-1844), Admiral of the Fleet.]

February 19.—West, Cosway, & Humphry spoke warmly in favour of the designs of [William] Blake the Engraver, as works of

* Lady Charlotte (not Caroline) Campbell was the youngest daughter of the fifth Duke of Argyll by Elizabeth Gunning, one of the famous sisters, and widow of the Duke of Hamilton. She was born on June 21, 1775, and married first, John Campbell of Shawfield, a distant relative, who died on March 15, 1809, and second, the Reverend Edward Bury, who was a clever amateur artist, thus changing a romantic for an unromantic name. Lady Charlotte was a prolific writer, her works including five or six romantic novels, some poems, two books of devotions, and a scandalous chronicle in the form of a "Diary Illustrative of the Times of George IV.," which caused considerable sensation. Strong condemnation by the leading journals and the general public did not, however, prevent—nay, rather helped—it to run through several editions. She died in 1861. George IV. and Sir Thomas Lawrence, and indeed all who knew her, thought Lady Charlotte the most beautiful woman they had ever seen, and Sir Walter Scott showed his regard for her literary abilities by placing four of her lines as a chapter heading to the "Heart of Midlothian."

Hoppner's portrait, which is still at Inveraray Castle, did not win much favour at the time it was painted. Farington wrote on April 9th: "Hoppner I went to early. His whole length of Lady Charlotte Campbell in a bad state. I gave my opinion freely. Called at Hoppner's [on the 12th]. Lady C. Campbell's picture much improved. Westall [13th] thought the head of Lady Charlotte not well turned," and Anthony Pasquin, in his Royal Academy notice, said that Hoppner had not been very kind to the lady. Constance Lady Russell reproduces the portrait in her admirable volume, "Three Generations of Fascinating Women," and gives an interesting account of Lady Charlotte's career.

† Henry Luttrell (1765 ?-1851), wit and author of gracious *vers de Société*. In his "Advice to Julia" he describes a London fog, and appeals to Chemistry to teach our "chimneys to chew their cud." He was highly esteemed by his contemporaries, particularly for his gifts as a talker. Byron declared that he had never met a more "epigrammatic conversationalist"; no one, said Samuel Rogers, "could slide in a brilliant thing with greater readiness." Sir Walter Scott, in his "Journal," records that he breakfasted with Rogers and "the great London wit" Luttrell in October, 1826, and the Countess of Blessington describes him as the only talker "who always makes me think."

extraordinary genius and imagination.—Smirke differed in opinion, from what He had seen, so do I.

February 20.—The Duchess of Gordon has desired Lawrence to make some alterations in the picture of Lady Louise Gordon. The Duchess told him the picture had been much complained of by Lord Mulgrave, Sir George Beaumont, and by Hoppner.—Other instances of Hoppners illiberality to Lawrence were mentioned.

February 26.—Tyler [R.A.] called on me. He says there will not be money to pay Burch £100 and He considers it a bad precedent, as several others may make a similar claim. West has told Tyler that the King is against it.—Speaking of the necessity for economy, He said, that Dance & He concurred in thinking it will be proper to suspend sending a Student to Rome to succeed Artaud, and that the Gold medals should only be given once in 4 years instead of once in two years.—I proposed to represent to his Majesty that £60 a year is too much for the trouble which a Treasurer has, & that it ought to be reduced to a smaller annuity.

A Great Vandyck

Feburary 29.—Lawrence I called on.—He has seen the head of Grovatius by Vandyke* & is anxious for me to give him another sitting. I advised him not to touch my portrait again the picture being completed. —I also told him that I could not change his Rembrant for the Grovatius. [Lawrence had two Rembrandts, one, "Bathsheba at Her Toilet," was sold in 1830 for £157 10s.: in Paris it fetched over £40,000, and is now in the Metropolitan Museum, New York, the bequest of the late B. Altman. The other, "Joseph before Potiphar," fetched £498 10s. in 1830, and was in the Kaiser Friedrich Museum, Berlin, in 1911.]

* No wonder Lawrence was dissatisfied with his portrait of Farington after seeing Vandyck's "Gevartius." It is one of the finest portraits of the Fleming's early period, and now hangs in the National Gallery as "Cornelius van der Geest." In 1798 J. J. Angerstein (1735-1823) paid £357 for the portrait, and it is one of his collection of 38 pictures purchased, at the suggestion of George IV., by the State to found the National Gallery. Farington says that Angerstein was the natural son of Mr. Thomson, of the firm of Thomson and Peters, Russian merchants. Thomson had other natural children, and one of his daughters married Mr. Ibbetson, a son of the Archdeacon of St. Albans. A fine portrait of Angerstein by Sir Thomas Lawrence hangs in the National Gallery, and a splendid portrait group of him and his wife, also by Lawrence, is in the Louvre.

CHAPTER XLII

1796

What the British Museum Missed

Founder of Royal Academy

March 8.—West sent to me at Eleven this morning to inform me that Sir William Chambers [Architect of Somerset House, R.A., and Treasurer to the Academy] died at ½ past nine o'clock this morning.

Sir William has left Lady Chambers £800 a year & £2500 to dispose of. He has made up the fortunes of his five daughters £6000 each, £1500 to each of his grandchildren, Mr Chambers children 8 in number, to accumulate till they come of age. £1100 a year to Mr Chambers the residuary Legatee.—The Will is much approved of.

March 9.—Soane [surely with undue haste] called on me to ask my opinion if, in consequence of Sir Wm. Chambers vacancy, it wd. be proper for him to exert any interest to procure an election. I told him the vacancy could not be filled before February next & I thought it wd. be useless to take any notice of the vacancy at present.—That I thought He stood a good chance for one of the early vacancies as the Architects had a right to expect their number of 5 to be filled, when proper persons were in the list.

March 10.—West informed us He had not yet seen the King since the death of Sir Wm. Chambers.—That Mr Brown,—Mr Collins, & Mr Andre, an Attorney, are Executors to Sir Williams will, that they had called on him to speak abt. the funeral; that Sir Wm. had directed that not more than £100 shd. be expended, which seemed to shew that He desired no ostentation; of course, nothing could be undertaken similar to the expence on acct. of Sir Joshua Reynolds funeral; which West understood from Mr Metcalfe amounted to near £1000.*

West spoke of Sir Wm. Chambers as certainly having been the first mover to obtain the institution of the Royal Academy; and it was after Sir William had settled the mode of proceeding with his Majesty, that a

* This statement is interesting compared with the following paragraph from the *Morning Post* of March 10, 1796: Sir William Chambers will be attended to the grave, we suppose, in the same manner as Sir Joshua Reynolds, by the Royal Academicians; but we hope they will not be dismayed from attending, in consequence of the hauteur with which they treated Mr. Burke at Sir Joshua's Funeral, and the miserable conduct of the other Executors, who did not give them, after three hours of tedious waiting, even a glass of sherry.

meeting was held at Mr Wiltons, and it was agreed that Mr Chambers, Frank Cotes, Moser, & West, shd. attend his Majesty with a paper to solicit his Majesty to establish an Academy under his own immediate patronage.—The paper was presented by Cotes, and his Majestys answer was gracious and approving. [These are the names of some of the Foundation members of the Royal Academy.]

West promised to see the King to-morrow morning and wd. at least endeavour to prevent a nomination of Treasurer at present. We made extracts from the acct. books to shew West that Sir Williams accusation was totally unfounded, and that He might assert to the King that the Capital in the Funds had been gradually encreasing and had never been touched in any one year. [Yet we have seen and shall see in the following entries that the Academy was in financial difficulties serious enough to necessitate strict economy.]

March 12.—When the minutes of the last Council [of the Royal Academy] were read of the resolution to give Burch £100 Tyler rose & said that He should move that the resolution be postponed, as such is the present state of our finances, if the Vote be confirmed, the money cannot be paid.

It was proposed that no gold medals be given this year. Dance & Lawrence thought they shd. only be given once in five years. I thought that time too long, as able young men might thereby be deprived of any advantage from being sent abroad by the Academy, as they wd. probably either go before that time elapsed or have given up the intention.—Finally it was settled to postpone this year giving any gold medals.

Great Art Collection

March 21.—Desenfans* knew nothing of pictures. He became a picture dealer in consequence of having lent some money to a Dutchman who had brought over some pictures, and eventually He purchased them, and sold them for £100 profit.—This success induced him to go on.

* Noel Joseph Desenfans was a Frenchman, born at Douai, in 1745. He died in 1803, and left his pictures to his friend, Sir Francis Bourgeois, who, by his will, bequeathed his paintings, prints, and other possessions to Dulwich College, thus founding the Art Gallery at Dulwich.

It may interest the Trustees of Dulwich College to know Sir Francis Bourgeois' own story of his splendid gift. On December 13, 1810, Sir Francis, shortly before his death—he was very ill—sent for Farington, and after referring to several subjects, "He then spoke of the collection of pictures left to him by Mr. Desenfans, & said, that he had hopes of obtaining the house & ground which He then occupied to be *Freehold*, in which case He might in case of His death leave the collection as it now stood; otherwise, He had thought of two establishments, to one of which He might bequeath it, namely, to the British Museum, or to Dulwich College. In consequence of having this in his mind He had applied for information respecting the British Museum, & on reading the laws and regulations respecting it, He had found that it is governed by an *Aristocracy*, to which He had a great objection, but still more to a power vested in them, 'that in case of bequests being made to the Institution they might retain for the purpose of Exhibition to the public any part thereof, & might dispose of the remainder as they might think proper,' so that, sd. He, 'were I to leave to the British Museum this Collection of pictures the Trustees might break it up by retaining a part & selling the rest, which is a possibility I should not like to risk. Dulwich College, therefore,' sd. He, 'is most in my mind; the institution is for an excellent purpose; the distance from London moderate; & the country abt. it delightful.'" And to Dulwich his pictures went.

The Dulwich Trustees may also care to add the following note to their records:

"I sat a little time [on March 21, 1796, says Farington] with Mr Desenfans, who is much afflicted by nervous complaints, and has been for 7 or 8 years past. His collection of pictures is now completely arranged in his house, is very fine. Sir Francis [Bourgeois] told me that it was intended for the King of Poland; but that He Mr D. has now resolved never to part with one of them."

April 2.—Irelands play of Vortigern* I went to. Prologue spoken at 35 minutes past 6: Play over at 10. A strong party was evidently made to support it, which clapped without opposition frequently through near 3 acts, when some ridiculous passages caused a laugh, which infected the House during the remainder of the performance, mixed with groans —Kemble requested the audience to hear the play out abt. the end of the 4th act and prevailed.—The Epilogue was spoken by Mrs Jordan who skipped over some lines which claimed the play as Shakespeares. Barrymore attempted to give the Play out for Monday next but was hooted off the stage. Kemble then came on, & after some time, was permitted to say that "School for Scandal would be given," which the House approved by clapping.

Sturt of Dorsetshire was in a Stage Box drunk, & exposed himself indecently to support the Play, and when one of the stage attendants attempted to take up the green cloth, Sturt seized him roughly by the head. He was slightly pelted with oranges. Ireland [the father], His wife, son and a daughter and two others were in the center Box, at the head of the Pitt. Ireland [the elder, who thoroughly believed his son's honesty] occasionally clapped, but toward the end of the 4th act He came into the front row, and for a little time leant his head on his arm & then went out of the Box & behind the scenes. The Play house contained an audience that amounted to £800.

Westall [R.A.] I called on.—[Samuel] Ireland [father of the forger] He knew more than thirteen years ago.—The Children were then called Irwin.—Ireland had an Uncle who was a Bricklayer, on whom he had a little dependance.—He was, Westall understood, originally intended to be an Architect; but became a Spittal-fields, weaver. In this business He failed.—Westall describes *Young* Ireland to be a lad of no parts. Two years ago He was in some part of the country hunting with a party, & was invited by a gentleman to dinner, where the company got drunk. In this state Young Ireland, speaking of himself, said He was bred an Attorney: but that He did other things besides writing law deeds: that He had been employed in writing a Copy of all Shakespeares plays. The gentleman observed that must be a great waste of time, when he might purchase an edition for very little money.

* William Henry Ireland was the last surviving son of Samuel Ireland, author and engraver. Young Ireland gained great notoriety as a forger of Shakespearean manuscripts. "Vortigern" was said by him to be in Shakespeare's Autograph. Ireland, whose duplicity was exposed by Malone, afterwards fully admitted the imposture to Albany Wallis, the Attorney. He died on April 17, 1835, aged fifty-eight years. Young Ireland's legitimacy is still in doubt. His mother, according to an entry in the Diary, was Mrs. Freeman, who lived with Ireland's father.

CHAPTER XLIII

1796

Mrs. Siddons as Lady Macbeth

April 12.—Wilton, R.A., told me [at the Academy breakfast] Sir William Chambers [R.A., architect of Somerset House] was married at Rome 5 months before the Birth of Mrs. Milbanke his eldest daughter. Lady Chambers, a milliner girl, followed him to Paris. Young Chambers is a weak man, so are most of his daughters.

April 13.—Mr Garrick told Richards that Steevens [a well-known critic] once came to his House at Hampton when it was full of company. Garrick was obliged to procure him a bed in a neighbours house.—Garrick disliked him extremely.—Sir Joshua Reynolds also complained to Richards of the daily interruptions of Steevens.

The King Maker

April 23.—Owing to lack of arrangement most of the guests at the Royal Academy Banquet were obliged to take such seats as were left. Marquiss Buckingham sat by the singers. C. Fox between Zoffany & Rooker. After dinner G. Dance came to me to mention his concern that Mr. Fox was so improperly situated; on which I went to Downman & requested He wd. come and sit by me which wd. leave an opening for Mr. Fox between Mr. Price & Mr. Knight witht. Downman being obliged to leave his place, an opening sufficient was made. I then spoke to Mr. Price & Mr. Knight who were very happy at my proposal. I then went to Mr. Fox and requested He would remove to a seat prepared for him. He very good humouredly said He was very well situated but on my repeating my wish went with me and took his seat between Mr. Price & Mr. Knight. I observed this attention to Mr. Fox was much approved of. Malone told me it was a good manœuvre.

I observed to Mr Long that we could not but regret that Mr Pitt did not seem to feel much for Art, and that He had never visited us, which Lord North, in his administration had done. I added that it had been said Mr Pitt possessed everything but taste. He replied that it was a reason of a private nature which had prevented Mr Pitt from attending our dinners, & that He cd. assure me Mr Pitt had a great pleasure in considering works of Art.

April 24.—Westall told me to-day that Boaden [editor of the *Oracle*] has informed him that Beechey is inveterate against me, and calls me "Warwick, the King Maker." If not chosen Academician next year He is to exhibit no more; and says West approves this determination, which I am sure is not true.

April 27.—Kirtley told me Sir Joshua Reynolds was so assiduous, that for months together He did not go out between the hours of 9 in the morning & 4 or 5 in the afternoon, unless to see a sale of pictures or some work of art mentioned to him.

Kirtley had been with Sir Joshua near 30 years compleat when He died.—When Kirtley first went into his service Sir Joshua had 20 guineas for a three quarter; but was so overrun with business that in that year He first raised his price to 25 gs. & before the end of the year to 35 gs. which checked the crowd of sitters.

May 3.—Mr Long told me when on his way from Rome He accidentally purchased for 3 Sequins a galatea which the person who offered it to him called a Julio Romano.—Mr Long rolled it up and happened to mention it to Sir Joshua Reynolds, who seeing it, expressed a desire to have it. Mr Long gave it to him and Sir Joshua in return desired Mr Long to choose a picture from among his fancy 3 quarter pictures, which Mr L. did. Sir Joshua as He frequently did rubbed the picture almost to the outline & then worked upon it several days.—It was sold at the sale by Christie.—The picture never had any real value, but Sir Joshua was apt to be struck in this way with pictures of little merit. [This picture may be the "Triumph of Venus" (lot 49) which realized £9 19s. 6d.]

He [Sir George Beaumont] expressed himself much pleased with the manner in which Mr Fox conducted himself yesterday. He converses like a man who wishes to learn from others what He cannot be supposed to know fully, & does not seize opportunities of pressing down others by his superior powers of speech. He expresses himself doubtingly, as if He determined by others.—Sir George remarked how much in these respects Mr Fox differs from Mr Pitt. The latter when He cannot have the advantage of the argument seizes an opportunity to raise a joke at the expense of his antagonist, being rather desirous of quitting the subject than willing to consent to be informed.—From the difference which He feels in many respects, Sir George said that He courted opportunities to address Mr Fox, or Lord Grenville; but always felt a difficulty when he sees Mr Pitt.

Fox and King Lear

May 5.—The conversation [at Payne Knight's on the 2nd] chiefly turned upon Poetry and Art. Fox spoke much, but in a doubting qualified manner, free from assertion. To Westall it appeared that a sense of Fox's superiority of talents prevented each person from speaking so fully as He probably wd. otherways have done, so that the conversation was rather amusing than close and instructive. Speaking of the

works of Shakespeare Fox gave the preference to Lear, as being the strongest proof of his extraordinary powers, for the Fable of Lear is childish & poor as a girl could write; yet it is so treated by Shakespeare that its weakness in this respect is never felt.—[R. Payne] Knight thought Macbeth superior to Lear, in its machinery & poetical excellence.

Westall observed that Mrs Siddons expressed the following passage improperly.

> "I have given suck, and know
> "How tender tis to love the babe that milks me,—
> "I would, while it was smiling in my face,
> "Have pluckt my nipple from its boneless gums."

Mrs Siddons "I have given suck &c" in a tender, soft, manner, till she came to "Have pluckt my nipple" whereas in Westalls opinion the whole should have been expressed with indignation and spirit. N. Dance justified Mrs Siddons by saying that Her object being to work upon the feelings of Macbeth artfully, tenderness in that instance was proper; in this opinion He was seconded by [Sir Uvedale] Price,—Knight doubted,—but Fox repeated to Westall several times "you are right."

May 9.—Mr Bensley, the Actor, took leave of the Stage last Friday night [the 6th]; He came out in Pierre [in Otway's "Venice Preserved"], at Drury Lane, the same season as Powell, abt. 32 years ago [on October 7, 1765].—He went with Powell to Covent Garden, and continued there till his friend Mr Colman sold the patent. Then he returned to Drury Lane. Before his appearance in London He had played in the Theatres of the elder Mr Kemble; and He had been a Lieutenant of Marines.

Lord Berwick has brought the Cuyp with the large Horses from Bryant.—West some years since gave 900 guineas for it: Lord Berwick pays Bryant 800 guineas.

May 10.—Speaking of [Horne] Tooke, Hoppner said He is destitute of taste, having no feeling for poetry or painting; and that his conversation is generally of a mixed quality exhibiting a radical want of taste. Stories of a gross nature, told in a vulgar manner Tooke frequently introduces when the subject of conversation does not lead to it.—Young Nicol remarked that Tooke did not seem satisfied if He had not the full lead at the table.

May 17.—Storace the musical composer, who died lately was abt. 33 years old. He married Hall, the engravers daughter—& left one child [the D.N.B. says children]; and abt. £3000 He had saved.*

* Stephen Storace (1764-1796), musical composer, was born in London, and was a brother of Miss Storace, the famous singer. He and his sister Anna travelled on the Continent, and while in Vienna he met Mozart. His operas, "The Haunted Tower" and "The Pirate," won great success, the one in 1789, the other in 1792. While rehearsing (in his own house) "The Iron Chest" by Colman and Storace, he caught a bad cold, says the *Morning Post* of March 17, and aggravated a gouty complaint which ended his life on March 16, not 19th, as the D.N.B. records. The same journal stated on the 31st that Storace never had a regular salary at Drury Lane. He was paid according to what he produced.

Mr. Arthur F. G. Leveson Gower says: An entry in the Farington Diary a short time ago mentions the name of Stephen Storace. It may be of interest to your readers to know that Stephen Storace was buried in the

May 19.—It is said that a Mandate will come from the King requiring the Academy to make Beechey an Academician.—I told Westall I did not believe his Majesty will ever interfere in an election.

May 26.—Downman bought the whole length portrait of Mr Lee by Sir Joshua at the sale for 5 guineas. He has cut out the lower part of the Landscape which makes a picture, and is an excellent specimen of Sir Joshuas Landscape painting.

His Lordship [Lord Orford] is fully convinced that the late Lord Orford fell a Martyr to bad management at the commencement of his last illness. —Speaking of him He said He was not surprised when He first heard of his madness in 1773, as many singularities had prepared him for it.—"I am well convinced, said his Lordship, that He was not the Son of my Brother. Sir Henry Oxendon was his father."

N. Dance [R.A.] I met & Sir George Beaumont joined us. Dance told us He had this day paid the Duke of Dorset £4000 for his seat in the new parliament, and a treat there [East Grinstead] cost him £50 more. I asked him [how] He wd. be circumstanced if a new parliament shd. be called in a year or two. He said He had no agreement, it was all upon honor; but He should think himself very ill used, if required to pay again at the end of so short a time.

May 29.—Lawrence I breakfasted with. We had much talk about his lowering his prices in consequence of Hoppner particularly continuing to paint ¾ pictures for 25 guineas. He said he had determined to reduce his to Beechey's prices viz. 30 guineas for a ¾ &c &c.—The statement which has been made in the Telegraph of the prices of him, Hoppner & Beechey is a good plea. As He does not pretend to claim superiority, if Hoppner will not raise his price in proportion to the expences of the times, He will not give him the advantage of such a material difference.—Lawrence thought it would be proper to have this signified in a newspaper but I doubted abt. it, thinking it would by degrees be generally known, & He should avoid remarks.—I said if He judged it proper to reduce his prices this would be the time, as his reputation is rising.

June 5.—Mr Fawkes [patron of Turner, the artist] has declined standing for Yorkshire, from a prospect of contending with the Lascelles

Marylebone Parish Chapel (from 1400-1818 the Parish Church), where the following inscription is placed to his memory on the West Wall under the gallery:

"In Memory of
a Life devoted to the Stvdy of Mvsical Science and shorten'd by Vnremitted Application and Anxiety in the Attainment of its Object:

"This Marble is inscribed with the name of Stephen Storace, whose professional talents commended pvblick Applavse, whose private virtues ensured domestic Affection:

"He died March 16th, 1796, aged 34, and is interred under this Church.

"Silent his lyre, or wak'd to Heavenly Strains,
Clos'd his short scene of cheqver'd joys and pains,
Beloved and gratefvl as the notes he svng,
His name still trembles on affection's tongve,
Still in ovr bosoms holds its wonted part,
And strikes the Chords, which vibrate to the heart. P. H.

"This Marble is pvt vp by a tender Mother and an affectionate Sister."
N.B.—Above is a hand holding a lyre.

fortunes.—His estate is between 7 and £8000 a year, with some incumbrance on it.

[R.A.] Exhibition I went to at 12. Mrs Damer, & two Miss Berrys, and Lysons came there,—and soon after Ladies Trephina & Susan Bathurst. The observations of Mrs Damer did not seem to me to prove that she has any exact knowledge of painting, whatever she may have of sculpture; and she did not make inteligent remarks on the latter. I think Her manner & particularly her voice very affected and unpleasing. [Mrs. Damer, thanks mainly to Horace Walpole, had an unwarranted reputation as a sculptor in her day.]

CHAPTER XLIV

1796

Horace Walpole's Obiter Dicta

June 22.—The Margravine [of Anspach] told Lysons that she is sitting to Romney who told Her she is a better subject for a picture than when He before painted Her; for that what she has lost by being older, is amply made up in the additional strength of expression in Her countenance.*

Genius Akin to Madness

June 24.—Fuseli called on me last night & sat till 12 o'clock. He mentioned [William] Blake, the Engraver, whose genius & invention have been much spoken of. Fuseli has known him several years and thinks He has a great deal of invention, but that "fancy is the end and not a means in his designs." He does not employ it to give novelty and decoration to regular conceptions but the whole of his aim is to produce singular shapes & odd combinations.

Blake has undertaken to make designs to encircle the letter press of each page of "Youngs night thoughts." Edwards, the Bookseller, of Bond Street employs him, and has had the letter press of each page laid down on a large half sheet of paper. There are abt. 900 pages.—Blake asked 100 guineas for the whole. Edwards said that He could not afford to give more than 20 guineas for which Blake agreed.†—Fuseli understands that Edwards proposes to select abt. 200 from the whole and to have that number engraved as decorations for a new edition.

On January 11, 1797, Blake's art is again criticised as follows:

Blake's eccentric designs were mentioned. Stothard [R.A.] supported his claims to genius, but allowed He had been misled to extravagances

* Elizabeth, daughter of the 4th Earl of Berkeley, born in 1750, married first in 1767, the 6th Lord Craven, second in 1791, Christian Frederick, Margrave of Anspach, a nephew of George II.'s Queen. She wrote plays and acted, and her "Memoirs are amusing, if only for the extraordinary conceit which they display." The Margravine died in Naples in 1828. Hoppner painted two portraits of her as Lady Craven in 1778-79, one for General Smith, the other for Horace Walpole; a third, in 1793, represented her as the Margravine of Anspach: the fourth is referred to above. The Walpole portrait and the Margravine were put up for sale at Christie's on May 29, 1880.

† In Gilchrist's Life of Blake we read, "Edwards paid his designer and engraver 'a despicably low sum,' says Smith, which means, I believe, a guinea a plate." It was intended to issue the edition in parts, but the first, of ninety-five pages, published in 1797, was the only one to appear, "public encouragement proving inadequate."

in his art, & He knew by whom. Hoppner [R.A.] ridiculed the absurdity of his designs, and said "Nothing would be more easy than to produce such. They were like the conceits of a drunken fellow or madman." Represent a man sitting on the moon, and [drowning] the sun out, "that would be a whim of as much merit." Stothard was angry mistaking the laughter caused by Hoppner's description. Flaxman was mentioned, who Hoppner spoke of with contempt as a draughtsman. "I cannot draw, but I can draw better than Flaxman can, and his thoughts are all borrowed and purloined from a variety of things which he has seen. He has nothing original about him." Stothard defended Flaxman's claims, but thought him overrated Hoppners description of Flaxmans figures was equally ridiculous as that of Blakes fancies.

July 1.—Flaxman called on me this afternoon, and brought with him Mr Sandys an Architect; a young man who left Rome the beginning of April, and is now employed, as He says in beginning to build a Palace at Ickworth for Lord Bristol.*

July 11.—Sir George Beaumont called on me.—He is going out of town on Wednesday.—G. Dance came in and we went together to Gainsb: Duponts to see his Uncles pictures. I was struck when I went into the room with the general colour of them as strongly resembling the pictures of Wootton [landscape painter who died in 1765] in which remark Sir George concurred. These pictures were painted at Bath, and have not so good a taste of colour as his latter pictures.

Prejudice and Praise

July 24.—Strawberry Hill we went to by way of Richmond in the Stage,—which was full. Lysons got into a long conversation with a passenger about Methodists &c. and entertained the other passengers much by his description of the strange behaviour of some of their preachers. Lord Orford we found in good spirits, but He told us He had been in as He thought a very critical state the day & night before. Throughout the day He had been so light-headed as to talk in a very confused manner, and in the night was siezed with so violent a palpitation of the heart that at two oClock He rung up the servants, & being placed in a Chair, began to vomit. This relieved Him; At 3 He went to Bed again, & slept till near Eleven.—He accounted for this attack as proceeding from having disordered his Stomach by eating Strawberrys & Cream.

We found Lord Cliefdon, & his Mother & Sister, Mr. & Miss Agar there, & Mr. Williams, who went away immediately. Lady Jersey had been the subject of conversation.

Lord Jersey has been with the King to complain of the Princess of

* In 1797 F. Sandys exhibited at the Royal Academy his designs for Ickworth House, his address then being Bury St. Edmunds. He contributed to the Academy until 1809, and his exhibits include a "Design of London Bridge and entrance for shipping between London and Blackfriars Bridges," 1802, a "Royal Palace at Caserta, Kingdom of Naples," and "Courts of Justice, Durham," both 1809. At one time his address was 23 Manchester square.

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LANCASTER. N.E. VIEW.

From the picture by Joseph Farington, painted 1791.

[*To face p.* 153.

Wales having endeavoured to take away Lady Jerseys character. The King made no reply, but bowed him out of the room. Mrs. Pelham had said before the Princess " That all crooked people stunk."

Lord Orford [Horace Walpole] desired me to look at a miniature which hung over the chimney piece. It was the portrait of a gentleman. He asked me what I thought of the expression, I said the countenance was sensible & penetrating. That it ought to be replied his Lordship, for it is the portrait of Mr Roscow [Roscoe] author of the life of Lorenzo di Medici, who is the best Historian, and Poet of this age. .—Gibbons first volume is enamelled, but the succeeding volumes are very inferior.—Hume, wrote with ability the lives of James 1st. & Charles 1st.—and his object was to undervalue Elizabeth,—His other parts of the English History were written for sale, & carelessly.—Roscows life of Lorenzo is impartial, modest & equal : and His translations of the poetry of Lorenzo, notwithstanding the disadvantage of language, is better than the originals. —His Lordship said He wrote to Mr Roscow requesting him to send him his portrait, as He coveted to have a portrait of the best poet of the age. Mr Roscow replied that great as was the compliment which his Lordship paid him, there would be more affectation in refusing than in complying with his Lordships request. [See entry for August 2.] Lord Orford then mentioned Dr Darwin,* & wished for a portrait of him as a man of great genius, and a poet of the first order.—While reading his poem said His Lordship, " one does not well know what it is about, the subject is so singular, but it contains admirable passages; and about twelve lines on the creation are more exquisite than any others that I remember."

" I cannot go to Mr. Payne Knights to see his antique bronzes, which I excessively admire, because I have abused his literary works. I think him as an Author, arrogant and assuming; His matter is picked up from others having little originality. The absurdity of his making Lucretius his model is a proof of bad taste.—His dictatorial manner is very offensive, and His placing Goldsmith in the rank which He has done is a proof of want of judgment. Goldsmith in his Deserted Village has some good lines, but His argument ' that commerce destroys villages,' is ridiculous." Of Miss Burneys (now Mrs. D'Arblay) new novel, Camilla, He said, " I have a great regard for her, [but] She seems to have exhausted her mind

* " As Horace Walpole is recorded by Farington," writes F.R.Hist.S. " to have characterised Erasmus Darwin as a ' poet of the first order '—some twelve of whose lines on the Creation were ' more exquisite than any others that I remember '—it is surprising that the painter does not mention Dr. Darwin's death, which occurred on 18 April, 1802—under which date one would naturally have expected Farington, with his love of gossip, to have cast some light on the mystery attaching to the origin of Dr. Darwin's second wife Elizabeth Collier, widow of Colonel Pole of Radbourn, near Derby, who led the British first line at Minden.

" However, the mystery as to E. Collier has been practically solved by Professor Karl Pearson in his ' Life of Francis Galton ' (1914), vol. I., pp. 18-22, who shows that she was daughter (by an unknown mother) of Charles Colyear, second Earl of Portmore—the Earl's own mother being Catharine Sedley (the well-known favourite of James II.), whose figure and features seem decidedly to be reproduced in her grand-daughter's portraits. The marriage of Dr. Darwin with Elizabeth Collier is interesting for another reason also : she had two distinguished men of learning as her ancestors—Sir W. Sedley (1558-1618) and Sir H. Savile 1549-1622)—both of whom founded scientific professorships at Oxford; while her son was Sir Francis Sacheverell Darwin, a distinguished physician and traveller, and her grandson Sir Francis Galton, the well-known biologist. I need hardly add that Charles Darwin, the author of ' The Origin of Species,' was the grandson of Erasmus Darwin by his *first* wife, Mary Howard, whose family seems to have been without scientific distinction, so that his gifts, in this respect, must have been inherited by Charles Darwin simply from his grandfather Erasmus."

in her former works so as to have little left to produce; this novel is too long, & inferior to the others."

Ancestral Pride

Lord Leicester is a very remarkable instance of possessing a passion for Ancestry. When He was only 22 years old, He applied to Lord Orford for his opinion, whether He should not take the title of Lord Bassett, being descended from Margery eldest daughr. of a peer of that tittle; another peerage He could claim from the same female ancestor; and also to be *Champion* of *England*, as she was the *eldest* daughter, whereas Mr. Dymock claimed from a younger daughter.—"My claim I did put in, in the reign of Elizabeth" said His Lordship. Lord Leicester when His Father was to be created a Marquiss, offered to join in a settlement of £12,000 if He would make *Leicester* the tittle and not Townshend. Which His Father refused to do, and added His Son might choose any *second* tittle but *Townshend*.

Lord Lytleton [sic], the Statesman, was a very absent man, of formal manners, who never laughed.—In conversation He would frequently forget propriety in regard to the subject of it before the Company He happened to be in.—At Lady Herveys, one evening when Lady Bute, & Her Daughter afterwards Lady Macartney, were present, He began to relate a conversation which He that day had with Mr Wildman, on the subject of Bees, & proceeded to describe the *generation* of Bees, with many particulars, which put the Ladies into some confusion.

At another time Lord Orford met him at Lady Herveys, when with a tea cup in his hand, He advanced towards the table & returning back talking solemnly and moving backwards, before He reached his chair, He crossed His long legs & sat down, not on His chair, but on the floor. The wig went one way and the tea cup another, while His Lordship with unmoved gravity continuing his conversation recovered himself.

Though made Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Lytleton was unqualified for the office, being so defficient in knowledge of figures that He often made a jumble in his reports to the House mistaking halfpence for guineas.—He was formal & singular in his dress. Lord Orford once called on him when He was recovering from an illness and found him dressed in a Brocade coat, with a night cap on.

"The Diary of Gibbon, gave me a better opinion of his heart," said His Lordship, "than I had before. It exhibits some weakness but *vanity is not vice*.—Lord Sheffield for the sake of £3000 treated the memory of his deceased friend ungenerously;—for the sake of swelling out the work, He published many things which should not have been included. —I had not patience to read the second volume."

"I have a doubt of Johnsons reputation continuing so high as it is at present.—I do not like his Ramblers." . . . Lord Orford never was acquainted with Johnson; Sir Joshua Reynolds offered to bring them together, but Lord Orford had so strong a prejudice against Johnson's reported manners, that he would not agree to it.

July 25.—To-day I observed to Lysons that age had not weakened the prejudices of Lord Orford, and that his feelings on all occasions seemed to be as quick as they could have been at an early period of his life. His resentments are strong; and on the other side his approbation, when He does approve, unbounded; Lysons agreed with me fully: but it is not now a time to contest any point.

FARINGTON AS AN ARTIST

Mr. J. St. Loe Strachey writes: I, like the rest of the readers of the *Morning Post*, have been greatly interested by Farington's Diary. The account of George III.'s connection with the Academy is most curious. The King was evidently almost as good a manager of an institution as he was of the House of Commons. He would have been a magnificent party organiser.

But, though great as is the pleasure to be derived from the Diary, we must not forget Farington's great qualities as a landscape artist. As an admirer of his work I note with dismay that the British public, which always likes to imagine that a man can only do one thing well, is beginning to adopt the tradition that Farington was a good writer and a bad painter. Yet, as I write, I am looking at a fascinating example of Farington's landscape work executed and signed by him. In the foreground is a beautifully painted water-mill, half plain brick and half covered with plaster. The mill race is running with a torrent of green and white water. Crowding round the mill is a grove of trees. In the middle distance is a group of two horses, two women, and a man in a red coat—evidently a farmer—who is riding one of the horses. In the background is a line of blue hills. The whole composition is pleasant and harmonious in a high degree. I may say that when I bought the picture some fifteen years ago at an auction in London I did not notice the signature, for it is in an obscure corner. What is more, if I had noticed it, I should not have known who Farington was. I bought simply on the merits of the landscape.

I wish the *Morning Post* could manage to get together a small loan collection of Farington's pictures. I believe that they would prove of very great interest.

[In most volumes of the Diary Farington gives extracts which show that contemporary criticism of his work was, in the main, highly complimentary. An exhibition of Farington's work was held at Walker's Gallery, 118 New Bond street, in April.—ED.]

CHAPTER XLV

1796

Prince and Cobbler and Lord Orford's Praise

Dogs and Men

July 25.—Mr Peach told us that He heard Mr Mainwaring, the member for Middlesex, a few days ago say, that in the last 3 years, the newspaper called the *Times* had cleared to the Proprietors £24000. It is in 16 shares; of which Walter has eleven.—Harris, the Proprietor of Covent Garden Theatre, pays Walter an annuity of £100, that His Play House may be well recommended in that paper.

Mr Peach, saw General Walpole, yesterday who is just arrived from Jamaica.—There were about 70 dogs employed or intended to be employed against the Maroons in that Island; concerning which General Macleod made his motions in the House of Commons.—General Walpole said the Maroon men were so active that the Dogs would have had, but little effect on them, but the women & children would have been at their mercy.—General Walpole saw Lord Balcarres' letter in the Jamaica newspaper, although the original had not reached Mr York in England; so that General Macleod was so far on good ground as to its authenticity. At a solemn meeting with the Maroons General Walpole pledged himself to the two Chiefs, who were intelligent men, that the Maroons if they submitted shd. not be sent out of the Island but contrary to this engagement they had been put on board ships.—General Walpole had been offered a sword as a testimony of respect for his services by the Jamaica Assembly, but had declined accepting it while the engagement He had made with the Maroons remained unfulfilled.

July 26.—Mrs Flaxman says that Mr Flaxman is lately so disgusted with the conduct of an Academician, for his oppressive proceeding in a money affair for rent due, that He seemed to be much cooled in his wish to belong to the Society.

July 27.—Smirke told me that Rossi, the Sculptor, was with the Prince of Wales to-day modelling a small head of him in the Uniform of the 10th regt. of Dragoons. Rossi waited 3 hours to-day before He was admitted, during which time the Prince was entirely engaged by a Shoemaker, and two Taylors who succeeded each other.

The Shoemaker carried in at least 40 pair of Boots,—and was with the Prince an Hour while He was trying them. The first Taylor that was admitted, after many trials of patterns & cuttings was dismissed, not having given satisfaction. The other was then sent for.—Rossi, yesterday waited 5 hours in vain.

The Prince told Rossi that His mother (the Queen) had noticed Rossi's model of Eleanor & Edward 1st. in the Exhibition.

Robert Burns

July 28.—Burns, the Scotch Poet, who died lately [on July 21, 1796] was mentioned.—Gifford spoke highly of his powers, saying, He thought Burns, had more of the true spirit of poetry than any man of his time. [William Gifford, author of the "Baviad," was then editor of the *Anti-Jacobin*, and afterwards editor of the *Quarterly Review*.]

July 31.—Hoppner has been 9 or 10 days at the Duke of Dorsets at Knowle, painting the 3 children.—The Duke is become very unpleasant in his temper,—anxious and saving. At Casino He lost 15 shillings to Hoppner, and during the Play fretted when the cards He wished for were taken up.—He cannot bear to hear other places described as beautiful, Knowle, He considers possessing everything.—The Duchess is a woman of most excellent temper, and is unmoved by the Dukes peevishness; never seeming to be discomposed. The Duke continually shews his value for family.—Speaking of Neckar, but said the Duke He is a man of no family.—At Paris the Duke had mentioned that Hailes his secretary, was a man of no family. This being circulated Hailes felt the inconvenience of being in much less request than He would otherways have been from his situation.

Humphry [R.A.] is quite out of favor at Knowle. He went to Knowle when the Duke was not there, after the Dukes marriage, and took possession of a room without previously shewing a proper attention to the Duchess.* This has lost him her favor. The Duke is equally disgusted on same account. One charge is that He painted copies of Portraits at Knowle, & demanded payment for them as having been ordered by the Duchess which she denied.

The Duke has asked Hoppner for his portrait, which He says shall be hung next to that of Sir Joshua.—Humphrys is still in the room but has been removed from its place next the Reynolds.

At Paines we found Marlow, and Humphry. Marlow said He went as a Pupil to Scott about the year 1756, and was with him 5 years.—Scott

* Arabella Diana, daughter and co-heir of Sir Charles Cope, Bart., of Brewerne. The Duke died on July 19, 1797, and she married on April 2, 1801, Charles, Earl Whitworth, and died at Knole on August 1, 1825. Her funeral expenses were estimated at £4,000.

There is a whole-length portrait of her by Hoppner, and the three children painted by him at full length, are of George Frederick Sackville, afterwards 4th Duke, in blue-black coat and dull yellow breeches (he fell from his horse and died at *Killarney* on Feb. 14, 1815); Lady Mary, in white with horizontal stripes, brown tan shoes and red coral necklace, and Lady Elizabeth, in costume similar to her sister's. The group, which is set in a landscape, was referred to by the *Monthly Mirror*, June, 1797, as "Well-composed, the contrast free and bold; the children much after Sir Joshua Reynolds's manner, but rather flat, from the light being too generally diffused over the figures."

resided in Covent Garden, on the South Side.—He had much business; and gained by his profession about 7 or 800 pounds a year. He had for a picture of 6 feet, by 4 feet, 60 or 70 guineas.—For a half length 40 guineas, and for a kitcat 25 guineas, & so on in proportion.—He was much afflicted with the gout, but applied to his profession. He died at the age of 70 at Bath. Scott painted a view of Covent Garden, and Gilpin [R.A.] assisted him.* Scott had 150 guineas for the picture. [Samuel Scott's admirable pictures of London are still in great favour in the sale-room.]

We looked at a picture by Gainsborough, painted while He imitated the Flemish masters. Some parts are like nature, but the whole is heavily arranged, badly formed, and poorly executed. I remember formerly admiring this picture much & making it a sort of model,—induced perhaps by the great praise bestowed on it by others. (View near Ipswich.)

August 1.—Humphry was a considerable time with the Margravine of Anspach (Lady Craven) yesterday at Brandenburgh House.—She spoke of Lady Jersey, and allowed her beauty, but said she had thick legs.

Successful Log-Rolling

August 2.—Lord Orford has done the business for Roscow [sic] with the world. His warm panegerycks drew the attention of fashionable collectors. The first edition [of the Life of Lorenzo di Medici] was published for Roscow. It consisted only of 450 copies; and being put at 2 guineas, a high price, made a handsome profit. The credit of the work is now so high that Cadell & Davis have given Roscow 1200 guineas, and 50 copies on fine paper, for the 2nd edition.

The History of Lorenzo might have been comprised in one volume.—The Literary men are in arms about its claims: but Lord Orford has done the business.—Roscow is as ready at versification as Hayley. [See entry for July 24.]

Miss Burney [Madame D'Arblay] for her new novel of Camilla, had 1100 guineas subscription, and sold the copy of the work afterwards to Cadell for 1000 guineas.—The novel is so indifferent, it renders the genuineness of her former works suspected. Cadell has got 1000 guineas by Sewards collection of anecdotes. Seward nothing.

August 3.—Lysons hears that if Pitt does not make peace before November He must go out.—War ill managed.—Bank Directors much out of humour with Pitt.—West India expences enormous.. St. Domingo cost 2 millions more than expected.

* Hilda F. Finberg writes: The Farington Diary continues to be full of interest. The entry under July 31, 1796, refers to a view of Covent Garden painted by Samuel Scott with the assistance of Sawrey Gilpin, R.A. In *Country Life*, September 10, 1921, I reproduced, among other views of Covent Garden belonging to the Duke of Bedford, one which I attributed tentatively to Herbert Pugh. I have since been assured by Colonel M. H. Grant, who knows Pugh's work well, that this picture is not by Pugh. It had formerly been attributed to Canaletto, whose work it certainly is not.

Farington's note appears to have solved the mystery of its authorship. The Duke of Bedford's picture is probably the one painted by Scott and Gilpin. The architecture and colouring are in Scott's manner, while the crowd of small figures and horses in the foreground are doubtless by Gilpin, who was an accomplished animal painter. According to Redgrave, Gilpin was a pupil of Scott when he lived in Covent Garden, and used to sketch the horses bringing supplies to the market and the groups assembled there. There is a replica of the Duke of Bedford's picture in the London Museum.

August 5.—Lord Orford told me when I was last at Strawberry Hill, that Queen Caroline, when Regent, visited his Father, then minister, at his house at Chelsea, and dined there. The etiquette was that the Queen sat at the top of the table, with Lady Walpole (His Mother) on her right hand, and Frederick, Prince of Wales, on her left hand.—Sir Robert Walpole stood behind her chair, and handed her Majesty the first glass of wine, after which He retired to another room, where He dined with many distinguished persons of the Court.—In the evening there was a Ball.

CHAPTER XLVI

1796

How the French Behaved in Frankfort

Pitt's Boots and Spurs

August 5.—C. Offley [Wine Merchant] and others waited on Mr Pitt yesterday. C. Offley first spoke, as Chairman, & stated the alarm which was felt in consequence of advices from Oporto & Lisbon, and requesting to know if there were sufficient grounds for apprehension, and whether the merchants would be assisted by Government, as in 1762, with transports to bring their property over, to be placed under the care of Government here, and the duties on it paid as it should be taken out.

Mr Pitt, half smiling said it was impossible to say what a people who acted in so extraordinary manner as the French had done might attempt, but He thought there was not cause for taking measures to remove the property immediately, as there wd. be sufficient time to do that when the intention of the French is less doubtful. That of course Government would give the merchants all proper assistance and indulgence in case of need.—He asked what quantity of wine there may be at Oporto, & was told about 40,000 pipes, & that it wd. take a month to ship that quantity on board transports. The value of the 40,000 pipes of Port to the merchants is abt. £800,000.

Pitt had Boots & Spurs on. They [the wine merchants' delegates] were with him abt. 20 minutes. He said of the intention of Portugal there was no fear: that he wished they would draw up a regular statement of their situation & wishes; and hinted that they would not make much noise about it.

Offley remarked to me that there is no fashion about Pitts person & manner. That He appeared like a man come from a college: That He has a habit when attentive of pushing up his under lip, & drawing down the corners of his upper lip in the form of whiskers.

The French in Frankfort

August 8.—Stadler* I called on, and He called on me in the evening. Prestel, son to the late Mrs Prestel, has received a letter from a friend at Frankfort, who, though an Aristocrat, writes that the French have behaved with the greatest decorum since they obtained possession of that

* Joseph Constantine Stadler, a German engraver, who worked in London from 1780 to 1812.

City, exacting nothing but the contribution first demanded, amounting to 600,000 Livres in money; and 200,000 Livres in goods, making together about £320,000 sterling,—and that they pay for every article which they require. They have declared that they overlook all former behaviour of any part of the inhabitants towards the French. While the Town was bomarded the shots were pointed to that part of the Town where the rich resided, and about 150 houses were damaged.—At present the people of Frankfort rather dread the return of the Austrians, than the continuance of the French.

August 9.—Banks will be able to make a profitable job of the Statue of Lord Cornwallis. The marble, including the Pedestal, will not cost him more than £200.—He may clear 12 or £1300 by the Statue. Banks returned from Italy well stored with just Ideas of his art, and was well qualified for great works,—but was not encouraged.—I observed that his conduct with regard to Politicks had done him harm.—Flaxman thought his indiscretion in that respect both in Italy and in England had hurt his interest, added to which the bluntness of his manners had disgusted many.

August 10.—The Miss Hickeys* have written from Bath where they are with Mr Burke, that He is in a very bad state of Health, & they are apprehensive of a decline.

Nollekens and the Scotsman

August 12.—Nollekens has shown a very narrow disposition in supporting an execution in a House in Charles St: belonging to Mrs. Nollekens, where, the landlord being difficient in his rent, an inventory was taken of the goods, and among them of certain pictures of Howard, a lodger, who had always paid his rent regularly. Howard went to Mr. and Mrs. Nollekens, who said the Law must take its course, & represented that it would answer to Howard to pay the difference as He wd. not be able for £40 a yr. to get such good Lodgings elsewhere. Howard paid 15 guineas.—As a contrast to this account Flaxman mentioned that He had been told that when Nollekens was at Rome, happening to play at Billiards with a Scotchman, He won every game. The Scotchman, in warmth threw down his purse & challenged Nollekens to play against it, which He did & won it. The Scotchman was much distressed, but Nollekens on finding the amount of the contents declared had He supposed it contained so much He would not have played against him and therefore returned it to the Scotsman.

Soanes architecture at the Bank was described to be affected and contemptible.

August 13.—N. Dance is returned from a visit to the Duke of Dorset. He found him what Hoppner described Humoursome and uncomfortable, not suffering the dinner to be all placed on the table.—The Duchess feels the inconvenience of it, but prudently submits.

* The Misses Hickey were probably sisters of Thomas Hickey, the painter, and John Hickey, the sculptor, who was greatly befriended by Burke. Noah Hickey, confectioner, Capel-street, Dublin, was the father of both artists.

Lord Liverpool, He also visited who gave him an account of his life.—N. Dance thinks him a common kind of man whom luck, & perseverance, have made.—G. Dance thinks the money N. Dance is saving will go to Mr. Brudenell nephew to Mrs. Dance, who will be Earl of Cardigan.

August 14.—The Duke of Devonshires manner of living while He is in London is singular. He seldom rises before three oClock in the afternoon; breakfasts, & then rides out, dines, and at night goes to Brookes's; where He remains till two or three oClock in the morning.—Mr Trebeck, the vicar of Chiswick, having prevailed upon the Duke to engage to vote on some occasion at St: Georges, Hanover square, The Duke was startled on being informed He must attend at two oClock in the day. This, to the great surprise of His servants, He did and voted.

August 15.—Flaxman called on me this morning, and read a letter addressed to Gavin Hamilton* at Rome, stating that the Lords of the Treasury have granted permission for British Artists to import Casts, Prints & drawings purchased for their use & study, duty free.—He mentions that to Mr Long [of the Treasury] & Mr Farington this indulgence is principally owing as they have exerted themselves to obtain it.

Flaxman proposes to address a letter to the President of Council of the R. Academy to reccomend the propriety of decorating the inside of St: Pauls', Covent Garden, now rebuilding, in such a way as to preserve a general uniformity, and not to allow monuments to be placed at random.—Hardwick is the Architect employed. Flaxman is now preparing a monument to the memory of Mr Bellamy, founder of the Whig Club, which Perry, editor of the Morning Chronicle, caused him to be employed to execute.

August 16.—Edwards [A.R.A.] called on me this morning, and brought a manuscript volume of sketches of lives of modern artists written by himself. He read a few of them as specimens. He does not mean that they shall be published during his lifetime. [Hoppner severely criticised this work when it was published (in 1808).]

Napoleon in Italy

August 19.—The news to-day from France of the victories of their Armies in Italy, over General Wurmser† almost exceed belief for rapidity and the effects which have followed.—It seems to be the opinion that the Germanick Constitution will undergo a total alteration, in which the sovereign power of the House of Austria will be sunk. [This catastrophe was averted until 1918.]

* Gavin Hamilton [1730-1797] was a mediocre Scottish painter, who lived the greater part of his life in Rome, and took much interest in promoting the Fine Arts. He was the first Scot to win the Gold Medal of St. Luke's Academy, and he decorated a room in the Villa Borghese. In 1773 he published "Schola Italica Picturæ," a work which illustrated the evolution of art from the days of Leonardo da Vinci to those of the Bolognese eclectics.

† Comte de Dagobert-Sigismond Wurmser, Austrian General, was born at Strasbourg in 1724, and died at Vienna in 1797. From 1745 to 1747 he served in the French Army, then entered the service of Austria. Pichegru stopped his march on Strasbourg in 1793, but two years later he captured Mannheim, on the Upper Rhine. Sent to Italy, in 1797, he was defeated everywhere by Napoleon and ultimately capitulated at Mantua. Napoleon had a great respect for the Austrian Field-Marshal. "J'honore son grand âge comme son mérite" he said.

CHAPTER XLVII

1796

French Victories and Dread of Invasion

England and America

August 20.—Trumbull* I met this morning. He is lately returned from the Continent. I asked him what He thought of the disposition of the French whose victories are so universal and extraordinary. "Peace, said He, is the wish of the people, and of the Army." They are induced to fight with such astonishing ardour because they are persuaded it is the only way to procure a peace soon.—Their Armies consist of abt. 600,000 men, half of whom are of the respectable Class of Citizens who languish to be at home with their families & friends.—I asked him if the government of France is not averse from peace from an apprehension of the Consequences of the return of the Armies. He replied, There is nothing to apprehend, The numerous garrisons &c will employ 300,000 men which will include the blackguards and dangerous part of the troops; the other half have homes to go to and a maintenance there.—He said it is true that the French in making up their Armies have not paid attention to uniformity of size in selecting their men, nor have regarded the clothing,—but their arms are good, and bright; and their discipline is admirable.—In the Towns which they take they become peaceable inhabitants while they stay.

I expressed the satisfaction I felt that there seemed to be a good understanding between England & America. He angrily replied He did not know how long it may continue, if the Commanders of English Vessels are permitted to insult the American Ships as they do. He was stopped on his passage & notwithstanding He shewed all the papers required by the regulations, yet His Ship was kept an Hour in Custody, & threatened to be carried in as a prize.—The Captain of the English Ship at last let her go, on Trumbull stating that when He landed He would make it a public affair.

I drank some Porter which He [Lindoe, his pupil] had from Thrales

* John Trumbull, a distinguished artist and diplomat, A.D.C. to George Washington, and Secretary to Mr. John Jay, special American Ambassador at the Court of St. James. While Trumbull was a pupil of Benjamin West in 1780, he was arrested as a spy and imprisoned in Bridewell, where he remained seven months. He was liberated chiefly through the influence of Burke. While he was in prison Gilbert Stuart painted a portrait of him, in which the prison bars are quite discernible. This portrait belongs to Mr. John Lane.

Brew House.* He said it was a sort brewed for the use of the Empress of Russia, and would keep fine 7 years.

Mrs Ball speaks with great regard of the Portuguese, among whom she lived with Her Husband many years.—A great change in manners took place while she knew Portugal. When she was first at Lisbon it would have appeared monstrous for a man & woman to walk side by side, even the Husband *followed* his *wife*, if they went out together: but now they appear as in England, arm in arm, &c.

Robespierre's Bloody Companion

August 24.—It is supposed that the Preston election did not cost Horrocks more than £3000: but that it cost Lord Derby and Sir Harry Houghton at least £20,000.—The Houses which Horrocks opened were careful of his interest and only gave Ale, while those of Ld. Derby were profuse of everything.

Lord Derby did not approve the proposed marriage of young Mr. Hornby & Lady Charlotte Stanley, and said they had better see more of the world &c. &c. but at last consented.† The Earl of Derby has given Lady Charlotte £28,000 and £2000 to *Lady Elizabeth*, the latter the supposed daught. of the Duke of Dorset.—Lord Derby has agreed to pay Young Hornby 4 per cent on the £28,000 during his life.

Smi ke [R.A.] shewed me a letter this morning, which He has recd. from Thomson, secretary to the Society established at Edinburgh for the improvement of arts and manufactures &c,—proposing to him to apply for the place held by the late David Alan, of Teacher to draw to abt. 25 youths,—salary £120 a year,—if not agreeable to him, to offer it to Hamilton [R.A] or Westall [R.A.]‡

August 25.—Marchant was acquainted at Rome with David the French Artist.—One side of his face is much larger than the other and appears as if swelled.—When He left Rome He told Marchant that He was going to Paris at the entreaties of his wife: but wd. soon return, as Rome was the only place for an Artist to reside in.—Little was it then expected that He wd. become the bloody companion of a Robespierre.—At his House in Paris young men to the number of abt. 20 associated to study. They were not engaged to him, but made him presents of Coffee, Tea &c. as an acknowledgment.

* Henry Thrale, the owner of the brewery referred to, was the first husband of Hester Lynch Salusbury, who became famous as a friend of Dr. Johnson, about whom she published in 1786 Anecdotes relating to the last twenty years of his life. Thrale lost a large sum of money in trying to carry out a quack's scheme for making "beer without malt or hops." He died in 1781, and the Brew House was not long afterwards sold to Barclays for £135,000. In 1784 his widow married Mr. Piozzi, a clever Italian musician.

† Lady Charlotte Stanley, daughter of Lord Derby (the 12th Earl), was married on August 22, 1796, to her cousin, Edmund Hornby, of Dalton Hall, Westmorland. He died in 1857, she in 1805. Lady Charlotte and her brother were painted together in a group by Romney when they were children. That picture is at Knowsley, and one of Mr. Hornby, by the same artist, hangs at Dalton Hall. [See later entry.]

‡ David Allan, a forerunner of Wilkie, was born in Alloa in 1744. His friends sent him to Rome in 1764, where, nine years later, he gained the gold medal of St. Luke's Academy (he was the second Scot to win it) for the best historical painting. The subject was "The Origin of Painting." Allan never produced a finer picture, and it now wins loyal admiration in the National Gallery of Scotland. He painted portraits in London until he succeeded Runciman as headmaster of the Trustees Academy, Edinburgh, in 1776. He died on August 6, 1796. None of the Royal Academicians named accepted the post, and Allan was followed by John Wood, who, after about a year's service, was dismissed for incompetence.

September 1.—Smirke [R.A.] spoke to me of his friend Watson who died at Madrass.—He was a native of Newcastle on the Tyne, and was known to Akenside the Poet.—Watson proposed to have been an Artist; but gave up that pursuit, His ambition not being likely to be soon gratified by what exertions He could make. He was known to Dr. Johnson, and was a young man of great parts and good principles — Watson, Smirke, and Porden, wrote the "Anticipation of Shanaghan." —We lodged at the White Hart (Pickwicks) at Bath.

Of Vaccination Fame

September 13.—Dr. Jenner was some years ago with John Hunter [the famous surgeon], and, had He preferred a town life might have been connected with him in business.—He knows Loutherburgh, and observed that He does not receive remarks on his work graciously. While Loutherburgh was painting one day John Hunter remarked that a certain part was *too green*,—"not green enough," said Loutherburgh, and dipping his pencil in the strongest green colour put it on the canvass. —Foote, the Surgeon, became rancorous against, John Hunter, because the latter had seemed to describe a Bougie which Foote had invented as not necessary.—To revenge himself He wrote of Hunter with much malignancy & asserted many falsehoods.—

Dr. Jenner has a great opinion of the Cheltenham Waters,—but they may be drank imprudently which He sees in the countenances of many Young Ladies at the well.—Above 3000 people have drank them this Season,—not one who came for the benefit of them has died.—

September 24.—Dr. Jenner has found that in *insane patients* He has moderated their violence by keeping them sick with tartar emetic. He observed that a person is more liable to take cold who suddenly removes from *cold* to heat than from *heat* to *cold*. Camphor water is an excellent medicine for nervous complaints.

September 27.—Dr. Jenner shewed us some lines which the Revd. Dr. Steevens gave him as having been written by Gray as part of his elegy in a country Church Yard, but were omitted.—

> "Some rural Lais with all conquering charms,
> "Perhaps now moulders in the grassy bourne,
> "Some Helen, vain to set the fields in arms,
> "Some Emma dead of gentle love forlorn."

Bankers and Dread of Invasion

October 2.—Mr Berwick called on me this morning.—There are great difficulties in the City from a want of money,—He blames in some degree, some of the Directors of the Bank, who are supposed to be unfriendly to government, and who may have an interest in promoting occasional difficulties. He also said that the *Capital* of the Bank is not proportioned to the business done, which is a cause of hesitation in discounting there from an apprehension that if the times became

precarious from alarms of invasion &c. a run might be made which the Bank could not answer, not having specie equal to its discounts or in such proportion as to secure its safety on such an emergency.—It has been talked that a board of controwel wd. be proposed to act as a check upon the partiality and general conduct of the Bank Directors who act in the discount parlour —it is also said that it will be moved in Parliament to increase the *Bank Capital.* On the whole Mr Berwick thinks there is grea- cause of apprehension from the increasing want of confidence in money credit, which the French will endeavour to heighten by perpetual threats of invasion.—He does not think a Loan c uld be had by the Minister, at least for not more than £50 pr. cent.—

The French are said to be making a great number of gunboats, which are to carry 200 men each,—they are to have wheels, by which they can be drawn on Shore, and a 24 pounder in the Bow of each which may be loosened, and run on shore at the head of the landing troops,—all these particulars were told Mr Berwick by an American who is lately come from France.

CHAPTER XLVIII

1796

America After the Breach with Britain

October 3.—Marchi [who assisted Reynolds] called. He came to Town yesterday.—He restored the Nativity of Sir Joshua Reynolds at Belvoir Castle by infusing a preparation of paste through the cracks. He thinks it will remain sound 40 years. It was unluckily painted on a *floor Cloth* Canvass doubled, which prevented him from lining the picture. Somebody had been dabling with the picture before in a very clumsy manner. He conjectures it was Peters [R.A.]. There were 19 other pictures by Sir Joshua which He also cleaned.—The collection by various masters consists of abt. 200 many very fine, but in bad condition. Marchis Bill of charges for work done at Belvoir Castle amounted to £81—16—0—for 72 days.

Marchant [the gem sculptor] I called on. He has been confined since I saw him last by the effects of the cold He caught.—He shewed me a letter from Deare, the Sculptor, at Rome, mentioning the French Commissioners as being employed in packing many of the fine works of art, and describes the indignation of the people.—Deare acquaints him that *He* has married a Roman girl, who makes an excellent wife.

October 9.—Marchi told us He was yesterday at Holland House, cleaning a picture for Lord Holland, who came to him there from his house at Brompton, and was followed by Lady Webster.—Lord Holland asked Marchi abt. a whole length picture of Lady Webster which is at Romney and was painted by him. Lady Webster said Romney had been paid all the money due for it; but that it is not finished. Lord Holland is desirous of having it brought to Holland House.*

Miss Farren the Actress

October 15.—Miss Farren [the actress, afterwards Lady Derby] was Brides maid to Lady Charlotte [Stanley, Lord Derby's daughter].—

* Lady Webster was Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Vassal, of Jamaica. She was married first, on June 27, 1786, to Sir Godfrey Webster, M.P., which marriage was dissolved by Parliament, and, second, on July 9, 1797, to Henry Richard, Lord Holland, who took the name of Vassal. She died in 1845, aged seventy-six. Romney began to paint Lady Webster's portrait in March, 1787, and the sittings continued at intervals up to May 9, 1791. He had, as was the custom, received the half-price, £52 10s., for a whole length, and probably the dissolution of her first marriage interfered with the completion of the painting. The portrait was some years ago, and may still be, the property of Lord Lilford.

Lord Derbys attachment to Miss Farren is extraordinary. He sees Her daily, and always attends the Play when she performs. When she came to Knowsley Her mother was with her, so careful she is of appearances.*

October 19.—The new Churches which are built in Manchester were permitted to be built on the following conditions.—The Subscribers to the building, or the Parishioners, to present the first, second, and third Incumbent, or at option to have the patronage for 60 years.

October 20.—Philips said He believed Romney, & Hayley, both of them are unfriendly to the Academy have, contributed to prejudice Wright [A.R.A., of Derby] against it.

From New York to Baltimore

October 28.—Frank Philips [of Manchester] was in America in February last for abt. 5 weeks. From New York to Baltimore the country is extremely flat, no distance to be seen, so it continues from the Sea Coast to more than 100 miles inland.—The roads are all Clay —felled trunks of trees are used in constructing them,—which often rise so much above the clay as to render the passage very rough. In very dry seasons when the Clay is hard travelling is very easy, but otherwise it requires 5 or 6 days to go from New York to Philadelphia not much more than 100 miles. The accomodation at Inns on the road is tolerably good, but very expensive,—Madeira is the wine chiefly drank it cost 6s a bottle.—you travel in a sort of carriage waggon drawn by 4 horses. Philadelphia is well built. The brick red and of a very beautiful composition. The window caseings & abt. doors marble. The streets broad. The Houses 3 or 4 stories high. Morris is building a house that appears like a Palace.—There are few public buildings.

The Rivers are all muddy. near the River morass—then brushwood.

Living is extremely expensive. Philips paid for a Lodging—a single room—at the rate of £85 a year.—Eating & every article on the same Scale.—on this consideration Harry Philips who is resident there has from his brothers £300 a yr. sterling allowed him to put him on a footing with them who reside at Manchester.

Ranks in Society are strongly marked.—members of the Assembly, & the principal merchants, form a Class which hold themselves, quite distinct, a succession of Classes below them, even to Classes of servants *White* & *black* is preserved with proud jealousy. At the meetings of the representative Assembly there are so many Speakers that business

* Lord Derby's wife died on March 14, 1797, and he married Miss Farren on May 1 of the same year. Miss Farren is perhaps best remembered by the first of three portraits of her, all painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence. Lawrence then, in 1790, sent the picture to the Royal Academy as the "Portrait of a Lady," and he suggested that the change to "Portrait of an Actress," made in the catalogue, was ordered maliciously by the Academy officials. In any case the portrait did not win much praise for the young artist. Its defects were discussed, and the condemnation reaching Miss Farren's ears, she wrote to Lawrence: "One says it is so thin in the figure that you might blow it away; another, that it looks broke off! in the middle; in short, you must make it a little *fatter*; at all events, diminish the *bend* you are so attached to, even if it makes the picture look ill, for the owner of it [? Lord Derby] is quite distressed about it at present. I am shocked to tease you, and dare say you wish me and the portrait in the fire; but as it was impossible to appease the cries of friends, I must beg you to excuse me." The portrait ultimately passed into the possession of J. Pierpont Morgan. It is well known through Charles Knight's stipple plate which was reissued in colours in 1797.

is carried on with difficulty.—They are not contented to hear the question debated by those best qualified. Some quakers remarked to Philips that this was better managed in England.—

George Washington

Washington is respected even by those who oppose his politicks.—He resides in a common sized House in Philadelphia.—To the English who are properl introduced to him by our Resident He is attentive: but takes no notice of adventurers. Dr Priestly [English philosopher, scientist and politician] was not attended to.

They had an opinion of his abilities, but thought him too much a Political character.—Some private societies noticed him, but the government not at all. Philips dined in Company with Hamilton Rowan, and, *not knowing him*, justified the 2 last Sedition Bills [in England], and the good effect the trials of Horne Tooke &c had in shewing the people, that there were *seditious* characters in the Country, but even these were protected by the Laws when the charge against them was laid stronger than the evidence could support.—Rowan took no notice. [Rowan, one of the United Irishmen party, was arrested in 1792, charged with disseminating a seditious paper beginning "Citizen Soldiers, to Arms." Though he was not the author of the pamphlet, nor did he distribute it, yet he was tried in 1794, found guilty, fined £500, and sent to prison for two years. He escaped, however, from the Dublin Newgate, and landed in Brittany, and after a spell in France he went to America in 1795.]

The Americans think themselves able to destroy our West India trade in case of war, as their mercht. ships being built after the French model, are excellent sailors, and could carry from 4 to 28 guns. The Southern Provinces Virginia &c which owe much money to England were very adverse to the late agreement between the two Countries.—The Northern Provinces were for it. It was carried by 2 votes only.—Virginia returns 16 members.

Dr. Syntax Waiter

November 8.—Mr Nichol said He had long known him [William Combe, author of "Dr. Syntax"] does not think him a Superior Scholar, and believes Vanity to be his ruling passion.—He was nephew to the late Alderman Alexander of London, who left him 6 or £8,000, *not more.*—Boyestone mentioned many particulars of him, that He had been a Soldier in Spain, and in England.—Mr. Penneck [of the British Museum] said Mr. Kennet a friend of his saw Coombe at Swansea in Glamorganshire, as a waiter at an Inn.—He married a mistress of Lord Beauchamp (the present Marquiss of Hertford) from whom She had an annuity,—being afterwards insane, Coombe placed her in a mad House.*

* Combe's actual kinship to Alexander has not hitherto been known, and the D.N.B. says that it was a mistress of Simon, Lord Irnham, to whom Combe was married. Mr. Penneck, who was then about seventy years old, had been at the British Museum for 35 years. His salary, says Farington, was "only £50 per annum with appartments."

CHAPTER XLIX

1796

A Calvacade in Peking

Origin of the National Gallery

November 11.—Nollekens spoke to me about Barrys proposal for the Academy to purchase pictures &c as examples for the youthful students, instead of applying the large sums proposed for establishing a Pension fund. I told him I thought it proper in all respects now to establish the fund proposed, which would contribute to encourage artists to devote some of their time to executing works for reputation, which they would do when relieved from apprehension for themselves & their families. In this great service wd. be rendered to the art.—After such provision had been made it would be an object with the Academy to add to their Collections.*

I went with Russell [R.A.] to his House & saw His picture of the Princess of Wales & Her Child. He described the *manner* of the Princess as very affable, witht. the least of german Hauteur.—He thinks the infant extremely like the Prince of Wales.—The Princess draws prettily.

I told Opie it had been reputed that He was going to be married to Mrs. Wolstencraft,† but that could not be as she is already married to Mr Imlay an American. He replied that would not have been an obstacle if He had had any such intention, as Mrs. Wolstencraft had Herself informed Him that she never was married to Imlay, though she lived at Paris under his protection as an American to avoid a prison and had a Child by him.

The New Woman

Mrs. Imlay, (late Mrs Wolstencraft) Authoress of the Rights of Women, married Mr. Imlay, an american, in Paris, & has one child. Imlay came to England with Her & pretended He had been married before, and

* It was Barry's suggestion which perhaps led to the establishment of the British Institution, and finally to the formation of the National Gallery.

† Mary Wollstonecraft (1759-1797) was a miscellaneous writer. In 1796 she married William Godwin, who, when they first met in 1791, disliked her because "her fluent talk silenced the taciturn Thomas Paine," author of the "Rights of Man." She published her "Vindication of the Rights of Women" in 1792. Mrs. Godwin died in childbed, and her daughter Mary married Shelley, the poet. Godwin was an extreme Radical, and wrote "Political Justice," and a novel entitled "Caleb Williams," which was dramatised by Colman the Younger, as "The Iron Chest," for which Storace supplied the music.

proposed to Mrs. Imlay to live in the same House with his first wife, (who in fact is only his mistress). She was so much affected by this usage, that one day the last summer she took a Boat and was rowed to Putney, where going on shore & to the Bridge, she threw herself into the water. Her cloaths buoyed her up & she floated, & was taken up senseless abt. 200 yards from the Bridge, and by proper applications restored to life. Her mind is now calm ; she is separated from Imlay, and visits her friends as usual, & does not object to mention her attempt.

November 17.—Lysons dined with me.—He dined with Lord Orford on Tuesday last who is now in his 80th year.—He told Lysons He was born in 1717.—Though He still continues so feeble as to be unable to walk at all, He is every evening, when at Strawberry-Hill, carried to Miss Berrys unless they come to him.

Mr Banks said He had never heard an orator who was equal to Pitt, and He spoke of his manly manner of proceeding as a Minister always coming forward to avow his measures & not seeking to shelter himself under the cover of others.—As Banks sometimes votes against Pitt, He was asked by North if it made any difference between them, He replied not the least. [Henry Bankes (1757-1834), politician, and Trustee of British Museum, on behalf of which he acted in Parliament.]

Lord Spencer & Lord Chatham were mentioned. The integrity & good meaning of Lord Spencer were fully allowed, but it was admitted that Lord Chatham has greater abilities, if an unconquerable indolence, did not prevent their being exerted.—Lord Thurlow was spoken of with respect.

An Embassy to China

November 20.—Alexander told me that Lord Macartney* did not take either him or Hickey into Tartary when His Lordship visited the Emperor of China.—They were left in Peking in a House surrounded by a high wall, and they were not permitted to walk in the City.—Lord Macartney regretted afterwards to Alexander that He did not accompany the suite to Tartary.—Lord Macartney quitted Peking at a short & unexpected notice ; and went to Canton almost all the distance by water chiefly on Canals, in flat Bottomed Boats with apartments constructed on them very convenient. They were plentifully supplied with Beef, Mutton, Poultry &c every day from the shores. Alexander went abt. 600 miles in company with Lord Macartney ; but the remainder of the distance to Canton the suite separated into two divisions, when Hickey accompanied His Lordship and Alexander was joined to the other party

When Lord Macartney made his entry into Peking, the Cavalcade passed through the Public street which made a very good appearance, the windows were decorated with streamers, and ensigns of trades &c.—

* Earl Macartney (1737-1806), diplomatist and Colonial Governor, was sent as plenipotentiary to Peking, and his Embassy, splendidly equipped, sailed in the *Lion*, 64 guns, in September, 1792. Macartney's mission was to inquire into exactions and bad treatment of Englishmen by the Chinese. He collected much information but the Emperor refused to have a British Minister in China. The Embassy reached home in September, 1794. Hickey and Alexander were artists appointed to accompany Lord Macartney.

Alexander & two or three others designedly quitted the procession & rode through other streets, which exhibited universally marks of great poverty & meanness,—it seemed as if there were only two orders of people, *Rich* & *Poor*.—The population appeared prodigious, & the curiosity of the people at the appearance of the English very great.—There are abt. 25 Roman Catholick missionaries in Peking, but they wear the dress of the Country, and a few of them have been advanced to the rank of nobles. There are 3 or 4 Roman Catholick Chapels in Peking and the misionaries are permitted to make as many converts as they can; but do not appear to be very successful.

November 21.—Major Reynell mentioned at Sir Joseph Banks's, that Lord Spencer had told him Lord Malmsberry when He was presented to the Directory, or the minister for foreign affairs in Paris, was surprised at the politeness and dressed appearance of all abt. him. Ld. M, supposing it would be most suitable to the Style of his reception, was dressed only in the windsor Uniform.—Ld. Spencer also mentioned that *money* now circulated in Paris plentifully. [Major James Rennell, the famous geographer, often called the founder of modern geography. He served in the East India Company and became Surveyor-General of Bengal. His chief work is "The Geographical System of Herodotus," and there is a monument to him in Westminster Abbey, and a bust and portrait at the R.G.S. He is an ancestor of Sir Rennell Rodd.]

Stadler came in the evening,—a Son of Gesner, the Poet, is come to England from Zurich, with a Mr Douglas who had resided 4 years in Switzerland.—Gesner, is a Painter of Horses, Battles, &c.—His Father painted, but did not pursue it.—Mr Douglas applied to the Directory for a Passport to come to England through France, which was granted him, they saying that France was not at war with *individuals*, but with *nations*. In Paris, Gesner visited the Louvre, which is not yet finished as a gallery for pictures, but he saw several fine works which were brought from the Low Countries & from Germany.—

November 22.—Mr. Montagu* is a natural Son of the late Lord Sandwich; and seems to have imbibed in a violent degree the speculative principles of the new Philosophers.—He pleaded against the existence of *instinct*, and said that Poets are made by *education*.—That a Parent should not love his Child better than the Child of another, but in proportion as the Child might posess better qualities and endowments,—Stothard [R.A.] appears to be a pupil of the same doctrines, but expressed himself more prudently.

* Basil Montagu (1770-1851) was a legal and miscellaneous writer. His mother, Martha Ray, daughter of a staymaker, of Holywell-street, London, had several children by Lord Sandwich. It is recorded that "her person was uncommonly elegant, and her voice musical in a high degree." She was favourite pupil of Giardini. While coming out of Covent Garden Theatre on April 7, 1779, after the performance of "Love in a Village," the Rev. James Hackman, in a fit of jealousy, shot her dead. He was hanged at Tyburn on April 16. Boswell attended the trial, and seems to have ridden with him in the coach to the gallows.

CHAPTER L

1796

Lawyers and Political Councils

November 22.—Dr. Greive knew General Bentham in Russia.—He was an uncouth young man, and was sent to Russia by Lord Lansdowne when in power to examine the Capacities of that Country for creating and keeping up a marine. Prince Potemkin being informed of his ingenuity employed him [his main inducement for so doing being] that Bentham had invented a machine which He travelled in by Land, and could convert into a Boat when He wished to cross a River.—Under Prince Potemkin He rose in the Army to the rank of Coll. and quitted Russia with the nominal rank of General.—He is now employed by our Admiralty to superintend improvements in Naval matters.*

November 24.—West [P.R.A.] is perpetually shewing his ignorance of the Constitution of the Academy and its laws.

November 28.—Mr Penneck [of the British Museum] was at Cambridge Cotemporary with Justice Addington, who was the Son of a Clergyman in Northamptonshire.—Addington took orders & was presented by his Father with two livings but not liking that mode of life, He quitted the gown, and obtained a Commission in a regiment of Horse, and served in Germany.—On his return to England happening to be quartered at Northampton, His striking military figure made an impression on the heart of a Miss Lumley, a natural daugtr. of Lord Scarborough, who had an annuity of £800.—Addington married Her and they settled in London. To employ his active mind, having quitted the Army, Addington frequented Sir John Fieldings Police office in Bow street,†

* Sir Samuel Bentham (1757-1831), naval architect and engineer, was a brother of Jeremy Bentham, the eminent jurist. Their great-grandfather was a prosperous pawnbroker in the City, and their grandfather and father were attorneys. After Bentham's return to England his business ability and inventive faculty were of the greatest service in the development of the country's naval strength.

† Sir John Fielding, the famous Bow-street Magistrate, one of whose decisions, as recorded in the *Morning Post* of upwards of a century ago, gives a concise idea of the amusements of Old London. In fining Mrs. Cornelys £50 for the illegal production of an opera in her wildly-popular Social Club, Sir John said: "You have Drury Lane and Covent Garden, presided over by two of the greatest geniuses of the age, David Garrick and John Colman; there is also the theatre in the Haymarket, ruled by the English Aristophanes, Samuel Foote; there is Ranelagh, with its music and fireworks; Sadler's Wells, where you have tumbling and feats of activity; Marybone Gardens (on the south side of Marylebone road, almost opposite where now stands the Royal Academy of Music), with music and plum-cake; White Conduit House, and the other tea-drinking houses all round the town, and these are enough for a well-ordered people."

and in time, was added to the list of acting justices, & has now, as such, £700 a year. He has also inherited from an Uncle abt. £10,000.—

Mr. Penneck once saw a very beautiful woman who lived as *Housekeeper* with the present Lord Orford. His Physicians, on acct. of his health advised him to part from her. He settled a handsome annuity on her.

November 29.—Opie called on me this morning, to speak to me of an engagement He has entered into with Miss Booth to marry. His Divorce Bill from his present wife passed the House of Commons yesterday. Opie as well as Miss Booth apprehend some difficulty from Her Father, but it is necessary to break the matter to him, & Miss Booth concurred with Opie in thinking I should be a proper person to do it.—I suggested to him that it might appear indelicate to speak to Mr Booth before the Divorce Bill has actually passed. He said He wished to have delayed announcing the matter to Mr Booth; but Miss Booth having informed her Sister (Mrs Ford) of her resolution, Mr Ford had become acquainted with it, and had written to Miss Booth on the subject, and Opie is apprehensive of Fords divulging the matter to Mr Booth which He thinks would increase the difficulties as it would come with a better grace from Opie himself or by a friend.—

Miss Booth has or will have £4000 independant of her Father. I observed to Opie that it would be expected that He should settle Her own fortune on her, which He replied He would chearfully do, not desiring to touch a farthing of it.—He said His own situation is comfortable as to income, and that for 10 years past He has got near £1000 a year.—

Opie told me that He never but *once* saw Major Edwards who went off with Mrs Opie.—Yesterday Mr Bunn, Mrs Opies father dined with Opie on whom He does not throw the least blame, and says He thinks Opie has judged very right in getting a divorce.*

November 30.—Miss Farren [afterwards Countess of Derby] last night refused to appear in a new Play at Drury Lane which made much confusion in the House. The cause assigned was indisposition but that was not believed by the audience; and the fact Lysons says is, that as she cannot obtain payment from the Theatre, she resolutely told them she wd. not appear unless Her demands were paid.—Kemble, keeps away for the same reason; so does Mrs Jordan; & Mrs Siddons will unless she is regularly paid.—Such is the unprincipled conduct of Sheridan.—

* Opie, the "Cornish Wonder," never married Miss Booth. Her parents were against the union, and after much delay the engagement was ended. The artist soon forgot his disappointment. Meeting Amelia Alderson (cousin of Baron Alderson) at an evening party at Norwich he fell in love with her at first sight, and their wedding took place on May 8, 1798, and they "lived happy ever afterwards."

Captain R. Ford writes: I am indebted to the Farington Diary for a piece of family history of which I was unaware—namely, that Opie had proposed to my great-aunt, Miss Booth. I can imagine their liking for each other, owing to their similarity of tastes. Miss Booth was an excellent portrait painter, and I have two portraits by her of Mr. Ford, her brother-in-law (afterwards Sir Richard Ford), mentioned in the Diary, also one of his son (who wrote the Handbook for Spain), and one of herself.

Sir Richard Ford, my great-grandfather, was M.P. for West Grinstead, Under Secretary of State for the Home Office, and Chief Magistrate at Bow-street. He started the mounted police in London, and sometimes personally assisted them in capturing highwaymen. Their first horses were kept in his stables in Sloane-street. His father, Dr. Ford, was part owner of Drury Lane Theatre with Sheridan. I have a fine portrait of Mr. Booth by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and one of Lady Ford (Miss Booth) by Reinagle.

December 3.—Richards [R. A Secretary] produced a paper addressed to the President & Council stating that the Keeper was allowed a pound of Candles & a quart of Oil per week, which He the secretary, had not,—also that Coals cost him £15 a year more than the allowance granted him,—also that Sir Wm. Chambers had proposed to obtain for him an addition of room.—It being privately understood that the first article wd. satisfy Richards at present, it was granted him.—

Doctors' Fees and Lawyers

December 6.—Medical practise said Heaviside is very different from what it was formerly. Dr. Mead only recd. half-guinea fees: and it was the custom at that time for Physicians to attend a Coffee House in the evenings where they met a number of Apothecarys who described cases to them and the Physicians were paid what they called Council fees for the advice they gave. Frank Nichol told us that His grandmother who is now living at the age of 92 was daughter to Dr. Mead.—He said Dr Mead, for abt. 30 years made about £5000 a year, but living handsomely only left abt. £12000.—[Richard Mead, Physician to George II. It was said of him that "few have expended their riches during their lives so generously and wisely as Mead."]

Mr Nichol, Senr. [M.P.] told me that Lord Thurlow had studied the *Common Law* deeply and, as his Lordship has said to Mr Nichol, ought to have been at the head of the Court of Common Pleas. Indecission is the characteristick of Lord Thurlow.—Lord North said of him, that in the Cabinet He opposed everything,—proposed nothing—and decided nothing.

Charles Fox said that in 1782 He was in the Cabinet with three Lawyers,—Thurlow,—Camden, and Dunning, and no business was done. —In 1783 He was in the Cabinet and there was no *Lawyer*, and business was then done.—Lawyers, said Mr Nichol, are not formed for Cabinet Political Councils. The habit of their mind is to doubt and to oppose.—

The Law is not now studied profoundly as it was formerly. They now read superficially and are ready at practise. Books are filled with decissions which are referred to as Precedents, but the *principle* of the Law is lost.

Lord Kenyon is a sound Lawyer, and what is remarkable, His knowledge is all ready at hand,—He is an honest man in his intentions, but passionate; and in some respects has a wrong judgment of things, as in his pushing damages for adultery indiscriminately too far against the man accused, when there has been great appearance of collusion in the Husband,—as in the case of Duberly against General Gunning.—

CHAPTER LI

1796

Some Famous Eton Boys

Royal Academy Rivalry

December 7.—Beechy called on me this afternoon on acct. of the ensuing election of an Academician.—He said He called because some attention of the kind towards the Academicians had been common, and He would not be thought indifferent about the event of the election: that at this period when He was much noticed by the Royal Family it was particularly an object as the matter would be talked of among them —I told him that as an Artist I did not suppose He had any opposer in the Academy to his claim to the situation of an Academician, but there might be dislike from private misunderstanding as it has been said there is a difference between him and Hoppner. He replied that Hoppner and He are both of warm tempers which caused indiscretion on both sides.

December 10.—The medal for best drawing in architecture of South view of Somerset House was a subject of much conversation for near two Hours [at a Royal Academy meeting]. The candidates were Robert Smirke, pupil of Soane,—and Atkinson, and—Dixon, both pupils to Wyatt.—Wyatt took great pains to shew that there was apparent incorrectness in the drawing of Smirke as the windows in the Pavilion parts were wider than other windows in the same line, contrary to the usual proportions of windows.—He was unwilling to allow that there was any more merit in the drawing as such than the others proposed, and pressed much on *measurements* as the principal requisite in drawings of this kind.—His partiality appeared to me and others very striking. He was in the most unqualified manner supported by Yenn with whom I had a little altercation. [After further debate the medal was presented to Robert Smirke. Smirke won the Gold Medal in 1799, became an R.A. in 1811, and was Knighted in 1832.]

December 14.—Theed, a young artist just returned from Italy told Opie that living at Rome is doubly expensive to what it was formerly; and few English have travelled lately on acct. of the times so that en-

couragement has been rare.—Theed is the son of a Wig maker in Wych St. and was a student in the Royal Academy. [Theed became a Royal Academician in 1813.]

The Blue Boy

December 15.—Buttals sale I went to. Gainsboroughs picture of a Boy in a Blue Vandyké dress sold for 35 guineas.—Several of His drawings were sold in pairs some went so high as 8 guineas and half the pair. I bought a pair for 5 guineas and half.—Dr Monro, Woodhouse, Baker [lace merchant and art collector] &c &c were there.—A pair of highly finished *handled* tinted drawings sold the cheapest, only 3 guineas they had not the effect of those in Black and White.—*

Lawrence told Lysons that He had lately felt the force of a hint from Fuseli, who joking on what Critics wd. say of different artists said and "when Lawrence distinguishes *Flesh* from *Glass*, He will be a good artist."—

December 17.—I moved that an order be hung up declaring that the servants of the Academy shall not receive money from the students. It was agreed to.—N.B. Smirke had complained of the conduct of the Porters to obtain money from students.—

Richards mentioned the shameful liberties taken by the Porters of the Academy in permitting persons to come into the Exhibition rooms to see the pictures, for which they receive *Beer* &c,—a resolution was accordingly passed that any servant of the Academy who hereafter admits any person to the Exhibition rooms without an order from the *President*, *Keeper*, or *Secretary*, shall be dismissed.

The Sultan and Persani

December 19.—Mahmoud Effendi is nephew to the Turkish Ambassador, Persani, is a greek born in Constantinople, and is interpreter to the Ambassador. They have been in England about 3 years and such is the facility of Persani in learning languages that, though He did not know the English language when He came to this country, in *6 months*

* The note about the sale of the "Blue Boy" has already appeared in the Diary, and is repeated in order to give the prices paid for Gainsborough works sold in the same sale. Jonathan Buttall was the original sitter for the "Blue Boy," which went recently to America at a cost of £170,000. In all probability the Boy in Blue Vandyck dress referred to by Farington was the Duke of Westminster's "Blue Boy."

Mr. W. Roberts has an interesting discussion in an admirable number of *Art in America* for May about Gainsborough's "Blue Boy" and its rival, the Fuller-Hearne version, also in America. Mr. Roberts says that Mr. John Nisbett, M.P., who once owned the "Blue Boy," "may have bought it from Mr. Buttall, or at the Buttall sale in Greek street, Soho, in 1796. . . . No copy of the sale catalogue can be found, and only the advertisements of the sale are left to guide us."

Mr. Roberts must have written this before he saw the above entry.

Mr. Roberts when he wrote was uncertain as to the time the picture passed into Hoppner's hands, and held that it was impossible to determine whether the "Blue Boy" ever actually belonged to him. Again he forgot the good Farington's inquisitiveness. Here is what the Diarist jotted down on May 25, 1802:

"I painted till four o'clock & then went to Nesbitts sale in Grafton-street, where I met Hoppner who had purchased the Boy in Blue dress by Gainsborough which was Buthalls [sic] for 65 guineas. At Buthalls sale it was sold for 35 to Mr. Nesbitt."

So, our Farington once more answers questions that have been asked by historians for over a century, and he may yet tell us who painted the Fuller-Hearne version—Gainsborough or Hoppner?

It is stated that "The Tragic Muse," by Reynolds, now hangs in Mr. Huntington's house in San Marino, California, in the same room with "The Blue Boy." The fact that Mr. Huntington had also bought "The Tragic Muse" and "The Cottage Door" was hinted at early in the year in the *Morning Post*.

He was able to speak which He now does with a copious choice of expression, and great fluency.—Mahmoud Effendi does not speak English, but French readily.

The Sultan goes to *one* of the Mosques of Constantinople every Friday. There are abt. 30 Mosques, and on each day He determines to which he will go.—Troops line the streets from the Palace to the Mosque, and the Sultan is surrounded by guards who carry high Feathers which near y cover the Sultan & render it difficult to distinguish him —

When Persani first went to the English Court having the awful prejudice of respect for monarchs impressed on his mind. He could not but see and attend to the King with a submission which made it difficult for him to acquit himself.—He remarked that sometimes the manner in which the King adresses himself to those about him has an odd effect, for supposing those who are near to have heard what has been said by the person He last spoke to He repeats the words to him which the other not having really attended knows not how to reply to.—

December 20.—Dr. Greive resided in Russia some time. He said the family of the Orloffs was thus raised. When the insurrection of the Strelitz took place in the reign of the Czar Peter, which was suppress'd by the ability of Genl. Gordon,* many of the insurgents of the Strelitz guards were beheaded, & Peter himself performed the office of executioner on some of them. Among others a soldier who had been a Serjeant, was brought forward, whose stature, aspect, & resolution were so striking that the Czar after con emplating him bid him stand by.—The Czar afterwards took him into favor & advanced him, & from Him Count Alexis & His Brother are descended.

Count Alexis Orloff is a man of large size & prodigious strength.—He has supported the weight of Prince Potemkin, who was upwards of 17 stone weight, on his right Hand.—A Horse that was very unruly being endeavoured to be managed before him witht. success. He had the Horse held while He mounted him, when pressing His knees against the sides of the Horse, the animal instantly became quiet.†

Judgment of Boys

Hoppner talked this morning with Dr. Heath,‡ Master of Eaton School, of the promise of boys while at School. Dr. Heath was cotem-

* Patrick Gordon was a soldier of fortune born at Easter Auchleuchries, on the coast of Aberdeenshire, on March 31, 1635. After escaping from a Jesuit college at Danzig he fought with Sweden against Poland, joined the Muscovite standard in 1661, and crushed the Strelitz in 1698, during the Czar's absence from Russia He died in Moscow on November 29, 1699.

† Count Alexis Gregorievich Orloff (1737-1808) was a brother of Count Gregory Orloff, the statesman, and is said to have been the ablest member of his family. In the 1762 Revolution he conveyed Peter III. to the Castle of Ropsha and "murdered him there with his own hands."

‡ George Heath was Headmaster of Eton from 1791 till 1801. Fox left Eton early (*i.e.*, in 1764) "as too witty to live there—and a little too wicked." Lord Carlisle, while at Eton, wrote a poem on Friendship, in which the names of his more eminent school fellows appeared. James Hare is said to have written the "best 'Bacchus' exercise ever known at Eton." Many references to him in the D.N.B. are said to be incorrect, and the same publication seems to be wrong also in stating that Fitzpatrick first met Fox while both were at Westminster School. Before going to Eton Fox attended a private school at Wandsworth in 1756. Charles Grey, eldest son of Charles Grey of Fallodon, was known at Eton as "Lanky." He was Foreign Secretary September, 1806, to March, 1807, and in November of the latter year succeeded his father as second Earl Grey.

porary with Fox &c.—The characteristics of Fox at that period were much the same as at present.—From Ld. Carlisle little was expected Hare [1749-1804, wit and politician] &, Fitzpatrick were very capable.—[Earl] Grey who came afterwards was what He now is, able in His exercises, impetuous, overbearing &c.—on the whole Dr. Heath wd. not draw any certain conclusion, as it frequently turns out that Boys of little expectation become able men & vice versa.—Boys are good judges of one another, but not of men. *Situation strikes them.* The Master of the lower school at Eaton is always undervalued by them, though He has frequently been a man of great ability.

Hoppner spoke to me of discontents in consequence of Hamilton having been elected to offices in preference to others.—I said those who are likely to do business well, and shew respect to the Society, will always have a preference.—He said some of the members wd. vote for any associate to weaken the interest of those who now vote together, and wd. unite to oppose them.—I said they might do so & try the effect of it.

CHAPTER LII

1796-97

The American Ambassador and Pitt

December 22.—After the minutes had been read Richards stated that a very improper custom had prevailed of Students & others drinking round the fire in the Hall of the Academy. A motion was accordingly carried forbidding it.—also that no Student shall be permitted to loiter in the Hall of the Academy.

Mr. West produced a Letter to be copied by Mr. Richards & sent to Sir James Wright to thank him for His present of a head of Surgeon Bromfield painted by F. Coates [sic].—Richards was directed to Copy & send it.—Richards told me He had copied West's letter to Sir J. Wright & sent it, but it was so ill written He was ashamed of it.

I then proposed that the age at which artists may be elected associates of the Royal Academy should be extended from *20* to *24* years of age. This motion was much approved and passed unanimously.—

From the Ranks

December 23.—[Michael Angelo Rooker A.R.A.] told me that Gwynn [R.A.] the Architect was born at or near Shrewsbury. He was originally a Carpenter, and by industrious study acquired knowledge sufficient to become an Architect, in which capacity He was little employed till towards the latter part of His life when He built bridges at Oxford,—Shrewsbury,—& at Worcester.—He built Deards House in Piccadilly.—Gwynn & Wale [R.A.] lived together in a Court in St: Martins Lane. Gwynn gets, little: but Wale being employed by Booksellers obtained sufficient for a frugal maintenance for them both.—The industry of Gywnn and his accuracy in making the Section & taking the measurements of St. Pauls was extraordinary & his perseverance equal to both.—Having nearly completed His measurements, He had the misfortune to have his pocket picked of the Book which contained them, which He never recovered & had the work to do again.

December 24.—Lord Malmsbery [James Harris Earl of Malmsbury (1746-1820), British Ambassador to France] is ordered to quit Paris immediately by the Directory on acct. of the terms of peace proposed by our Ministry not being approved.

Gainsborough's Talent for Writing

December 25.—Garvey [R.A.] mentioned that Peter Pindar (Dr Wolcot) had supposed Gainsborough to be an illiterate man, till He saw a letter from Gainsborough to Lord Lansdown, which displays a powerful talent for writing. His Lordship shews it as an extraordinary proof of Gainsboroughs powers in this respect.

Pitt and Fox

Garvey knows a person who formerly resided at Bath, and who has been some [time] a Maitre d'Hotel to Mr Pitts Household.—He told Garvey that Mr Pitt breakfasts usually at nine oClock, that is the breakfast is set at that hour, but that Mr Pitt is frequently engaged so intently in reading or writing as to entirely neglect it and goes away perhaps at 12 oClock without having eat anything.

Speaking of Fox, Dr Moore said when politically He had any great point to carry He always spoilt the business in carrying it through.—Moore spoke of Pitts political resolution as being undaunted.*

December 30.—Lord Mulgrave wrote to Sir George [Beaumont] that He ought to have given anything to have been in Parliament to have heard Pitts speech in defence of his having sent £1,200,000 to the Emperor [of Austria] witht. the consent of Parliament,—to have hear him wrote his Lordship " defend his *head* with his *brains*."—

Gilpin said that Romney has told him lately that He will paint no more portraits,—*the last* He has begun,—portraits of Walker the Experimental Philosopher, & some of his family.—He talks of retiring to His House at Hampstead,—but complains of impaired health, and seems to speak as if He had past the time for new & great exertions, such as He many years succesively talked of making.†

1797

January 2.—Lawrence I called on.—His sister & a clergyman were there. His 2d. portrait of Mrs Siddons I think his best female Head.

The Speaker mentioned Pitts speech on Ld. Malmsberrys letter &c as having been very powerful. Yesterday the Speaker dined in Company with the American Ambassador who said He went to the House of

* John Moore, physician and author of " Zelucco," a novel, was the father of Sir John Moore, of Corunna fame.

† This group consisted of Adam Walker, his wife and daughter, and three sons. William Blake saw the " last performance of Romney " at Mr. Walker's house in 1804, and says that the draperies were " put in by someone else. It is an excellent picture, but unfinished." The picture was bequeathed to the National Portrait Gallery in 1897 by the will of Miss E. E. Gibson, granddaughter of Adam Walker, Durham. Madame D'Arblay (Fanny Burney) said that Walker, " Though modest in science, was vulgar in conversation." Walker, son of a woollen manufacturer, was born in Patterdale, Westmorland. He lectured on astronomy at Macclesfield, established a seminary at Manchester, planned the rotatory lights on the Scilly Isles in 1790, and constructed a transparent orrery, which was used by him to illustrate his astronomical lectures. Hayley, in his life of Romney, states that the painter and " Carwardine went with us last night [on April 2, 1799], into the pit of Covent Garden Theatre, not to see the Play, but Mr. Walker's eidouranion or immense orrery." Romney died in 1802. His quaint wooden house on Holly Bush Hill, in Hampstead, is now occupied by the Hampstead Constitutional Club. Romney was once a democrat.

Commons to hear Pitt of whom so much had been said as an orator, and that He far surpassed the Ambassadors expectation :—The Speaker remarked that Pitt by manner shewed a contempt for Fox.

France and Belgium

January 3.—Dr. Pearce said He had recd. much information from a book, History of the French scheme of Conquest,—and shewing that for 300 years, England has made it an object to prevent that power from uniting Belgium to France.—Sergt. Marshall said Genl. De Grave dined with him last Sunday and declared He thought the Directory ought to be impeached if they gave up Belgium.—This shews that an Emigrant Frenchman loses nothing of the prevailing principle of Conquest.

Mr Nichol [M.P.] said He did not believe the French *could* be dispossessed of Belgium.—Lord Moira told him yesterday that if the French could effect a landing in *Galway*, such is the nature of that Country having a Chain of Lakes &c and a people dissafected, He thought they might maintain their ground there for a campaign.

Mr. Nichol observed of Grey [statesman] that, as a Speaker, He forms himself upon Pitt, and *is a mannerist.*—So *is Whitbread.*—Fox speaks *naturally*, His action merely the effect of his feeling.—Sheridan also speaks naturally.

Lord Derby and Miss Farren

Rogers [the banker and poet] remarked to me a great difference in Mrs Siddons when she is in a small familiar party from what she appears in a large company where she is reserved & cautious.—Speak*ing* of herself she says it is the effect of *timidity*,—that is she has a character to support & is afraid of losing importance.—The Siddons',—Kembles, and Twiss's,—sup together frequently in parties, and Rogers has met there Lord Derby & Miss Farren,—but it has been remarked that though Lord Derby sups at Twiss's & at Siddons, He never asks them in return.*

January 4.—Opie looked at the portrait Lawrence has painted of me. He remarked that Lawrences pictures have a tortoise shell appearance.—On the whole Opie thinks Lawrence is in a better way to have the opinion of posterity in his favor than Hoppner, who being entirely raised on the works of another (Sir Joshua) and much inferior, cannot lastingly secure the public of his own time, or posterity.—Opie thinks Hoppner will be held at the rate of Sir Peter Lely. Opie desired to have the portrait He painted of me back to make some alterations.

Romney told Marchant that Humphry applied to him abt. 2 years ago to borrow 200 pounds, but in vain.—The peevishness of Romney towards Humphry is a poor return for services formerly recd.†

* The Twisses were Mrs. Siddons' sister and husband. Lord Derby married Miss Farren, the actress, in 1797.

† It will be recalled that a picture, guaranteed as "Portraits of Mrs. Siddons and Her Sister," by Romney, was sold to an American for £20,000. He, however, having reason to doubt the origin of the group, sued the vendors in London some years ago for the return of his money, and at the trial before Mr. Justice Darling the picture was proved to be the work of Ozias Humphry, R.A.

An Insurance Problem

January 7.—Heath, the engraver, bought a House in Gower Street from Sir Thomas Fleetwood. The articles were signed, but Sir Thos. did not deliver the key at the time. The eveng. of the day on which Sir Thos. left the house it was burnt down. The insurance office refuse to pay the loss, as they say, Sir Thomas, who *made the insurance* had, *when the House was burnt* down, no interest in it; and Heath had not insured it —It will cost £1700 to rebuild it.—Heath has had the opinion of many Council upon it, all of whom say He must bear the loss; but he is determined to try the question.—Heath had paid Sir Thomas £1500 for the house & £100 for fixtures, so the whole expence to him may eventually be near £3000,—to rebuild & posess the House.

January 9.—Perry, editor of the Morning Chronicle, . . . said, & Rogers [the Poet] corroborated, that His paper is the only newspaper from England admitted into Paris.

January 10.—Lord Orford . . . mentioned Lord Leicesters passion for Heraldry & ancestry, and ridiculed Lord Ls. going to Brokers Shops to hunt for pictures of ancestors.—The late Lord Chesterfield said He humorously spoke of ancestry, by saying He was descended from *Adam* de Stanhope & *Eve* de Stanhope.

CHAPTER LIII

1797

Tale of a Rattlesnake

January 12.—Flaxman was mentioned, who Hoppner spoke of with contempt as a draughtsman.—" I cannot draw, but I can draw better than Flaxman can, and his thoughts are all borrowed & purloined from a variety of things which He has seen. He has nothing original abt. him."—Stothard defended Flaxmans claims but thought him overrated.—

Dinner with the Equerries

January 13.—Lysons at Windsor was shewn by the Princess Elizabeth Her collection of Old China, which is very fine. He was introduced to the Queen who was working & shewed Her Majesty his drawings. She told him that His Majesty wd. be late from Town, being engaged much in business, the death of the Empress of Russia being likely to have some effect on public affairs,—but I am sure when He does return He will be glad to see your drawings.—You will dine with the Equerrys, & as I suppose you have seen the Castle, you may amuse yourself by seeing Frogmore.—Her Majesty then directed Chamberlain to go with him.—

The Equerrys dine at 4.—a very handsome dinner is provided sufficient for 15 persons, only General Garth,—and another,—and Dr. Lind an invited guest, were there.—Lord Chesterfield & Coll Stanhope came to them and drank tea abt. 8.—The Queen sent for Lysons up stairs soon after. He passed through the room in which the Queens Band in red Uniforms, perform a Concert every night. With the Queen, were the Princesses (except Princess Royal) also Lady Sidney & another or two. The King came and looked at his drawings and talked abt. Gloucestershire.

Royal Etiquette

Lysons staid abt. half an hour,—a hint is given when a person may withdraw, the Queen saying " I will not detain you longer."—or the King bowing.—The Etiquette is, then to depart *keeping your face* towards the King & Queen bowing.—[Lysons was an eminent antiquary.]

January 14.—Flaxman is acquainted with *George Cumberland*, author of the Book on principles of outlines. They were Students in the

Royal Academy together. Cumberland had abt. £500 a year left him, and went away with a Mrs. Cooper, wife of an Architect with whom He lodged. This act He afterwards compromised with Cooper at Paris by paying £1000.—Flaxman thinks there is merit in some of Cumberlands outlines, but the rest of his book of little value.—

Thrilling Irritation

January 16.—Rattle Snake I went to see in Bond St.—It was caught 8th of May last in South Carolina. A maid servant with a child in her arms heard its rattle in her masters garden. It was caught alive by a noose being thrown over its head.—It is about 9 feet long, and can *coil* itself up so as to be a foot in thickness round the Body.—Its eyes are aways open it having no eye lids. The Rattle at the end of the tale is always erect. This Rattle is not *formed* so as to sound till the animal is 3 years old. The Bones which form the Rattle are a continuation of the Vertebrae, and it is not by *shaking* but by a *thrilling irritation* that the sound is caused.—I thought the sound something like the chirping of a bird, but the man better observed that it resembled the *running down of a clock*.—The Rattle Snake has upper teeth *only* formed in a Curve which when the mouth is closed are recd. into sockets. The teeth of *this* Snake, are an Inch long.—Sometime since a Rabbit was put into the Cage, which beginning to leap abt the Snake darted a bite at it, and the Rabbit falling died in a minute. The wounds were very small resembling such as would be made by large needles.—near the orifices of the wounds the flesh immediately smoked & fermented as if it were boiling.—Some gentlemen wishing to dissect the Rabbit found when they attempted to clear away the Skin that the Flesh came away in pieces.—The man told me that the bites of a Rattle Snake will produce their effect 10 or 11 times after which the poison is exchanged. Sometimes when enraged the animal will bite *itself*, which proves mortal.—It appeared evident to me, as the man asserted, that this Snake had sagacity to know him, & to be sensible when *required* to *rattle*.—This Snake is known by the *number* of his *rattles* to be abt. 11 years old. They have been proved to have lived 50 years.—The Colour is dark and dusky, with black spots. —The Rattle Snake only takes food once or twice a year. This Snake has not taken any food since it was caught in May last. A basin of water was placed in the cage which it drinks occasionally.—Food has been offered it.—It has no evacuations but by perspiration.—The Scales on the belly are *hard*, those on the back softer.—

Stothard I called on.—He shewed me his specimens in imitation of Rubens: much of the process He learnt from one of the Runcimans, whose father, a painter at Edinburgh, was taught it by a Fleming.— Burnt Bone, is used in it instead of Asphaltum. This washed on a light ground, supports warm lights The Bone will dry with drying oil only. Stothard uses only drying oil with some colours, and Linseed oil with others.

Extravagance

Lord & Lady Besborough it is expected must go abroad on acct. of extravagance. He stays at Brookes' till 3 or 4 in a morning gaming and she goes out at one in the morning to Her friend Lady Ann Hatton. —Lady Ann has been spoken of in a light manner.—Lady Besborough looks as well in the face as ever; but is still lame.—

January 18.—Dr. Mosely [physician, 1742-1819, visited West Indies and was Surgeon-General in Jamaica. Growing rich, he returned to England and was appointed physician to the Royal Hospital, Chelsea] said, Genl. Washington when a young man was remarkably fond of dress —always very prudent.

Gifford spoke of Jerninghams* late publication on the proposal of making peace with French Regicides; it is adressed to C Fox though opposing his politicks.—Payne Knight is called a Wretch and coupled with the author of the *Baviad* (Gifford.)—

Rogers mentioned an Ode by Mason to his Garden Walk in which He is severe on [Payne] Knight and [Uvedale] Price.—He also notices with severity Knights Treatise on the Worship of Priapus.—Tickle was allowed to have been an excellent Poet. His humour more delicate than that of Sheridan.—Excellent lines in his verses on the members of Brookes's Club.—The Wreath of Fashion an admirable poem.—

Porson said little.—He appeared to me to have an habitual thoughtful look and sluggish indolence of manner.—Dr. Mosely said weak men only became mad: The understanding is overborne by single Ideas.—

January 19.—Revd. Dr. Langford proposed to Hoppner to be a member of Royal Society,—& said He would speak to Planta, the Secretary.—The answer of Planta was that they would not elect an Artist, as if they elected *one*, it would be endeavoured to force others upon them.†

January 21.—The King has told Beechy "to laugh at the Academicians" if He is not elected. Such is the silly story told by Beechy.—

Porson‡ married two months ago Perry of the Morning Chronicles sister,—who is divorced from her first Husband by the Law of Scotland for faults on his part. She has several Children to maintain. Porsons Professorship produces him abt. £35 a year; & a subscription of friends a hundred more.—

* Edward Jerningham (1727-1812), third son of Sir George Jerningham, of Costessey, Norfolk, was a poet and dramatist. His friends included Lords Chesterfield and Carlisle, and Horace Walpole, who referred to him as "The Charming Man," while Miss Fanny Burney said he was "A mighty delicate gentleman: looks to be painted, and is all daintification in manner, speech, and dress." He was also a great friend of John Taylor, editor of the *Morning Post* (c. 1787), to whom he presented a copy of one of his latest works, "The Mild Tenour of Christianity," and inscribed four lines to him on a fly-leaf, beginning "Unvaried friend, through many a varying year."

† Joseph Planta, a Swiss, succeeded Dr. Morton as principal Librarian of the British Museum, and had as colleagues there the Rev. Mr. Harpur, Mr. Maty, and Mr. Penneck, who is frequently mentioned in the Diary. Planta wrote "An Essay on the Runic or Scandinavian Language" and "A Short History of the Helvetic Republic." He died in 1827.

‡ Richard Porson, the great Greek scholar; "the fame of his erudition blinded and dazzled the public."

CHAPTER LIV

1797

Beckford, Author of Vatheck

Burke's Grief for His Son

January 22.—Malone was at Beaconsfield with Burke last Summer In company He jokes & *Puns* as usual; but when He sees an old friend after some absence His grief for his Son again rises. This grief He seems to cherish as a duty. If He were to live in town, in Society, He would probably recover good health, at present He scarcely appears likely to live 3 months. He has great objection to going to Bath, though the waters were beneficial to him.

Malone observed that Burke has surveyed politicks from a higher elevation than others have done; His view more extended has also afforded him greater variety in discussing a subject which had been usually treated in a very dry manner.

Belfast People Disloyal

The Belfast people are mostly Presbyterians or dissenters, and are inclined to disloyalty. O Conner who has been praised by Fox went to Belfast to ferment disafection. The Mayor resisted his attempts to adress the people in the way He proposed. The People in most other parts of Ireland are enraged at the Belfast people.

Fuseli I called on. Beckford of Fonthill [author of "Vathek"], some years ago proposed to publish his travels, Johnson, printed them in Quarto. They were written with genius,—full of reflections on Individuals & on nations,—malevolent and expressive of a bad heart.—The descriptions of Landscapes &c were admirable,—throughout the whole there was a spirit like Champaigne prevailing,—sparkling everywhere.—Fuseli had half a doz: leaves of the letter press which He gave to Edwards of Pallmall.—When ready for publication the Books were all sent for, and faithfully delivered by Johnson to Beckfords agent.—Beckford had been prevailed on to suppress the work, as it would have made him enemies everywhere.—

Revd. Mr. Henley his Tutor said Beckford had no generosity.—The affair with Lord Courtenay was made known by Beckfords own relations,

Lord Strathaven slapt his face.—Beckford is of a very unamiable disposition. Jealous of everybody who excells.—Parsons, his music master He was jealous of on acct. of his professional knowledge.—He is an Actor, but no gentleman, said Fuseli,—He speaks many languages—dances,—sings, mimicks, you see the character is irregular by looking in his countenance, there is a twist in his look.— . .

Fuseli thinks Lawrence deeper in mind than Hoppner: He remarked on Stothard narrowing his views to a mere imitation of Rubens.—Rubens acted with a more extensive mind. He planned painting. He had a magnificent mind. What can be so absurd as one man attempting to be *another*: yet such is the view of imitators.

January 23.—Soanes election was said He [Bacon, R.A.] a disgrace to the Academy. The Bank [of England] buildings designed by him prove it.—

Lord Orford and Death

January 26.—Lord Orford is very bad, yet retains his appetite and is very discreat in the indulgence of it.—His Lordship once recd. an anonymous letter advising him to marry Miss Berry, and spoke to Lysons of such an absurdity.—He will probably leave something handsome to Miss Berrys—but it is not likely, as has been supposed, that He will make Marquiss of Hertford one of his Heirs.—His Lordship took notice of the newspaper report of his having given £10,000 to Lady Horatio Conway which He was sorry for, observing on the improbability of his doing it, having 50 nephews and neices.—Lysons has no notion who He will leave Strawberry Hill to,—perhaps Duchess of Gloucester for life.

On the subject of death Lord Orford always appears to be very easy.—He is very unwilling to take physick.

February 2.—Lord Exeter* being disgusted with the world after misconduct of his first wife retired to Wales, where He took a farm, and married the second daught. of Mr Higgins, a Farmer & His Landlord, He, then bought the Farm, and remained in this situation 3 years unknown. Having occasion to come to London to sign some papers at the Bank of England, He passed down Ludgate Hill, where He met Lord Exeter, His Uncle, who through His disguise knew him,—carried him home,—prevailed on him to bring his wife to Burleigh,—who then for the first time knew her real situation.—Lady Exeter had two sons & a daughter. She died of Childbed 3 weeks after Her delivery at abt. 31 or 2 years of age,—to the great grief of Her Husband.—The change in Her condition had produced no effect in her mind; she continued to be as prudent as in Her state of simplicity.

* Mr. Arthur Oldham writes: In the above instalment of this entertaining record there is reference to Lord Exeter's marriage with a farmer's daughter. This seems either to have escaped the observation of your admirable annotator, or he does not think it worthy of remark. But it is of interest to note that this incident is commemorated in Tennyson's ballad, "The Lord of Burleigh," better known perhaps from the opening line: "In her ear he whispers gaily."

Farington is a trifle inaccurate. The name of the farmer was Thomas Hoggins, not Higgins, and he lived at Bolas, Shropshire, not in Wales. His daughter Sarah, who married Henry Earl of Exeter, after her death the first Marquess, was, according to Burke, the direct ancestress of the present line. She is, I believe, buried in the family vault at St. Martin's, Stamford, not far from the stone coffin of Elizabeth's Lord Treasurer.

February 3.—Gilpin said, His Master Scott, [Painter of London Scenes] copied the pictures of Vandevelde well He prepared his grounds of Brown Oker & White, and made water part darker than rest, finished at once. Rigaud said, Angelica [Kauffman] was born at a Town on the Lake of Constance. She is a *Grison*. Her Father was an itinerant Painter, but gave up his own practise to forwa.d the education of his daughter. She had a Genius for *music* as well as for *Painting*, and the *stage* had been thought of for her.—At Milan it was determined that she should devote herself to painting.—West said, He saw Her at Florence, and reccomended her to many Commissions—from the Duke of Gordon &c—she came to England with Lady Wentworth, at that time with an expectation of marrying N. Dance who she became acquainted with at Rome.

February 4.—Northcote lately borrowed a Skull from Cosway—Mrs Cosway sent to desire Northcote would take care of the Skull as it reminded her of imortality. Cosway expressed a similar wish because it was the *Skull of Abelard*.

Gainsborough's Portrait

February 7.—Mrs Gainsborough proposes to give a picture by Gainsborough to the Royal Academy.* Some of the pictures by Gainsborough in the possession of Gainsborough Dupont were painted for Sir William St. Quintin.—Dupont bought them of Sir William, whose affairs are in a ruinous state. His character also tainted. He is now abroad and is towards 60 years of age.

Clever Minor Artists

February 8.—Scott, [Sawrey] Gilpin's Master, Had originally abt. £1000 with which He purchased the place of Clerk or Deputy Clerk of Accounts to the Stamp Office which produced him £100 a yr.—and obliged him to attend the office 2 Hours 3 times a week.

In the latter part of his life He sold the place.—He was not intended for painting,—but having spare time, took it up as an amusement. Zinck, encouraged him to proceed. He copied Vandevelde well. He never was at Sea, except once in a Yatch which was sent to Helvotsluys to bring George 2d. from Hanover.†—Scott was a warm tempered man, but good natured.—In the latter part of his life He passed sometime at Ludlow with his only Child a daugr. married there She dying He went to Bath and continued there to his death.—He was at one time engaged to paint by Lord Anson &c &c.

* After Mrs. Gainsborough's death in December, 1798, her daughter Margaret presented the portrait of Gainsborough to the Academy. In 1799 Miss Gainsborough also presented to the Academy the "Romantic Landscape with Sheep at a Fontaine," now in the Diploma Gallery, and Farington entered in his Diary on February 10 of that year,—"Garvey I met—a Council last night; voted a piece of plate to Miss Gainsborough in return for the picture which she has presented to the Academy painted by her late Father."

† Helvoetsluys, a Dutch Naval Station on the Haringvliet, an arm of the Maas, 17 miles south-west of Rotterdam. It was from that port that William III. (Prince of Orange) embarked for England in 1688.

Taverner* was acquainted with Scott. Taverner had much quaiking about shewing his pictures, which raised their reputation. He was a Proctor in the Commons. It was very difficult to obtain a sight of his pictures. He promised Scott to shew them to Sir Edward Walpole, who went with Scott, but were on some pretence refused admittance. Scott resented this affront and their acquaintance ceased.—Taverner was extolled above all professional artists.—Gilpin once saw Brooking.† He was a man of a sickly appearance.—He had been much at Sea.—Scott greatly admired his works.—Gilpin went to Scott in the year 1749 and remained with him 9 years, being 2 years longer than his apprenticeship. —In 1761 He went to Windsor, and remained there under the protection of the Duke of Cumberland till the Dukes death.—Gilpin was born in Cumberland. His father was Captain of Invalids at Carlisle. In 1792 or 3, He visited that country after 45 years absence. It seemed to him a dream.

* William Taverner (1703-1772) was Procurator-General of the Arches Court of Canterbury. He devoted his leisure to art, and after his death a writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* called him "one of the best landscape painters England ever produced." On the other hand, Redgrave says that his drawings, "though clever, do not by any means maintain the great reputation which he enjoyed in his own day."

† Charles Brooking (1723-1759) was a well-known marine painter in his day. Almost throughout his career he was in the hands of a low class of dealer, and when he died of decline he left his family destitute.

CHAPTER LV

1797

The Passion of Edmund Burke

February 11.—Lord Orford is confined to his Bed. Mrs Damer & the Miss Berrys* are with him mornings & evenings.—His memory has failed. If they are an Hour absent He thinks they have not been [for] sometime.—He has been made acquainted with the decision in favor of Lord Cholmondely, an event He much [? loved] to see brought to issue. [George James, fourth Earl of Cholmondeley, in 1797, became, in right of his mother, the heir to Houghton, Norfolk, and the estates of his maternal grandfather, Robert Walpole, first Earl of Orford. Before this the Earl Rivers' property passed to him on the death in 1775 of his great-uncle the Hon. James Cholmondeley. He was afterwards created Earl of Rocksavage and Marquess of Cholmondeley and died in 1827. In *The Royal Register* he is described as " a man who has lost the sense of moral rectitude, and has no bounds for his sensual indulgences but those which are prescribed by the terrors of the law or the more yielding pandects of modern honour."] The Duchess of Gloucester would see him a few days ago,—much jealousy of Miss Berrys among that connexion of Lord Orford. An Absence [abscess] under his Lordships arm very painful, another in his neck broke inwardly,—yet the fever is abated, and He can eat. No recovery is expected but He may linger sometime.

My Dear Jane

February 12.—Lord Inchiquins I dined at. No company. Burke, his Ldship said, is insolent, impatient of contradiction,—will hear no argument,—proud, carried away by passion on every occasion. The business of Mrs Hastings sunk to His heart. He is admired by everybody, but has no friends,—He cannot be beloved on acct. of his impracticable temper.—Since He was 30 years of age Burke has never read, but casually. He was bigotted to His Son to an astonishing degree, the Son would contradict him without reply.—On a Birth day of the Son Lord Inchiquin said to Burke " May your Son have health, & be half what his Father is "—Burke flew into a passion & said " He is now more than His Father

* Mrs. Anne Seymour Damer, the sculptor, and the Misses Berry had been friends of Lord Orford (Horace Walpole) for a long time. The elder of the two Berrys (Mary) was author of a comedy, " Fashionable Friends," which was produced in 1800 by Mrs. Damer, and in 1802 at Drury Lane, where it was " damned by the public."

can be."—In His House Burke is quiet if not contradicted in anything; but walks about it heedless of every concern;—knowing nothing of Servants,—expences,—&c &c—He is very careless of his papers,—would drop on the floor a paper though it contained treason as He would do a newspaper cover.—Mrs Burke watches over everything,—collects His scraps, arranges & dockets every paper,—My Dear Jane will Burke say, I want such a paper,—it is produced,—as conversation proceeds He calls for others. She produces them,—He asks sometimes for one which she cannot remember, Yes, Yes, Yes, my dear Jane,—no contradiction, it must be found,—She examines.

Lord Chatham takes no footman, whatever his character, who does not measure to a certain standard. Footmen by combining together now make a stand for conditions. The Plan is by subscribing each a certain sum weekly, those who are out of place receive from this fund a weekly allowance, till they are engaged upon prescribed conditions. Lord Inchiquin said Colquhons acct. of state of Society in London is much exagerated. [Patrick Colquhoun, economist and writer, 1745-1820.]

February 14.—Trumbulls* sale of pictures I went to see on private view. J. Boydell told me Christie informed him that the collection belongs to West, who supplied Trumbull with money to make the purchases in France. The collection is inferior to what I expected. The Bassan is original but bad composition and drawing.—The Berghem a brown, bad hue,—no nature & artificial, though very dexterous execution,—on 2d view of it, inferior to what I had thought it to be.

Smith† of Bryanstone St. was born at Hetherington in Cumberland, 9 miles from Carlisle,—He was sent to Gilpin, R.A., by Capt. Gilpin.—Smith was with Gilpin at Sir Harry Harpers in Derbyshire abt. the year 1775,—and went to Matlock where He made sketches. Lord Warwick happening to be at Sir Harrys was pleased with the sketches, and offered to Gilpin to send Smith to Italy. Gilpin consented, and Smith went and was supported during an absence of 5 years by Lord Warwick. He went to Italy in 1776. On his return He married at Warwick. He is abt. 45 years of age.—Lord Warwick is good natured, but capricious.—Lady Harper was his Lordships sister.

February 20.—Mrs. Cosway [wife of Cosway, R.A.] has complained of my influence in the Royal Academy.

The Princess Elizabeth has most influence with the King & Queen.—She has the best understanding of any of the Princesses. Lady Elgin was a Miss White, daugh. of a Scotsman, but born in London. She was carried when young to Scotland and has a broad dialect. She is fawning in manner, & by many on that acct. much disliked.—She had a good fortune.

* John Trumbull, an American artist, and secretary to Mr. Jay, special American Ambassador to England.

† John Smith, known as Warwick Smith (1749-1831). He once (in 1811) exhibited at the Royal Academy, and was President of the Old Water Colour Society.

Hidden Dispatches

February 21.—Sir George [Beaumont] in much trouble abt. the times. C. Long read Coll. Grahams letter. Enthusiasm of French Soldiers astonishing. In the severest weather of winter sentries did duty without stockings. An Austrian Officer attempting to get into Mantua was seized by a party of French. The officer swallowed his dispatches,—the French immediately ripped him open, and took out bullet which inclosed them. Coll. Beresford told Sir George that Woolwich is unprotected.—Has but poor opinion of raw soldiers. Buonaparte offered his services to Sir Gilbert Elliot [afterwards Lord Minto], when in Corsica.

February 25.—Roberts, Brother in Law to Cozens, called on me,—to propose that as a friend to Cozens, I should receive a balance due to him of £81-15-10—and all sums which may be hereafter subscribed for his benefit, for the purpose of defraying expences incurred by keeping him in his present situation.—An estate left by Mrs Pine, of Rathbone Place, deceased, to Cozens, and to Mrs Roberts [a sister of Cozens] and Her daugtr. in reversion, will in 3 years from her death it is supposed produce £30 a year. Mr Palmer, of Islington, an Engraver, is Mrs Pines executor.—The expence of attending Cozens is at present from £70 to 80 a year,—Roberts, would as a subscriber pay £10 a year.—On all this I told him I would consult Sir George Beaumont, & Mr. Hearne [the painter]. Roberts informed me that Mrs Pine was sister to Robert Edge Pine.* She left to the widow of Robert, a House in Russell Place. for which she gave £1200. It is worth £100 a year.—She also left £10 a year to Rose Pine (a daugtr. of Robert) who is insane.

Cozens is now kept for one guinea a week board & lodging—His clothes and other articles cost on an average from £20 to £25 annually.—The young woman who calls herself Cozens wife is daugtr. to a Bookseller. She now procures a maintenance by working with her needle—She has one child, a daugtr. abt. 7 or 8 years old.†

* Robert Edge Pine (1742-1790), well-known portrait painter. A "Portrait of Garrick" by him is in the National Portrait Gallery. He went to America, and made portraits of Washington and other leaders of the Revolution. Pine died in Philadelphia.

† J. R. Cozens, the eminent water-colour painter, son of Alexander Cozens, also a distinguished artist. In earlier entries it was noted that the younger man suffered from a complete nervous breakdown.

Hitherto very little parsonally has been known about John Robert Cozens. Turner and Girtin in their boyhood copied his drawings at Mr. Henderson's house in the Adelphi, and at Dr. Monro's, where they got their supper and a few shillings in return for their work. Constable said of Cozens that he was "all poetry, the greatest genius that ever touched landscape," and at the South Kensington Museum, where some thirty drawings by him are housed, he is held as having "developed in water-colour a new sense of poetry and atmosphere, working in a limited colour scheme of blues and greys, he conveyed a remarkable feeling for space and of the spiritual significance of nature." A fine collection of drawings by Cozens was left to the British Museum by Mr. Henderson's son.

So much for his art. What of Cozens himself and his tragedy? In Bryan's Dictionary his life story is summed up in eight lines; the D.N.B. contains the fullest notice we have seen—one and a half columns. We are told that he was born in 1752, and was a son and pupil of Alexander Cozens, whose father is said to have been Peter the Great. Quite recently, however, Mr Oppé has thrown doubt on Alexander's parentage. It is stated also that the younger Cozens became deranged in 1794 and was supported by Sir George Beaumont until his death in 1799. The second and third statements are incorrect, as we shall prove, and his trouble was really a total decay of the nervous system. Farington says: "He appeared formerly to be of a silent hesitating, disposition, and of grave manners. Sometime since a total change took place. He became childishly noisy and talkative about trifles. He is described to be in his present state very cheerful." Sir George Beaumont and Payne Knight raised a subscription for a year's maintenance of Cozens—and his wife and child: their existence is not mentioned in any biography of the artist. Thirty guineas were raised the first year, two guineas of which sum were given by Sir George Beaumont—Nathaniel Dance refused to subscribe. To that fund the Royal Academy added £10 10s., and continued to contribute a similar figure up to

February 26.—West looked over his pictures with us. He shewed us a sketch by Velasquez to prove how much He had borrowed of Titian. West thinks the ground of Titians last Supper was Size & Whiting, covered over with Titian shade.

Sir George & Lady Beaumont came & brought news of French who landed in Pembrokeshire having surrendered.

Smirke [R.A.] thinks opposition people would rather French should succeed than Pitt continue in administration after such mismanagement.

February 27.—Even friends of Pitt begin to complain of want of energy in government.

the year after his death, which was announced to Farington on December 14, 1797, by Mr. Roberts, who had a post in the Exchequer, and married a sister of Cozens. Moreover, the Academy gave Mrs. Cozens four guineas in 1797 and six guineas in 1798; besides, before his death a relative of Cozens left him and his sister, Mrs. Roberts, an estate at Twickenham worth about £70 a year, but the income was not due until 1798—hence the reason for the Academy continuing its contribution to Mrs. Cozens until July of that year.

It was said by Mr. Roberts that Cozens was not married to the young woman who passed as his wife. She was a bookseller's daughter. This tale must have been untrue, or else Roberts and his wife would not have allowed Mrs. Cozens to share the Twickenham estate, to which reference has already been made. On January 5, 1800, Mrs. Roberts called on Farington, and told him that Mrs. Cozens was going "to marry a man, a school master with whom she has lived, and is afraid that He may endeavour to get possession of the money which is in my [Farington's] hands. I told her I wd. take what care I could of it."

Then on January 24 Farington entered in his Diary:

"Mrs. Barker (late Cozens) called. She told me she was lately married to a Mr. Barker, who is appointed to the care of the Kensington Charity school, & that she is the mistress of it. He is allowed 30 guineas a yr & she 20 guineas, beside fire, candle, & living, except tea & sugar. She desired me to consider the money I have got belonging to Her & the child as belonging to the child solely."

The Cozens story may end with the announcement that Mrs. Roberts called on July 26 and paid Farington 5 guineas subscribed by Mr. Hawkins for the benefit of the child, Sophia Cozens.

CHAPTER LVI

1797

Horace Walpole's Death and Will

February 27.—Lord Orfords I called at.—lost his appetite,—not been out of Bed during last 4 or 5 days. The sulky Swiss [attendant] told me He was dying.

Death of Horace Walpole

March 2.—Lord Orford died this afternoon at five oClock.

March 5.—Lord Orfords will is not such as can give general satisfaction. In it are strongly marked, Vanity and prejudice, and not due sense of services rendered him.

To the Duchess of Gloucester	£10,000
To Miss Berrys—each.....	4,000
To Mrs Damer [the sculptor]	4,000
To do. for keeping up Strawberry Hill ..	2,000
To Lady Aylesbury	3,500
To 19 nephews & nieces, each £500.....	9,500
To Mr. Bertram his Deputy.....	2,000
To the Clerk who officiated	1,500
To —— his Swiss Servant	1,500
To Kirgate—only—	150
To Sir Horace Mann, a bond with interest	5,000
To Lady Mary Churchill	2,000
To Do. for Life.....a year	200

After the death of Mrs. Damer,* who is joint Executrix with Lord Frederick Campbell [son of Duke of Argyll],—& is residuary Legatee, He has bequeathed Strawberry Hill to Lady Waldgrave & Her Heirs.—To Lord Cholmondely He has left all his estates in Norfolk, in addition to those at Houghton.—Lord Orford gave Miss Berrys His manuscripts which He called *reminiscence* containing curious anecdotes. He allowed D. Lysons to copy some of them. There is a large collection of letters to Sir Horace Mann, 40 years in accumulating. His Lordships will was made in 1793 by a person of the name of Hall who lives in the Poultry

* Anne Seymour Damer, sculptor (1749-1828), only child of Field-Marshal Henry Seymour Conway by his wife Lady Caroline Campbell, widow of Lord Ailesbury. In 1767 Miss Conway married John Damer, eldest son of Joseph Damer, Lord Milton, afterwards Earl of Dorchester. Her husband shot himself in the Bedford Arms, Covent Garden, in 1776. From her infancy she was a pet of Horace Walpole (Lord Orford).

and not by Blake who was understood to have the care of all his Law affairs.—No marks of attention to his several friends who were in the habit of seeing him much & who contributed to his amusement.—Miss Berrys regret it.

His Lordships Body was opened, and though He was in his 80th year when He died & had been much afflicted with gout, and in the earlier part had been considered as of a consumptive habit,—yet the lungs were perfectly sound,—the Heart & Stomach the same.—No adhesions nor any defect in the vitals.—The abscess in his throat probably caused his death. He took no sustenance for some days & may be said to have been starved. He died with apparent pain.

To Mr. Berry* His Lordship has left the care of all his papers, with privilege of making a selection from his manuscripts for publication and He is to have all the profits arising from the sale. In this disposal, His Lordship knew, that it would be left to Miss Berrys, by their Father, to make such selection as they shall think proper.—*I know* that this must have been his Lordships expectation, as He had a very moderate opinion of Mr Berry in every respect but that of his being a well meaning man.

Lysons was last night [March 5] at Miss Berrys.—Lady Englefield came & was indignant at the *Will* of Lord Orford.—In leaving Lady Mary Churchill, an annuity & a reversion, He had treated her more like an upper servt. than as a Sister; at the vanity shewn of leaving the Duchess of Gloucester so much.

Mrs. Damer does not believe it will be in her power to make up what may be called defficient in Lord Orfords will,—by assisting Kirgate—or others.—In calculating His Lordships prosperity the Stocks *were supposed* to be 56,—now shd she be obliged to sell out while the Stocks remain *lower* than that sum there will not be sufficient to pay the legacies and the expence of Strawberry Hill would be a burden to Her.—several of Lord Orford servants He has noticed in His will.—

Lysons told me Planta [Principal Librarian of the British Museum from 1799 to 1827] has heard of his having been supposed to object to artists being members of Royal Society, & that Dr. Langford foolishly caused the report.—Planta mentioned the absurdity of his objecting to artists, further than that it certainly did not follow that merely being an Artist qualified a person to be a member of that Body.—

Revolutionary Leaders

March 6.—Phizinger I called on with Lysons. Phizinger, knew *Rewbell* in Paris. Rewbell is of Alsace,—was brought up to the Law,—

* Robert Berry, who died on May 18, 1817, was the father of Mary and Agnes Berry, Walpole's "Twin Wives," his "Dear Both." In 1788 Walpole, then seventy years of age, met the sisters, and yielded to their witcheries. He spoke of Mary as "an angel both inside and out," and he lavished every term o endearment upon them. He was ready to go through the formal ceremony of marriage with either "to make sure of their society and confer rank and honour on the family." Walpole gave the Berrys Little Strawberry Hill, Kitty Clive's old home, so that, as Mary said, he could enioy their society ' without the ridicule and trouble of marriage." Mary wrote copiously, her most important work being "A Comparative View of the Social Life of England and France from the Restoration of Charles the Second to the French Revolution." Although twice sought in marriage, she remained single, and died at midnight, November 20, 1852. A marble bust of her is one of Mrs. Damer's finest works.

& was very much respected in that province. He is abt. 42 years of age,—of a good disposition,—and easy manners,—but Phizinger does not think him a man of much inventive capacity.—

Phizinger also knew Abbé Seyes. He is an ill natured man,—and of a hasty temper, which is expressed on trifling occasions. He has an extraordinary *logical head*, but no courage to carry schemes in execution.*

Phizinger considers *Carnot* to be the ablest man of the *Directory*. He is abt 40 years of age, was bred an Engineer,—Has an extensive mind for forming Plans, and is capable of supporting them.

King and Queen of France

The late King of France was certainly a well meaning, but a very ordinary man as to intellect.—He was not qualified for acting on any emergency so as to produce a change of affairs.

Phizinger saw the late Queen of France when she was passing from Vienna to Paris. At that time she was purity itself.—It is not to be wondered at if she became vitiated when it is considered that she was obliged to associate with Madame Du Barré, in a profligate court. Madame Du Barré who had been a *street walker*. [Marie Jeanne Gomard de Vaubernier, Comtesse du Barry (1746-1793), mistress of Louis XV.]

Phizinger, remarked on the aspects of the woemen of the House of Austria. In their eyes there was an expression, *serpent like*, which no man could look at witht. dropping *his eyes*.—This expression was most remarkable in the look of the Arch Duchess, governess of the Netherlands. —Humphry [R.A.] today offered at a Booksellers a new *Bank note* of 20 shillings. They said if He paid a Bank note they should charge for the Article one guinea (the Bank note & a shilling) but if He paid in gold they would return a Shilling out of the guinea.—Humphry reprimanded them for their conduct in depreciating the Bank notes, saying it was little short of treason.

Ways of the Righteous

March 8.—I mentioned to Bryant having seen the Cuyp yesterday at Desenfans, and my surprise at his parting with it.—He said He sold it to Sir Francis Bourgeois because He could not hang it in *his gallery* knowing it to be a *Copy*.—I asked him what authority He had for believing it to be a Copy, He replied He bought it of the person who painted it, & could get me as good a Copy from Cuyp as that painted by the same artist.—He added that He sold it to *Sir Francis* as a Copy for a 5th part of what He could have otherways demanded for it.—He did not wish this to be publickly mentioned, but He said so much in his own defence that it may not be imputed to ignorance in him his having parted with the picture.—

The large P. Potter He told us He has sold for 1000 guineas.—

* Rewbell was President of the Directory from 1796 to 1799. The Abbé Sieyès was elected to the Convention in 1792, and voted for the death of the King. During the Reign of Terror he kept out of the way, and when asked what he did in that period, he replied, "I lived."

CHAPTER LVII

1797

Home Life of a Duchess

Injury to St. Paul's

March 8.—Harrison, the architect, remarked to Marchant that the Cathedral of St. Pauls will sustain great injury from the *doors* being so constantly kept shut, which is done to oblige people to pay for admittance.—He said that from want of a due circulation of air, that which is inclosed is generally so damp that it must corrode the walls of the building.—The doors and windows of St. Peters at Rome are opened every day.

Admiral Hotham* was recalled from the Meditteranean by Lord Spencer, for neglect in not availing himself of opportunities of perhaps

* Miss Gwellian E. F. Morgan J.P. writes: In No. LVII. of the Diary occurs the following remark: "Admiral Hotham was recalled from the Meditteranean by Lord Spencer, for neglect in not availing himself of opportunities of perhaps destroying the French Toulon fleet."

Amongst the papers of my great-uncle, the Rev. Thomas Morgan, D.D., Chaplain in his Majesty's ship *Bombay Castle*, is a graphic account of what took place, which I enclose in case it, or some part of it, might be of interest. Dr. Morgan was also Chaplain in his Majesty's ship *Alfred* in the action of the glorious First of June, 1794 (Lord Howe), for which he received a medal.

May I be allowed to say, that nothing will alter our determination to *continue* subscribers to and readers of the *Morning Post*. It is so excellent a paper that we desire no other, though we are not Conservatives. We have taken it for more than thirty years, and value the high tone and good principles it maintains.

HOW THE ENEMY ESCAPED

[Record of Lord Hotham's neglect to destroy the French Fleet, 13th July, 1795, by Rev. Thomas Morgan D.D., Chaplain R.N.]

I was appointed chaplain to the *Bombay Castle*, and joined on Nov. 27th, 1794, and in her proceeded to the Mediterranean in charge of a large convoy in company with the Channel Fleet to a given distance, being the largest number of men of war and merchantmen that had, as was then supposed, ever in conjunction left Spithead. On the arrival of the *Bombay Castle* with the convoy at Gibralter, the weather became exceedingly stormy; on the 14th March, 1795, Admiral Hotham had an action with the French Squadron, when two sail of the line, *Censeur* and *La Fray*, were captured. But on the night of the *Bombay* anchoring in the Bay, she was struck by lightening, which greatly damaged her Mainmast, and slightly injured three or four men. This accident detained her for sometime and prevented her accompanying the convoy up the Mediterranean, and joining the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Hotham. At length that object was accomplished at St. Fiorenzo Bay, in the Island of Corsica, after tedious cruising and returning to Port to refit and replenish water.

At last the French Squadron of 17, sail of the Line with several Frigates, had ventured to leave *Toulon* when our cruisers, Capt Nelson, of the *Agamemnon*, amongst the number, signalized off the Port of St. Fiorenzo, that the Enemy were at sea in S.S.E. quarter. Thereupon, being a Sunday afternoon, the signal was made to prepare for sea, and at the same time for battle—and before sunset on Sunday, July 12th, 1795, the whole Fleet were out of the bay, and about half-past 2, o'clock on the next morning were in the midst of the enemy, guns firing; as daylight appeared, which at that season was early, every demonstration was generally made of the enemy being in company. Then, as I can safely aver, at 4, o'clock they were within two miles of the *Bombay Castle*, being one of the sternmost ships, and having been on watch all night acting as signal officer (being considered as having been before in action more competent than some others).

To the admiration of the whole British Fleet the *Terrible*, Capt. Geo. Campbell then immediately went ahead of the *Bombay Castle*, unceasingly fired Guns signifying the enemy were in sight, still unavailing, to the astonishment of all present, and to the total omission of all historical memento, this disgraceful neglect of the total annihilation of the whole French Squadron then in view, consisting of 17, sail of the Line, and 3 or 5 Frigates. The English, consisting of 18 Line of Battle ships, several of 3, Decks with several Frigates and 6,

destroying the French Toulon fleet.—His being made a peer, was an affront to Lord Spencer.—Marchant has been told by a Clerk in the War Office that Windham *takes his salary* regularly *every half* quarter.—He is considered to be very fond of money.—

March 9.—Jefferis mentioned a change in his own situation. After the trial of his charge to the Prince of Wales,—Mr Pitt struck off 30 per cent from the whole sum—Jefferis applied to Pitt who said He considered that in so doing He had discharged His duty to the Prince & to the Public, & that should Jefferis think Himself illused, He must again *apply to Law*.—Jefferis referred His Case to Charles Fox, Sheridan & others. They inspected the act of parliament for the payment of the Princes debts & told him they found it so loosely worded that it gave a great latitude to the Commissioners,—& that as by going to Law again He would incur a considerable expence & anxiety and the event be very uncertain, they advised him to accept the terms;—which He has done. This disappointment has induced him to become a House & estate Broker, which Plan is approved by the leaders of opposition & many Bankers,—and Christie being so notorious for paying ill,—and Skinner being growing old,—He is thought likely to have a good chance of succeeding.—

Mr Sackville, the Duke of Dorsets Son by Madame Bacelli [the celebrated dancer],—while an ensign in the Army married the daugr. of a Pastry Cook at St. Edmundsbury, He afterwards was sent to Gibraltar, and returning to England the Duke obliged him to go to the West Indies with a view to promoting him. There soon after His arrival He caught the yellow fever & died.—

March 11.—Sir George [Beaumont] saw Labordes collection of the Orleans pictures this afternoon with the "Raising of Lasarus" by Sebastian Del Piombo from a design of Michael Angelo, He is in raptures. It is as large as the transfiguration of Raphael, as a rival to which picture it was painted, and Sir George entirely gives it the preference.—Laborde gave Sir George to understand there is no probability of these pictures being carried out of this country. [The "Raising of Lazarus" is in the National Gallery.]

Lady Jersey

Lady St. Asaph told Lady Beaumont that She was at a very large assembly at the Duchess of Gordons to which Lady Jersey was invited,

Neapolitans of 74 Guns; it should also be added the future Hero of the British Navy, *Nelson* was in company and it was rumoured that such cowardice was irreconcileable to his feelings.

At the close of this memorable day the *Alcide*, 74 guns, was burnt and sunk comparatively close to the *Bombay*, of whose crew her boats, by great and hazardous exertion, saved 213, men, the very number saved by the *Alfred* when I was Chaplain in the glorious so-called First of June, 1794.

After this mortifying conclusion of the 15th July, 1795, the Squadron made a ridiculous effort (having lost an advantageous opportunity at 8 a.m.), signalling for a general chase, and capturing one sail of the line; the whole afternoon from about 12, o'clock was occupied in following at a distance the victorious enemy to Farjus Bay, where they safely anchored. This imbecility of the British Commander was felt not only by his own mortified officers and men but also by the Neapolitans.

After this, to many most painful and to all in the Fleet, extreme mortification the Squadron returned to St. Fiorenzo Bay for re-equipment, not from any French injury, but, nominally, to be again prepared for sea. Capt. Chamberlain made me every offer of kindness to further my clerical promotion for my "distinguished aid and service in the signal department on 13th July, 1795."

(Signed) THOMAS MORGAN, D.D.

—when Lady Jersey came the Ladies made a lane for her and let her pass unspoken to.

Mr Pitt is seldom seen even by his intimate acquaintance except in public, the pressure of affairs occupys him entirely. He scarcely ever comes to Whites. Sir George [Beaumont] remarked that when He was first in parliament Mr Pitt was in the habit of coming to Whites frequently, and was very often of parties to dinners &c.—

[Payne] Knight told Sir George the other day that Fox always speaks of Pitt as a great man, and this when some of Fox's party are inclined to undervalue him.—

March 12.—Baker [Print collector] expressed great indignation at the Academy for not having elected Beechy; and said He hoped Beechy would not again exhibit till he is elected an Academician.—He said Beechy is the *second* if not the *first* artist in this country.—I made some remarks in answer to him & vindicated the Academy.—Marchant defended the Academy by the opinion of Romney [never an Academician] who said the election had done credit to the Society.—[Sawrey Gilpin was elected.]

March 13.—Marsden told Lysons [the Antiquary] that He had seen a letter from a Boatswain of a man of war in Sir John Jervis's fleet, who describing this engagement wrote that all the Commanders did *their duty*,—there were no *shy cocks*.

A Ducal Household

March 14.—Tyler [R.A.] called.—His Agency business for the Duke of Gloucester causes him often to see the Duke & Duchess. The Duke breakfasts with Prince William and Princess Sophia.—The Duchess, at a later hour, abt. 12 breakfasts alone.—The Duke & Duchess always dine together. In the evening the Duchess has parties, which the Duke seldom attends.—At these parties her 3 daugrs., Lady Euston, Lady Waldgrave,—& Lady Horatio Seymour,—are very frequently,—also the Duchesses neice, Miss Clements, who resides in that neighboroud with Her Mother, who since the death of Sir Edward Walpole has been principally supported by the Duchess. The Duchess told Tyler that the £10,000 left her by the Earl of Orford [Horace Walpole] is in trust,—she is to receive the interest only during her life; but may leave it by will at her death.

March 18.—I told Lawrence I had not sufficient experience of great works of art to be qualified to give an exact judgement on them, except in certain respects,—but I could say that I thought his picture of Satan is very superior to that of Prospero, and that I thought the effect is very skilfully managed.—As to the herd of amateur Critics they were likely to take the safe side in their remarks, knowing that to object signifies a superior taste,—while to approve may be hazarding something.

March 19.—Revd. Mr Este & His daugr. called.—talked a little

of politicks. Has been informed that a private article between France & Spain is, that " Gibraltar & Jamaica be given up to the Spaniards," —also the English to yield all conquests in India,—Cape of Good Hope &c.—the French to retain Belgium.

A French Judge on English Juries

March 26.—Sir John Mitford [first Baron Redesdale, Lawyer and Statesman] remarked of Fox that He never makes a speech in which He exerts himself without something escaping him which destroys the intended effect of it.—He observed that Fox had more general knowledge than Pitt but is not so good a Politician. Sir John Concurred with Malone in an observation that Fox, in company, is apt to detach himself from general conversation, and to enter into a debate with the person who happens to sit next him on any subject. Fox often commits himself in the House of Commons by speaking decidedly on subjects on which He has not informed himself. . He did so on the Bank business, and has since been obliged to concede.

The Laws of England

Sir John mentioned a Monsr. Milarez being in England in 1791 after the first revolution in France. He was proposed to preside in one of the first Courts of Justice in Paris,—and being anxious to obtain what knowledge &c He could of the administration of the Laws in England attended the Old Bailey trials, as well as other Courts.—He was struck with the good sense and justice of the decisions of Juries, having observed only in 2 or 3 instances there appeared a doubt of the propriety of them. —Remarking on those instances to Baron Thomson who had sat as Judge, the Baron told him the Jury differed from him (the Baron) in opinion, yet possibly they were in possession of knowledge which enabled them to determine more exactly than He could.—Milarez, said that it would require 50 years to advance the French people to an equal degree of knowledge & good sense such as He observed in the conduct of the Juries He had attended to.—Milarez was afterwards guillotined at Lyons.

Malone, said Fox mentioned the other day, that last summer He read Rollins Ancient History through.—He said when He was a young man He could repeat two books of Homer,—that He afterward thought little more of the Greek language till lately; when He applied again to the study of it. Fox & the heads of Opposition dined with the Prince of Wales a day or two since for the first time in 5 or 6 years. Malone, speaking of Burke observed that when Ladies were present His conversation became frequently more enlivened by appropriate sallies of wit & humour. . Of Burkes famous pamphlet on the French Revolution about 17000 were sold.

G. Pollen, the new member of P [arliament]—was spoken of as a dashing young man, who is continually exercising himself for public speaking.—Sutton, said, He had never yet heard Pollen say anything which was worth regarding.

Mitford* said He thought the characteristic of Claudes pictures is *grandeur*,—Sir George [Beaumont] differed from him,—thinking Beauty is the prevailing excellence.—I agreed with him and asked Coll. Mitford if grandeur is the characteristic of Claude what is the distinguishing excellence of N. Poussin,—that in my opinion all the claims of Claude to grandeur arose simply from the nature of the scenery which his pictures represent. Sir George & Bowles [Probably Oldfield Bowles, of North Ashton, Oxfordshire. He was a great friend of Sir George Beaumont and, like him, an amateur artist] spoke of Kembles acting Benedict very ill.—Malone did not think so, but allowed that He fails in Macbeth & Othello.

When we came away—Malone told me Flood, the Irish Orator, who was an excellent Scholar, had commended [Colonel] Mitfords History of Greece, as being a work of integrity, which proved Mitford to have extensive reading,—and that He had not taken his information at second hand, but had resorted to the Original Authors. . . Malone observed that Sir John Mitford is very talkative,—and rather prevented others from coming forward. [Sir John was " a sallow man with round face, blunt features, of a middle height, thick and heavily built, and had a drawling, tedious manner of speaking."]

* William Mitford, Sir John's elder brother, was an eminent historian, and a colonel in the South Hampshire Militia, in which Gibbon, the historian, also was an officer. Mitford succeeded Gibbon as Professor of Ancient History of the Royal Academy in 1818.

CHAPTER LVIII

1797

Academic Puerility

March 21.—Wilton [Keeper of the Royal Academy] called.—He has received an official letter from Richards [the secretary] inclosing an order of Council for the delivery of the room opposite the Secretaries appartments and the garret over it to Richards.—Wilton said this Order had given him great uneasiness, He thought it disrespectful to have passed such an order witht. giving him notice,—that He had no passage from his Bedchambers but through one of these rooms, unless his drawing room must be made a passage room,—and this He had represented to Richards three years ago. I told him the Council proposed the rooms to be given up to Richards supposing Mr. Wilton only made them lumber rooms,—and that of course on his representation the order of Council would be annulled.—Speaking of the unsociable terms He had always lived upon with Richards, He said that when He & Mrs Wilton went to reside at the Academy Mrs Wilton naturally supposed Mrs Richards would have called on her which she did not, of course Mrs Wilton could not call upon her. [Mr. Charles Sims and Mr. W. R. M. Lamb will, no doubt, wonder at the puerile mentality of their predecessors.]

March 24.—Lysons . . . told me the difficulties in the City encrease.—Alderman Harley & Camerons Banking House stopt payment yesterday.—Mr. Raikes, who is *Deputy Governor* of the Bank, told Lysons, that He had been dissatisfied with Mr. Pitts conduct for 6 months past.—Raikes is well disposed to government, no democrat.—

There is no confidence in the City, all are apprehensive.—A common Hall yesterday passed a vote almost unanimously, to adress His Majesty on the Throne, to remove His present Ministers for ever.—

March 28.—Dr. Cleghorn arrived in England on Sunday, after an absence of 2 years. He has been over land to India.—He crossed the little Desart in 3 days,—abt. 90 miles in length guarded by abt. 40 Arabs,—met with no interruption,—greatest Robber the best guard.—slept abt. 5 Hours each night. Can see high land beyond the desart.

Grand Cairo is a very large City.—Streets so narrow a loaded horse can comparatively, scarcely pass,—no bye lanes,—many gates, so that if a Crime were committed a Culprit could scarcely escape an alarm

given.—Few crimes committed possibly owing to this precaution, & to the summary justice and punishment which follows.—The Beys, only, make any ostentatious appearance,—wealthy persons avoid any distinction of show as it might create a desire in the powerful to obtain part of their property.—Egypt had long been subject to perpetual wars of Rival Beys, for 6 or 8 years past peace has continued, as there are at present two powerful Beys who controul the rest.

Taxes are paid in Egypt in proportion as the Nile rises. When the waters rise to a certain height *full Taxes* are paid.

The Nitre of Cairo

Had the English Government contracted for the Nitre of Cairo, the French could not have carried on the war.—That nation was greatly supplied also with Corn from Egypt.

The French are hated in Italy—and equally so in Germany.—

Buonpartes Army consisted of late half of Italians.—The English having evacuated Corsica & withdrawn their fleet from the Meditteranean obliged the King of Naples, much against his will, to make peace with the French.—Dr. Cleghorn learnt this at Naples from a good authority.—

March 31.—Zoffany was painting his picture of the *Tribune* at Florence when the Emperor Joseph came into the room. Tresham [R.A.] was present.—Zoffany proceeded with his work as not knowing the Emperor, who asked him what countryman He was, Zoffany replied an *Englishman*,—Where was you born,—at Ratisbon answered Zoffany, but I am an *Englishman*, because in that Country I found protection & encouragement.—

A Masterpiece

The next morning the grand Duke sent for Zoffany and engaged him to paint whole lengths of the Imperial family large as the life—ordered a table to be kept for him, & dresses to be made up to his taste for each figure to be painted.*

* This splendid work, the best Zoffany known to us, is, or was, in the Royal Gallery, Vienna, where we saw it in 1910. It shows the Archduke Leopold of Tuscany and his wife, Maria Ludovica, daughter of Charles III. of Spain, and their eight children. The figures are admirably grouped, and the dresses beautifully painted. As the above entry proves, this picture was painted in Florence, not in Vienna, as Zoffany's latest biographers suggest. In the same Gallery we found the artist's charming, if somewhat rigidly constructed, group of "Four Children of the Empress Maria Theresa."

CHAPTER LIX

1797

Royal Academy Rejections

March 31.—He [James Curtis] mentioned the probability of the Hopes going back to Holland when peace is established. Mrs. Williams Hope is a very proud woman, and is much disgusted at not being more noticed & distinguished in England than she is. In Holland she was looked up to as a *Vice Queen* would be.—Her Son is brought up under a Tutor, and she does not permit him to associate with any other Boys. —A Sister of Mrs. Hope married to Admiral Pole. [Mrs. Hope was the wife of a banker and merchant of Amsterdam. The Hopes came to England in 1791 when the French overran the Netherlands.]

A Dirty Scot

April 2.—Sir John Sinclair, a dirty Scotsman, who angry at not having a peerage,—or a seat in Parliament given him,—or some of his Utopian schemes supported,—wishes to distress adminstration.*

Lady Inchiquin told me the King never spoke to Lord Suffolk when he was admitted to a private audience; but after Lord Suffolk had expressed his disapprobation of ministers bowed Lord S. out of the room.

Malone I called on.—Read some passages of the proof sheets of Sir Joshua's life. Mrs. [Miss] Reynolds being a year or two older than Sir Joshua must now be 75,—she is preparing to publish some anecdotes of Dr. Johnson,—such said Malone, as like those of Mrs. Piozzi & many of Boswell, tend to lessen the respect due to Johnson's character.

* Sir John Sinclair, of Ulbster (1754-1835), was first President of the Board of Agriculture and M.P. for Caithness in 1780. In 1784 he was defeated by Fox at Kirkwall, but secured the seat for Lostwithiel, in Cornwall. At the outbreak of the French war his advice and support were of great service to the Government, and at Pitt's request Sinclair raised a regiment of Fencibles, of which he was Colonel, and subsequently he formed another regiment, 1,000 strong, called the Caithness Highlanders, for service in Ireland. Before this Pitt rewarded him with a Baronetcy, and other honours came to him. Sinclair's energy and combativeness are fully suggested in Raeburn's splendid portrait of him dressed in his uniform as Colonel of the Rothesay and Caithness Fencibles. There is, however, no hint of "a dirty Scotsman" in the fine face and handsome figure represented in the picture.

Mrs. Janet Hunter Doughty writes: I was rather amused to read from Farington's Diary how he describes Sir John Sinclair as "a dirty Scotsman." He was one of the handsomest men of his day. My grandfather knew him well, and my mother, too, as a young girl, and she always spoke of his marvellously clear complexion and wonderful carriage. His mother was Janet, daughter of William Lord Strathnaver, and sister of William 17th Earl of Sutherland, and his second wife was Diana, daughter of Alexander Lord Macdonald. He himself was a great-great-great-grandson of that Lady Jean Gordon whom the Earl of Bothwell divorced to marry Mary Queen of Scots, and who afterwards married Alexander 11th Earl of Sutherland. Her portrait as a very old, spiritual-looking woman, by Jamesone, "The Scottish Vandyk," refutes any aspersions cast upon her by Mr. Maurice Hewlett in the "Queen's Qhair." As for the "Utopian schemer" referred to, he did more in his day for the good of his country than perhaps any other man of his time, and he it was who inaugurated the extremely valuable parochial, statistical, &c., accounts of the country, which have since been of incalculable value to the historian.

Decoration of the King's Ships

White [of Deptford Dockyard], stated to me the tonnage and expence of carving ships of the following rates in the King's yards. Hull of a first rate vessel costs about £47,500—*Victory* of 100 guns—2162 ton,—carving at 3s. a ton; *Neptune*, of 90 guns, is 2,110 ton, at 3s. a ton;——, of 74 guns, is 1,600 ton, at 2s. a ton, costs carving £160; *Raisonable* of 64 guns, is 1,376 ton, at 2s. a ton; *Salisbury*, of 50 guns, is 1,043 ton, at 2s. ditto; *Naiad*, of 38 guns, is 1,013 ton, at 1s. 6d. ditto, £76; *Venus*, of 36 guns, is 720 ton, at 1s. 6d. ditto, this is a small frigate; *Alarm*, of 32 guns, is 683 ton, at 1s. 6d., ditto; *Active*, of 28 guns, is 594 ton, at 1s. 6d., ditto; *Kingsfisher*, sloop of 18 guns, is 300 ton, at 1s. 6d. The saving by not allowing ships to be carved as formerly does not amount in all the King's yards to £6,000 a year.

April 9.—Sir George [Beaumont] called on the Duchess of Gordon yesterday.—She has humour & entertainment like that of Foote the Comedian.—"Our Physician, said she, has lately been confined by indisposition, & sent to know how we did. I returned him an answer that since He was ill, our family had been very well."—She accompanies this humour with such laughing jollity, as is very contagious.

Royal Portraits at R.A.

April 10.—Hamilton [R.A.] called.—When He went to the Exhibition room this morning He found Stewarts portraits of the King put up at the head of the room, & that of the Queen at the lower end opposite.—*Nobody knew* who *directed* this arrangement.—Hamilton had the Kings picture taken down & the Queens placed in its room.—A portrait of the Princess of Wales by [Gainsborough's nephew] *Dupont* was sent. On this acct. Hamilton, Rigaud & Westall have been with West who asked abt. the *Royal pictures*.—Hamilton stated what had been done, & that Duponts picture as the work of an artist not living could not be recd.—Hamilton has been firm in opposing Wests scheme,—Lawrence spoke on the yielding side.*

April 14.—Westall then said the business of placing the Kings picture by Stewart & of receiving Duponts, Princess of Wales came on,—& finally it was agreed that West shd. go to the King *this morning* and represent that as the portrait of his Majesty is a Copy it is against the rule to exhibit it,—and it is also against rule to exhibit works of deceased artists, therefore Duponts picture cannot with propriety be recd.—

Mr [Warren] Hastings gave 1000 guineas to [the portrait painter, Tilly] Kettle for a picture of a Nabob which was sold at Christies on Monday for 7 guineas.—Gainsboroughs pictures sold low.—Steers bought the Waggon picture for 49 guineas which had been asked 100 for.

* Dupont died on January 20, 1797. The portrait of the Princess of Wales was commissioned by the King, who chose Dupont in preference to Hoppner. The picture was rejected by the Academy in 1796. He was apparently never popular with the Academicians, for he was several times an unsuccessful candidate for an Associateship. T. Stewart's "Portrait of His Majesty" was eventually hung in the Academy.

April 19.—Shakespeare Gallery I went to.—Steevens [the critic] told me He corrected the press for Sir Joshua Reynolds when He published one of his discourses. and examined the manuscript, which was written so correctly, that He only found a few words which required transposing. .—He is convinced Sir Joshua was entirely the author of all his latter discourses, but thinks He might have some assistance in His former ones, as they were more correct than would be expected from one not accustomed to composition.

Steevens remarked that Sir Joshuas manner of associating people at his table, kept up his name & fame, in an extraordinary manner perhaps above his proportionate claim.

A Fat Duke

May 12.—The King is thought to be most fond of the Princess Royal; and is sometimes low at the thought of her departure.—[She had married] the Duke of Wurtemburgh [whose] fat gives him an appearance like deformity: His Shape is not that of fat men in common: His manners are agreeable. The Princess Royal seems much pleased. The Bishop of Norwich thought her low yesterday at Court, & observed that she sighed.

The King has a steady objection to Fox; and is said to believe that were He to yield in this respect He might experience the fate of the French King.

[Lady Inchiquin] told me the Prince of Wurtemburgh had requested the Princess Royal, that if she *saw* any objection to him wd. decline marrying him & He shd. not think himself illused.—Each of them was agreeably disappointed in finding the other of better appearance than they expected.

May 15.—Lady Inchiquin I called on. She complained of the Academy not having erected a monument to the memory of Sir Joshua, or at least proposing it. I told Her there were many difficulties, the Academy was only lately getting possession of any power over the finances.—She said she wd. not erect a monument to his memory it would be no compliment if not done by the public.

May 20.—Hoppner has frequently much trouble with the people who sit to him.—The Duke of Bedford He has painted a second picture of, in room of the other,—He has done the same for Lady Gage.

Lady Gage told Hoppner that when Lady Derby [Miss Farren, the actress, recently married to Lord Derby] was presented the Queen *advanced* to Her, which is a great compliment.—Duchess of Gordon is in a rage at not being invited to the Queens Gala at Windsor.

Leave Ireland to Herself

May 21.—Brand* . . . Thinks Ireland shd. be left to herself

* John Brand was a clergyman and writer on politics and political economy, as well as rector of St. George's, Southwark, until his death on Dec. 3, 1808.

—let no expence be incurred on her acct,—or troops be sent there—this would eventually force them to *an Union*—and let them send 50 members to Parliament—if otherways refuse them East and West India trade —our Ports & protection—Individuals in Ireland honorable—parliament most corrupt—the people wish for a Union—the gentry are against it.—

CHAPTER LX

1797

A Royal Academician and His Bath

May 23.—[Edward] Nares who is married to Lady Spencer, saw her at her Fathers table,—is a very plain little man,—has humour.—The Nares a proud family.—valuing themselves on ancestry.—Nares of British Critic, Son of Dr. Nares the musician, & Nephew to the Judge.*

May. 28.—Tresham said Beechy was 3 days at Windsor waiting for the Prince of Wurtemburgh to sit, said wd. wait no longer,—The Prince then sat at Eleven next day—but so unsteadily that the King seeing Beechys distress endeavoured to fix the Princes attention by going into a part of the room to which in conversing with his Majesty the Prince must look in the right direction. Princess of Wurtemburgh desired Beechy not to express impatience as it might irritate the Prince.—The Prince went away witht looking at the picture—and unpolitely said He wd. send a picture painted by a German artist.—is very irritable to servants.—

When Kosciuszko Fell

June 8.—West saw General Kosciuszko [Polish general and statesman] yesterday.† He went with Dr. Bancroft & Trumbull.—The Genl. was laid on a Couch—had a black silk band round his head—& was drawing landscapes, which is his principal amusement.—He speaks English & appears to be abt. 45 years of age [he was 51]; and abt. 5 feet 8 inches high. One side of him is paralytic—the effect of a Cannon Shot passing over him—He had 2 stabbs in his back—one cut in his head.—He asked abt. the mutiny at the Nore—is agitated by the thoughts of revolutions and wishes to proceed to America where He

* Mr. G. Cecil White writes: In reference to the paragraph dated 23 May, 1797, in Farington's Diary, may I say that the "Nares" who married Lady Charlotte Spencer was my grandfather, *Edward* Nares, later Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford? He was frequently confused with his cousin, *Robert* Nares, Archdeacon of Lichfield, and best known as the author of a glossary. Robert was the son of the musician, and Edward was the son of the Judge. Edward was a frequent contributor to the *British Critic* and a voluminous writer. His reminiscences were published in 1903 under the title of "A Versatile Professor."

† Kosciuszko, in 1794, led the Polish insurrection, and for a time held the Russians, but owing to the treachery of the King of Prussia's Ministers, and the incompetency of the Polish Generals, he was defeated after a terrible battle, in which his army of 7,000 was almost annihilated. He himself, seriously wounded, was taken prisoner, and conveyed to Russia, where he was detained until 1796, and, on December 19 of that year he paid his second visit to America, afterwards, in 1798, going to Paris. Kosciuszko died on April 2, 1817, and was buried in the Cathedral at Cracow. Campbell's lines come to mind:

Hope for a season bade the world farewell,
And Freedom shrieked—as Kosciusko fell!

expects to find peace. He proposes going to Bristol & from thence to America (Philadelphia). The Emperor of Russia behaved kindly to him—gave him an estate & then allowed him to sell it which He did for abt. 10,000.—He lodges at the Hotel in Leicester fields formerly the house of Hogarth [now Archbishop Tenison's School].—West shewed me a small picture which He yesterday began to paint from memory of Kosciuszko on a Couch.

June 27.—Erskine eloquent against [Thomas] Paines age of reason. —Democrats do not like peace since there is some probability of it.—

July 2.—Lord Lansdowne offered to Miss Molesworth (Lady Camden).* She was overborne by Lord & Lady Lucan to accept him, but *when* Cloaths were bought she in an agony said she could not marry him.—

Lawrence and his Bath

July 9.—We had much talk of Lawrence. He has laid out on House in Piccadilly at least £500—His Academy room cost £150—a Cold Bath He made to supply it with water £5 a yr. tax & never was in it.—put up Library cases for Books not 3 months ago.—Lawrence is very close—never speaks of his affairs to Hamilton but on emergencies. If his mind be set on a thing, will have it, very proud.—The Royal pictures produce him abt. £500 a year.—His Father is gone to reside with his sister in Gloucestershire. The other sister to set up a School with a Miss Bird from Birmingham. Lawrence to assist her is to give her value of his picture by Rembrant—loses much time with Miss Lees of Bath when they are in town.

July 10.—Taylor of the Opera House a Scotchman came to London —was a Clerk in Mayner House—lent Sheridan £1000—got connected with Opera—& into parliament at recommendation of Prince of Wales —Duke of Norfolk who brought him in now sorry—2 members were not easily found to present him to the Speaker.

Dance & Tyler [R.A.'s] auditing Acad: accts. today. At Lady Day £400 will be wanting. Richards comes into scheme of selling catalogues.—£1000 a year will be gained by it. expences of printing this year above £600—Catalogues now cost little more than 2d¼ each [and would be sold] separate for 6d.

Hoppner has a full tide of success. Has many copies to make—money witht. trouble.—G. assists him—very bad—Owen also assists him. Hoppner has taken a House on Kings road for £20 a yr.

July 14.—Battersbie said—at Madrid He saw a Mattadori kill 7 Bulls at 7 Strokes—This man was greatly celebrated for his dexterity, and has £30 a day, at the Bull fights.

The City of Madrid is notwithstanding the fine climate, very ill supplied with fruit,—Ld. St. Helens, the Ambassador, had very little, and remarked to them the scarcity—His Lordship lived in the House,

* Lord Camden married in 1785 Frances, daughter and heir of William Molesworth, of Wembury, in Devon.

formerly occupied by Hernandez dea Cortes. The King of Spain travels at a great rate—12 or 14 miles an Hour—Has relays of Horses every 7 miles—all the roads, but the publick roads, are shockingly bad.

Tangier contains abt. 2000 inhabitants—the accomodations are miserable,—He [Battersbie] & His companions, were not suffered to enter Houses or Mosques.—saw a man in the street dance himself into a phrenzy and eat a live snake.—The Houses are only one story high.

[Charles] *Towne** is much employed at Manchester, has 6 months work bespoke—improved much from seeing last Exhibition, never was in London before—was with Loutherburgh and saw him paint—surprised at his exhibition picture—was originally with a coach painter.

* Charles Towne, a Liverpool artist who first exhibited a picture in that city in 1797. In a previous note on Nov. 1, 1796, Farington says Towne, "at the desire of Mr. Blundell, has been lately permitted to copy it [an upright landscape by Wilson belonging to Worsley of Manchester]." Following this note is one about another minor (and very eccentric) artist, John Astley, who after his marriage to Lady Daniell, a wealthy widow, painted a Mr. Worsley's portrait. In spite of his riches Astley charged "20 guineas, the usual price." The Diary also brings to our memory another minor artist hitherto forgotten. His name was John White Abbot, a surgeon practising in Exeter, where he was educated. His immediate interest is that he gives some news about Francis Towne, who, we are told, "makes £500 a year at Exeter by teaching drawing, &c. He was a pupil to Shackleton [Kent's successor as principal painter to George II.], and joined with Cosway in taking a house in Somerset-street, Portman-square, when they embarked in the world as artists."

"I have been intensely interested," says the Rev. H. J. Dukinfield Astley, of East Rudham Vicarage Norfolk, "in the instalments of Farington's fascinating Diary which you are publishing from day to day and have religiously preserved every one.

"I have been wondering whether mention would appear of my great-grandfather, John Astley, the portrait painter, but thought that as he died in 1787 it was improbable; however, in your issue of the 18th April, I find him under the above heading in what must be an entry from an earlier party of the Diary.

"He is there spoken of as 'a minor (and very eccentric) artist.' As to his eccentricity—I know not whether it is a sign of eccentricity to marry three times as he did: the first time to a beautiful Irish girl; the second to a rich widow, Lady Dukinfield-Daniel, whose portrait he had painted and of whom it is related that when he presented her with it she told him that if he wished it he could have 'the original' for the asking: on her death he came into the Dukinfield property in Cheshire; the third time he married my great-grandmother, Mary Wagstaffe, one of the three beautiful daughters of a Dr. Wagstaffe of Manchester. Astley left two small sons, of whom the second was my grandfather, three daughters, and his widow, who married the Rev. W. H. Hay, vicar of Rochdale, and had another family.

"His ability as a portrait painter is not to be denied, though he did not show originality, and allowed his rich marriage to put a stop to his career. I have two portraits, of himself and my great-grandmother, which are quite good, the former in the style of Reynolds, the latter in that of Gainsborough, and several Heads copied from Raphael, when a fellow-student of Reynolds at Rome, in which the brushwork is excellent; my sister has some other examples of his work; the rest are scattered.

"There are numerous references to him in the 'Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds,' by Leslie and Taylor, Vol. I. pp. 40, 55, 97, 126 and 135, and Vol. II. p. 83, in which he is spoken of as 'dashing, reckless, conceited, clever and out-at-elbows,' among other things; the story of his unguardedly taking off his coat at a picnic near Rome, and displaying a waistcoat-back made up of one of his own canvases, with a magnificent waterfall, has often been reprinted; when the Dublin ladies sat to him, he is said, by way of flourish, to have used his unsheathed sword as a maulstick. Pilkington's 'Dictionary of Painters' and Bryan have fair, though inaccurate, notices of him.

"The notice of him in 'The Dictionary of National Biography' is full of inaccuracies."

[Astley purchased Schomberg House from Lord Holdernesse for £5,000, and spent a similar sum in altering it. He himself occupied the centre portion of the building, after him came Dr. Graham, the quack, who with his mud baths and electrical machine tried ineffectually to cure the lameness of Sir Walter Scott when he was a boy. This part, and Gainsborough's wing of Schomberg House, still exist, but the eastern wing was demolished fully sixty years ago. Astley died in 1777.]

Colonel M. H. Grant ("Linesman") writes: The frequent mention of forgotten painters by Farington, your correspondents, and your own learned annotator—of whom it is difficult to say which is the most absorbingly interesting—prompts me to mention that in my (I hope) forthcoming work, "Old English Landscape Painters In Oil," full particulars and illustrated examples will be given of nearly 500 such buried artists of our School. For example, your issue of this day alone contains references to Francis Towne, Charles Towne, J. W. Abbott, Sir P. F. Bourgeois—all of whom I have recorded and illustrated fully, whilst, of course, the hundreds of old painters dealt with will include also all the more famous names which occur in the Diary.

The wide interest aroused by your publication is my excuse for thus intruding my own work, the now completed labour of twenty years. As you will observe from the enclosed preliminary prospectus, its hope and intention will be to afford historical, and, by means of some 500 illustrations, ocular information upon the very points so frequently raised by Farington and your correspondents. Perhaps chief amongst the surprises of my treatise will be the revelation of the *age* of the British Landscape School. These men of Farington's day—Wilson, Gainsborough, de Loutherbourgh, &c.—so far from being, as they are usually styled, the "Fathers of British Landscape," will be found to be not even the sons or the grandsons, but the great-grandsons of an art, which had its beginnings not in the Eighteenth, but the Sixteenth Century. From the time of King Edward VI. my plates will illustrate most notable painters of English landscape, and besides these, a continuous stream of minor but accomplished men, ending with those born in the year 1800, after which the appearance of the moderns opens a new subject and terminates my own.

Towne 's a man of coarse debased, manners and conversation,—paints cows.

July 15.—Sir George Beaumont called—Lawrence has wrote to him offering his Rembrant for 150 gs. on condition that He may have it back in 4 yrs. if He chooses for 200 gs. . says He gave 400 for it.—Sir George declined the conditions, but offered 200 gs for it, which Lawrence has accepted. [This may be "A Jew Merchant," presented by Sir George to the National Gallery in 1826.] Mr. Howland is ill—& 84 years of age,—himself nervous—is all for Salvator—Old pictures only true models, they having been proved by time,—fashion may make moderns pass—He mentioned Daniell as being truly persevering, but has a purple eye [which may, perhaps, have prevented him from "seeing red"].

July 17.—Sir Geo: Beaumont I called on in mng.—remarked on Lawrences *manner* as always making him uneasy,—His compliments forced—The over reputation He had had was a dangerous temptation to over set his judgment.

July 19.—[Henry] Grattans Father was Recorder of Dublin Grattan is a Declaimer—no financier—no man of business—all his speeches are prepared.

Pitt's Little Soul

Malone was at the funeral of Burke. The Body was not opened—He died of an Atrophy and suffered little pain,—He had spit blood & wasted away. Dr Lawrence only was at Beaconsfield at the time of his death—He was sensible to the last,—& was read to 3 hours before His death, saw His end approaching 3 days before. Burke thought Pitt had great parts but a little soul,—none of his Fathers characteristic grasp of mind,—Malone thinks Pitt shd. have moved for a monument to Burke. To his last will Burke added a declaration of his dying in charity with all men, alluding to Fox &c—He purchased Beaconsfield for £17,000 with money gained in India stock speculations.—Fitzherbert & Dick Burke also got money—Will Burke staid in too long, as did Lord Verney and were great sufferers.—Burke recd. money from Lord Rockingham only by £1000s, & gave Bond for each sum—all which Lord Rockingham by will cancelled.—Mrs Burke is of a calm temper & will bear her loss—The Duke of Devonshire was at the funeral—He seems to want *Spring* rather than *sense*. Lord Tichfield appears to be of the same temperament. Lord William has more energy.*

* Alleyne Fitzherbert (1753-1839) became Lord St. Helens, Lord Titchfield, fourth Duke of Portland. Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, his brother, was M.P. for Nottinghamshire, and afterwards Governor-General of India.

CHAPTER LXI

1797

Ireland in a State of Rebellion

July 31.—The Pope dines alone, but some persons attend him standing and amuse him with conversation—An old painter who the Pope knew formerly is one of them—they tell him the news of Rome &c—Marchant [R.A.] being in an adjoining room one day before dinner touching a model the Pope passed through it attended by these people —Marchant, as is customary fell on his knees—The Pope by a motion of his hands gave his Benediction, adding by way of civility "Your Slave, Your Slave."

August 6.—Wyatt I called on in Mornig.—saw designs for Beckfords Gothic building—which is now much enlarged—among the furniture are to be four Cabinets of £500 value each—all in Gothic taste—four Gothic statues to be executed by Nollekens,—Flaxman, Rossi & Westmacott—The *Tower* is not proceeding with at present, but, in his will Beckford has directed that it shall be finished shd. He die before.

August 11.—The Benchers of Lincolns Inn are enraged against Wyatt on acct. of expence of repairing their chapel which cost £7000 and might have been done for £1500.

August 14.—The King says Beechey was not elected an Academician *because He is the best painter.* [Sawrey Gilpin was elected.]

August 23.—Academy I went to. Laws Committee.—Tyler & Richards only there.—I proposed to alter arrangement of Academicians Associates, & Engravers, so as to leave the Academicians free to *fill the latter vacancies* or not, which as it now was worded did not appear. I also proposed to make the Law for Exhibitors becoming Candidates more clear.—both were adopted.

August 27.—The King had difficulty with Pitt to obtain Surveyorship of Somerset Place for Wyatt—the Kings object was to prevent the building from being spoilt.

August 28.—Marchi called—He dined yesterday with Mr & Mrs Radcliffe the Authoress*—She is daughter to Mr Ward who was a Bookseller at Bath. Mrs Radcliffe is 27 or 8 years old, a pretty face. Marchi told her of Johnson & Goldsmith coming to Sir Joshua Reynolds, she said, those were fine times. Mr Radcliffe was educated at Oxford—He is now Editor of an Evening paper, for which He paid £1000—He is abt. 30 years old and democratically inclined. They reside at No. 7 Medina Place—St. Georges fields.

A Shoemaker and Poet, Too

October 1.—Hoppners I went to to dinner with Daniell [R.A.] at Fulham. Gifford there—He is in bad health & spits blood. Hoppner told us He [Gifford] was originally a Fish Boy—then with a Shoemaker apprentice—made verses on an election which caused him to be inquired after. He was then 18 years old and a Subscription was made to support him at School, and in two years, He went through Latin & Greek—and ɐt 20 was sent to Oxford—where on examination He was told there was no occasion for him to attend Lectures—He soon became a Tutor, and was recommended to Lord Grosvenor, and went abroad with Lord Belgrave for 2 or 3 years.—Mr Pitt has made him a Commissioner of the Lottery & He has something besides.—He is abt. 38 years old. [William Gifford† was author of the "Baviad" and editor of the *Quarterly Review*.]

October 4.—Beckford [author of Vathek] usually rises about 6—breakfast at 10 which lasts ½ an Hour—dines at ½ past 3—in an Hour or so has coffee and then quits Company to ride &c Such as choose it remaining at the table. His income, this year, is £155,000—He had just recd. information of 7 of his Ships being arrived uninsured, by which He saves £12,000. He pays £75,000 duties this yr. to government. The King is well inclined to Beckford but Pitt and Lord Loughborough are his determined enemies.

October 8.—Bassan—the Printseller, of Paris, was with Byrne [the Engraver] 3 weeks ago. He came in disguise. He is a Democrat but much truth came out. That money was plentiful in Paris—how so—because low men have got property & spend that profusely which they got easily—but they have no taste—but decorate their whores gorgeously —£50 for a morning dress. These people purchased the estates of the Emigrants at from 1 to 5 years purchase—and many of them get the estates witht. paying any money of their own, they gave notes at 5 or 6 weeks and before they were due sold parcels of what they had bought for as much as the whole came to and had large property remaining.—Wille, the Engraver, is 82 years of age, almost blind, but gay. One

* Mrs. Radcliffe, author of "The Mysteries of Udolpho," was born in 1764, and died in 1826, so that she was thirty-three years of age when Marchi dined at her house. She married William Radcliffe, an Oxonian. Giving up law for journalism he became editor of the *English Chronicle*.

† William Gifford [1757-1826] was the son of a plumber, and lived in poverty until Dr. Cookesley discovered him, and by his efforts the lad was sent to school and Oxford.

artist drowned himself,—another took to drinking from despair,—several quitted their profession of artist & became Clerks in Offices,—Mrs Aliamet, lost her senses from anxiety.—Bassan had £14,000 owing him of which He has lost £11,000.—Byrne hinted something of all ending in a resumption of Royalty. Bassan, with an assenting shrug, "*Yes*, but sometime first."—Why said Byrne did the people suffer Pichigue &c. to be arrested witht. struggle? Because they are weary of exertion—tired out leave them quiet in a corner, & you may take their property.

October 10.—Ireland at bottom is in a State of Rebellion—all colonization is bad policy. Speaking of affairs of Ireland [before the Union], Malone said, the Proprietors of lands are the true representatives of Ireland—not the low people who are deceived—their situation would not be amended by a change—150 persons might derive some advantages—but the bulk wd. remain the same—Sir Michl. [Cromie] & Malone described Grattan as a maker of set speeches—ordinary when suddenly attacked—a miser, who has realized £5000 a yr. by the Irish gift laid out to advantage—attends parliament wtht. bringing his family to Dublin, and lives himself in poor Lodgings. He is mischievous and of violent ambition—while He was in power under Lord Fitzwilliam he was insolent. [Lord Fitzwilliam, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1784, supported Catholic emancipation.]

Mrs Abington, the Actress, is poor, She had an annuity of £300 from Mr Needham, and another from Lord Lansdown, both are supposed to be expended besides money she had saved—she has been extravagant —living beyond her income, and has gamed.

October 13.—News of Admiral Duncan having defeated Dutch fleet. Downman [A.R.A.] called—rejoiced at news of victory, no democrat.

October 17.—Morland has a venereal taint in his blood—which has certainly impaired his mind—He is very restless in disposition and often changes his residence—moving from place to place, frequently after objects which He desires to paint—is 33—or 4 years old. Ward has studied Paul Potters works—thinks of becoming a student of Academy —says Morland is defficient in sound drawing.

October 21.—Fox rises a little after 8—breakfasts at ½ past 9—dines at 4—Coffee & Tea at 6—light supper at 10—bed at 11—drinks abt. a pint of Port at 9 after dinner—read aloud 3 hours every evening after Tea—a translation from Livy.—says we shall never have peace—Mrs Armstead has great influence over him—her opinion over rules even on subjects of art that of professors—smiled at Marchants acct. of Sheridans procrastination—very cautious of speaking on political matters.

Edridge [A.R.A.] passed some days lately at St. Annes Hill drawing Foxs portrait. Fox read . . . and always with seeming avidity—Fox thinks Gibbon affected and sometimes unintelligible.

Edridge thinks Fox judges better of art than most gentlemen—but not always. Is not dogmatical in pushing his own opinions but seems solicitous to collect that of others and interrogates for that purpose—His attachment to Mrs. Armstead is very strong, they are almost inseparable.

October 27.—Heath [the engraver] lives with a woman, & has several children—she has decent connexions and is visited as Mrs Heath by her relations—His wife a pretty woman, is living—He has one son by her, who is apprentice.*

* Mrs. Heath was Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Thomas, a Welsh clergyman. By her Heath had one son George Heath, who became a serjeant-at-law. His illegitimate child, Charles Heath, followed his father's profession and produced the well-known illustrated "Annuals" "Keepsakes," "Book of Beauty" and "Amulet." He died in 1848. His father died in 1834.

CHAPTER LXII

1797

Princesses at Frogmore

October 29.—Marchant [R.A.] came—Had been with Romney, who is a convert from Democracy, and now says He believes "Monarchy is best after all."—a friend applied to the King to make him His Majesty's Portrait Painter after death of Sir Joshua Reynolds—The King answered that "the vacancy was filled"—Had He been appointed Romney said He wd. then have exhibited [at the Academy].

Lysons mentioned the evident puffs of Beckford in the newspapers, seconding the extravagant character given of him in the last European Magazine recommending him as the most proper person to negotiate a peace with France.—He also remarked on his reconcilement to the tutor Dr Lettice, after a separation of some years, on which Beckford in lieu of an annuity settled on the Dr. paid him £5000. Beckfords sister, having expressed concern at his situation, said to her, that He saw no prospect of him again being admitted to Society—but that the best thing He cd. do would be to endeavour to prevail on some well connected young woman to marry him, that wd. be his only chance.—Beckford wrote a romance in French, called Vertax [Vathek]—which is said to be very clever—it has been translated into English.

October 31.—Walker [engraver] is a nephew of late Anthony Walker, Engraver.—Walker told us the Plates of the Copper Plate Magazine were reckoned at 8 guineas each. He usually takes off 700 impressions, of each number, and all expences of each number He reckons at abt. £20. —After much conversation He having fully admitted that the drawing from which He engraved the view of Carlisle is a copy from the print engraved by Byrne from my drawing, agreed to recal all the Nos. which have not been sold, and to destroy the Plate.

George III. and Lord Salisbury

November 6.—The King does not like Ld. Salisbury—supposed to be kept in through interest of Marquiss of Downshire—During trial between Wyatt & Sheldon abt. Pantheon Opera business, the Queen told Wyatt before Lady Howe that Lady Salisbury had said to Her Majesty she had no doubt her Majesty had heard unfavorable accts. of Ld.

Salisburys conduct on that occasion, but were the circumstances known His Lordship cd. be justified—the Queen said, she replied "That neither his Majesty or Herself ever considered Lord Salisburys private affairs."

Mr Beckford went down with Wyatt yesterday to see Hatfield House, and in the dining room was surprised to see a cloth laid for Lord & Lady S. in a meaner way than could have been supposed—The House is also very inadequately furnished.

Wyatt & Lysons much regretted taking away the beautiful Gothick Window work at the West end of Windsor Chapel—to make room for the painted glass picture by West,—who has persuaded the King to do it.

Flaxman elected an Associate of the Academy.

Wyatt and Famous Buildings

November 7.—Wyatt* said, the Pantheon [in Oxford-street, now occupied by Messrs. Gilbey] cost £25,500—of which the composition pillars cost £1500. Wyatt thinks St. Peters, at Rome, bad architecture,—It is divided into little parts. It is the size which makes it striking.—There is no good modern architecture in Rome—the best specimens are by Raphael.—That of Michael Angelo, is very bad.

He thinks St. Pauls, in London, very deffective,—Window, over window, where there is only one story divides the architecture into little parts, and exhibits a false Idea,—as they signify different stories while there is only one.—The 3 *Porticos* are the best parts of the architecture, but should have been only one range of Pillars, instead of Pillars over

* James Wyatt was taken out to Italy in the suite of Lord Bagot, Ambassador of Great Britain at the Ecclesiastical States at Rome, at the age of fourteen. After six years of study at Rome and Florence, on returning to London, he was at once instructed to build the Pantheon at a cost of £60,000. Horace Walpole in writing to Sir Horace Mann on May 6, 1770, says:

What do you think of a Winter Ranelagh erecting in Oxford Road at the expense of £60,000?

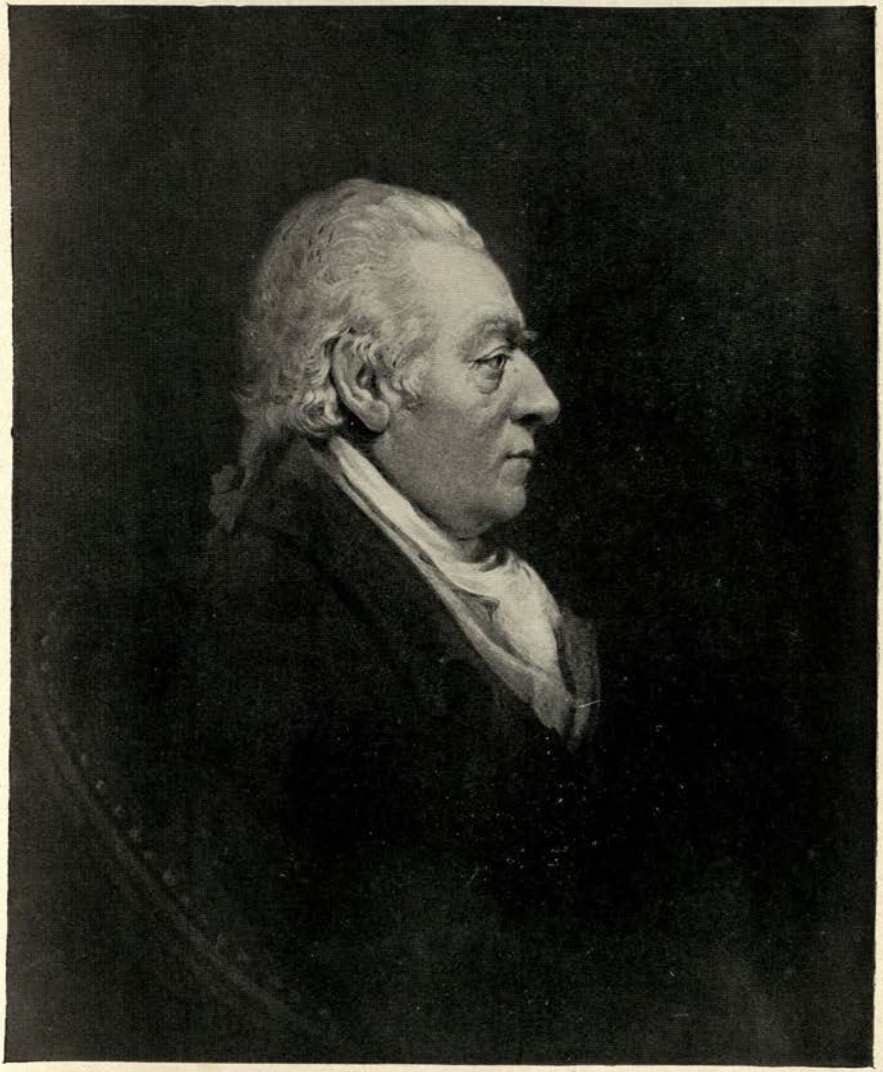
And on the 26 April, 1771, he writes:

If we laugh at the French they stare at us. Our enormous luxury and expense astonishes them. I carried their Ambassador and a Comte de Levi the other morning to see the new winter Ranelagh in Oxford road, which is almost finished. It amazed me myself. Imagine Baalbec in all its glory. The pillars are of artificial *giallo-antico*. The ceilings, even of the passages, are of the most beautiful stuccos in the best taste of the grotesque. The ceilings of the ball-room and the panels like Raphael's *loggias* in the Vatican. A dome like the Pantheon, glazed. It is to cost fifty thousand pounds. Monsieur de Guisnes said to me: "Ce n'est qu'à Londres qu'on peut faire cela."

When the fire took place in 1792 the interior of the Pantheon was totally destroyed, and rebuilt on the same plan in 1795. It was again reconstructed in 1812, and remodelled in 1834, for the purposes of a bazaar, to compete with the one in Soho-square. The history of the Pantheon can be read in most books about London. In Messrs. Gilbey's collection there are engravings showing how it was originally built by Wyatt in 1772. Included in them is a model in wax of George III. in his box here, and an admirable drawing in water-colour by Turner, R.A., when a youth of eighteen, showing the appearance of the Pantheon immediately after the fire in 1792. The portico and front have been very little altered since the original building was erected, and the Eighteenth Century façade of the entrance in Poland-street, through which the Royal Family entered the Pantheon, has not been altered in any respect.

Mr. Harry Batsford writes: I am reading with extreme interest the Farington Diary as it appears in the columns of the *Morning Post*, and am most grateful for its publication, on account of the flood of light it throws on the art and artists of the later XVIIIth Century. It is quite true that it would be extremely helpful if we could find further representations of James Wyatt's Pantheon in Oxford-street. We have found this out in the course of some recent researches upon interior architecture of the later XVIIIth Century, but that does not mean that there are not some very interesting illustrations of it in existence. I refer particularly to Earlom's fine mezzotint of the interior and the Exhibition of Lunardi's Balloon from a print by F. G. Byron. This would be excellent but for the large amount of space unfortunately taken up by the Balloon itself. Both these prints were reproduced by Mr. E. B. Chancellor in his recent work on "The XVIIIth Century in London." Professor A. E. Richardson, F.R.I.B.A., prepared from engravings in the "European Magazine" a pencil drawing of the interior, reproduced in his book on "Monumental Architecture." This gives perhaps the best general idea of the interior. A small exterior print, together with two representations of the ruins after the fire of 1792, are in the Crace Collection at the British Museum.

[There are also a mezzotint, by R. Sayer, 1772, and a colour print of a masquerade in 1772, by Charles White.—Ed.]



JAMES WYATT.

From the engraving by C. Turner after the painting by M. C. Wyatt.

[*To face p.* 219

Pillars. The best effect of these Pillars is from inside of the building where they come into comparison with the Houses.—

The Portico of St. Martins in the fields is good, and excepting the windows, the body of the church is well designed.—The Spire bad.—

November 9.—We [Mr. Penn, Wyatt, Marchant, Smirke, and Farington] went to Frogmore.—The Gothic building designed by Wyatt is beautiful. The House is built of poor materials—It formerly belonged to Mrs Egerton [Probably Maria, daughter and sole heir of Thomas Scott Jackson, one of the Directors of the Bank of England. She married, in 1795, John Egerton, afterwards Sir John Grey-Egerton, of Oulton Park, Cheshire.]—for it & 60 or 70 acres of land, the Queen gave £8000 —& has laid out abt £4000.—Major Price planned the water, which is formal & bad.—In one room are 36 drawings in Pen & Ink by the Princess Royal, besides ornaments on Chair Covers &c—and in another room 24 of her drawings, from prints after Berghem &c.—The Princess Elizabeth has decorated a long narrow room with painted flowers, & subjects of children &c cut in paper, & finished by Tomkins.—They all shew ingenuity.—The Princesses are so eager in pursuit of their studies, they often rise in the summer at 4 o'clock in the morning.

November 10.—Lord I. [Inchiquin] told me He has just been elected member for St. Germains, in the room of Mr. Eliot, at the recommendation of Mr. Pitt, witht. application or expence.—He told me the Emperor [of Austria] was not to blame in making peace—He cd. not help it—The spirit of republicanism has infected Germany to so great a degree that He was afraid even to trust to his army.

The publication "The pursuits of Literature" is clever—the author not known—Gifford has recd. letters from him in a feigned hand—they are not equal to the prose notes. Dr. Rennel, a clergyman of Winchester, is supposed to be the principal, though not the sole author, of "the pursuits of Literature"—The Dr. is a relation to Major Rennel. He denies being the Author. The notes are very unequal in respect of observations and writing. Stephen Weston, has told him [Lysons] the Authors of "the pursuits of Literature" are Dr. Rennel—Mr. Mansell, Public Orator at Cambridge, and Mr. Mathias of Scotland Yd.*

Beckford as Peacemaker

November 11.—Mr Beckford has recd. letters from Mr Williams, his agent in Paris,—the messenger was stopped at Dover, and the

* Thomas James Mathias (1754?-1835) was the author of "The Pursuits of Literature," which appeared in dialogue in 1794, 1796 and 1797. This satirical poem was an attempt to "ridicule those trading on literature." In it Mathias unreservedly puffed his own work. The "Pursuits" met with a mixed reception. De Quincey says it is marred by "much licence of tongue, much mean and impotent spite, and by a systematic pedantry without parallel in literature." Cobbett called it "a matchless poem," and according to Dr. Wolcot Mathias was "a miserable imp." Mathias was an Italian scholar, and wrote "Poesie Liriche" and "Canzon Toscane." He was for some time Queen's treasurer and librarian at Buckingham Palace, but in 1817 he left England for Italy, and during Sir Walter Scott's visit to Naples Mathias contributed to his "comfort and amusement." Mathias died in Naples in 1835. In "The Idler in Italy," the Countess of Blessington says: "Mr. Mathias, the reputed author of 'Pursuits of Literature,' dined with us yesterday. He is far advanced in years, of diminutive stature, but remarkably lively and vivacious. . . . One of his peculiarities was the continual exclamation, 'God bless my soul!' Dinner was not half over before he told us on what days he had eaten spring chicken, green peas, aubergine, and a half hundred other dainties, and at each *entremet* that was offered to him, he exclaimed, 'What a delicious dish! God bless my soul!'"

letters taken from him and sent to the Duke of Portlands office—Duplicates of the letters dated the 2d. of this month at Paris, were forwarded by Mr Williams and recd. by Mr Beckford, who also applied to the Duke of Portland and recd. the others, sealed—but it appeared by different coloured wax, that they had been opened—The contents of these letters were, that Mr Williams had been with the Secretary for foreign affairs, and with others—that it had been proposed to him—" that if the government of England would privately advance £6000 to be made use of in *feeing* certain persons, and would give security for a million being paid for the *use of the Directory* as it was understood, *peace*, should be agreed to—England retaining *Cape of Good Hope*, &c &c "—in short better terms than perhaps were looked for.—Beckford is so confident the ground of this proposal, as to offer to risk the £6000 from his own pocket.—He is to see the Duke of Portland again on the subject on Monday next the 13*th*. inst.

November 15.—Sir George [Beaumont] gave an Ox whole to be roasted at Dunmow on acct. of Lord Duncans victory [of Camperdown on October 11, 1797]—many hundreds partook of the cheer of eating and drinking—it cost Sir George abt. £80.

CHAPTER LXIII

1797

Victories that Brought No Peace

How Benchers Feast

November 17.—Sixteen Benchers dined to-day in the Inner Temple hall—abt. 30 Barristers, and 60 Students.—The Benchers have a table covered with Luxuries—They pay only eighteen pence each,—the same sum is paid by each Barrister. Four in each Class form a mess—particular meats are prescribed for each day in the week.—No Vegetables are allowed to Roast meats—They are paid for separate. Port wine is charged three shillings and four pence a Bottle.—Every Barrister who is preferred to a Silk gown, becomes a Bencher of course.—After dinner the Benchers retire to what they call their " Parliament room," in which they find a table covered with wines &c—Claret, Burgundy &c—In this room they drink coffee and usually remain till abt. 8 oclock.—In the Hall they only drink Port & Sherry.—

November 20.—Marchant [A.R.A.] in eving.—came from Coll. Astley, who told him Lady Eliz: Luttrell has been in the Kings Bench, for a debt of £7000—there she found a Hair-dresser, who owed £70—she agreed to pay His debt if He would marry Her, which He did, and immediately quitted the Kingdom. She then claimed deliverance from confinement as Her Husband was responsible for the debt.*—

November 25.—Malone I called on.—His Brother was promised a

* Lady Elizabeth Luttrell was a daughter of the first Earl of Carhampton. While living with her elder sister, Anne Duchess of Cumberland, she played high and cheated much. After the marriage reported above she, it is said, was convicted of picking pockets in Augsburg, Bavaria, and condemned to clean the streets chained to a wheelbarrow. According to the same authority, Lady Elizabeth finally poisoned herself. This notorious woman figures in one of Gainsborough's finest pictures, that of the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, now in Windsor Castle. The ducal pair are shown walking arm in arm in a garden, and Lady Elizabeth is seated in the background. The painting was on view at South Kensington in 1867 and at the Royal Academy in 1895. It was, however, first exhibited at Schomberg House in the winter following his death in 1788. The group attracted great attention. A critic writing of the painting at the time said: " It is extraordinary why this picture is not purchased by some of the Duchess's family, and still more surprising that it should be offered for sale when it was painted at the Duke's instance." Some days after this notice Queen Charlotte visited the exhibition, and may then have bought the canvas. At any rate, it apparently passed into the Royal collection about that time, for it is known that the Royal Academy was prepared to purchase the picture for fifty guineas if it were not sold at the sale.

peerage to *descend to him*, two years ago when Malone hoped to have married Miss Bover.*

Hoppner told me He dined lately with Canning & suggested the necessity there is for answering the opposition papers in a better way than is done at present.—Believes this contributed to establish the *Anti-Jacobin*, which is supported by the Treasury and Canning and his Eton friends write for it.

Disgraceful Display

December 1.—Academy I went to. General meeting to decide on Premiums [to students. The work was very bad and] Barry then represented that it was disgraceful to the Academy to have its walls covered with such indifferent specimens—and that to prevent it in future He moved & it was seconded by Wilton, " That it be recommended to the Council to form a resolution, That each artist who proposes to become a candidate for a Gold Medal shall previously submit to the Council of the Academy a performance on which the Council shall decide whether such artist appears to be qualified by previous study to become a candidate for the Gold Medal."

This motion was unanimously approved.—Mr Bacon, then moved " That a similar caution shd. be used in regard to the Academy figures & models."—This was also unanimously approved.

Lysons dined with R. Ford of the Police Office yesterday.—Ford has the management of the business of employing Frenchmen &c to go to and from France to collect information.—It is by comparing their accts. that they collect something like the truth from these fellows,—who are searched at Dover even to taking off their buttons every time they go or return—Had Bassan, the Printseller, been taken He would have been sent to Botany Bay.—An insurrection is expected at Paris. The Councils are now a farce, and the Directory again divided. Buonaparte is for Barras.

Scots More Dangerous Than Irish

Ford says the affairs in Ireland are very bad. In the South there is now most disturbance, the North is tolerably quiet, but esteemed most dangerous and prepared to rise if the French were to land.—Ford, is not easy abt. Scotland,—and considers the Scotch when disatisfied as more cunning and dangerous, than the Irish being better informed.—

December 8.—Tyler was this day Foreman of a Jury, on trial Ant. Pasquin (alias Williams) against Faulder bookseller for publishing

* Maria Bover, daughter of Captain John Bover, a Bourbon émigré (originally named de Beauvoir), who joined the English Navy and fought against the French. She was one of thirteen—some say eighteen—children, and was famous for her wit and beauty. The " Lancashire Witch " and her two sisters were considered to be " if not successful rivals, at least fair competitors for the palm of beauty and attraction with the lovely and accomplished Misses Gunning." In an earlier entry Boswell stated that Malone, the eminent Shakespearean scholar, had " offered himself " to Miss Bover, but was not accepted. " Malone," said Boswell, " has never been a favourite of the ladies; he is too soft in manners." Miss Bover was engaged to Lord Maynard, and to his great regret she died, and was buried at Grappenhall on January 23, 1810. Hoppner painted a portrait of Miss Bover. Lord Maynard left her brother £20,000, and made him his sole executor.

Giffords Mæviad in which Williams is properly described—Trial began at 9—was over at ½ past 10—Pasquin, nonsuited.—His attorney was much confused after verdict.—Gasson, exhibited the character of Williams in such a light as incensed the Court against him.—Lord Kenyon expressed his hope that persons who may be attacked by such characters would come for the protection of that Court & they should find it. [Pasquin was a scurrilous art critic.]

Mutiny at the Nore

December 10.—Sir A. Gardner [Admiral] I called on.*—He expressed uneasiness abt. the times—of his wearisome situation off Brest—The French fleet was certainly dismantled when He left that station. He thinks stationing a fleet off Brest though a customary cover of that Port, a useless in a great measure. Privateers will elude them and affect our commerce, which also sustains great injury from our merchant ships neglecting their convoy, and running single. He says after all the Naval Victories have produced nothing decisive for us to accelerate peace.—He thinks little fear of an invasion of England, but some probability of an attempt on Ireland.—The mutiny on board the fleet last summer reduced the Officers to a dreadful situation.—On board his ship He was persevering in ordering some men to punishment. *His Officers advised him not to persevere*, & He believes if He had done so, a signal wd. have been given and all fleet returned from off Brest into our Port. This was in June. The Sailors themselves at last settled the business. They were wearied out with apprehensions, and by the tyrannies of their shipmates who had obtained most authority.—Two of his Ships Company —Lee & Preston, were executed—they were drawn up by the Ringleaders —they were very penitent.—At one time a rope had been shook over Sir Alans head, and such was his mortification & despair that He told them they had better hang him at once. This struck them a little and they replied, " they did not mean to hurt his honor."

Harm of Sunday Schools

Sir Alan Gardners I breakfasted at [on December 20th]—Lady Gardner,—Captn. Alan & Mrs. Gardner, and 2 of the boys there. Sir

* The Naval Correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes: Farington's references to Admiral Sir Alan Gardner, afterwards Lord Gardner, are most interesting from the point of view of a student of naval history. The part which he played in the Great Mutiny of 1797 was no doubt the result of an extremely nervous and highly-strung temperament. He joined the Channel Fleet a bare six months before the Mutiny, upon which occasion Lord Bridport—commanding the Fleet in the absence of Lord Howe—wrote to Lord Hood, saying: " Sir Alan Gardner is come down, hoisted his flag, and I have seen him. He is, in my opinion, seriously ill. His captain told me yesterday that he could neither eat or sleep." This insomnia seems to have been chronic, and a contemporary Admiral wrote of him: " Such was his anxiety, even in ordinary weather, that, though each ship carried three poop lanterns, he always kept one burning in his cabin, and when he thought the *Alligator* (the next ship astern) was approaching too near he used to run out into the stern gallery with the lantern in his hand, waving it so as to be noticed."

During the Mutiny he was one of a Committee of Admirals who met the men's delegates on board the flagship *Queen Charlotte*, in the course of which he became so incensed that he seized one of the delegates by the collar, and swore he would have them all hanged, with every fifth man throughout the Fleet. Another contemporary record states that he drew his sword on the delegates. He narrowly escaped losing his life at the hands of the ship's company of *Queen Charlotte*; but when told that a cutter was manned alongside to take him ashore he demanded that he should be allowed his barge, which was conceded to him.

His personal bravery was beyond question, and he subsequently commanded the Channel Fleet, but it is easy to imagine the strain incurred on such a temperament by a close blockade of Brest.

Alan, anxious abt. assessed Taxes,—He has not yet had any application from the Westminster parishes,—is afraid sad consequences will follow the bill.—He must pay £320 a year much above a 10th of his income.—He talked of the mutiny in the Navy,—it continued from April till the end of July.—In his ship, the Queen Charlotte, it was preceded by *extraordinary quiet.* One Spray, who had been a Chorister at Cambridge, who entered the Navy for the sake of the large bounty, was a principal instigator, but very cautious in his manner of proceeding.—The Crew of that Ship being at last wearied out by the tyranny of their *temporary rulers*, and being *apprehensive of each other*, and of the controlling party, came forward of themselves, and desired that 40 of the ringleaders should be sent out of the ship, and Sprays name was the 2d on their list.

Sir Alan said a great change had taken place in the Navy,—the Sailors were no longer the same sort of men as formerly.—He thinks the Sunday Schools have done much harm, by giving education disproportionate to situation.—Newspapers are now regularly recd. on board Ships and do much harm, as they are chiefly the opposition papers. Letters sent postage free to Ships likewise does much mischief, by affording opportunities to disseminate dangerous, seditious opinions.—Every day an Officer is appointed to frank all the letters intended to go from the ship.

Young Val: Gardner is a Cadet at Woolwich. He told me there are three schools—An Upper,—middle,—and lower school.—Sandby [R.A.] teaches drawing in the Upper School only. Here are 18 Cadets: The *whole number* of Cadets is now abt. 90.—The 2d. Master teaches in he lower schools. *All the Boys learn to draw.*—From the Upper School they are first placed in the Artillery as 2d. Lieutenants.—from this they are advanced to the Engineer Corps.

CHAPTER LXIV

1797-1798

The Directory at the Play

December 12.—Cosways* I dined at—dined ¼ past 5,—in the French manner—cloth not removed—Mrs Cosway went up at 7 and invited us to follow—which we did at ½ past 7.—Had coffee. She play'd on the Harp. Then tea. Mrs Cosway said Art and Artists are on a more respectable footing in England than in any other country.—Northcote said, "Opie is the first painter of his time."—thinks . . . Fuseli . . . a butterfly—ingenious and fanciful and amusing, but has no strength of mind,—timid,—capricious,—vain and affected.

The King and Peace

December 17.—Wests I stopped at till one oclock.—He told me a person (Beckford) had put into the hands of ministers a proposal for peace, which, on the part of the French, was sufficiently vouched.—That we are to keep the Cape of Good Hope & other possessions of the Dutch & to make some arrangements in the West Indies.—That nothing was said of the Toulon ships or anything proposed derogatory to this Country. The fact is the Ministers dare not shew the papers to the King, so adverse is He to peace as not to be directed.—West felt the Kings mind on the subject but found him violent—hoped never to hear of peace with such a people. West, said He had much money owing him from the Crown,—had an annuity but the bulk of his fortune remains unpaid. The King is shy when money is touched upon.

West . . . has £1000 a year from the King, did expend £1600—Had Six Servants, has now only 3. Before the War sold 4 or £500 worth of prints in a year, now does not sell to the amount of £50. Has reduced his living to £1200 a year.

December 28.—West told me to-day that His fortune is in the Kings hands £15,000—He did, last summer, make out his account; I asked him if it was acknowledged; He said He had recd. a letter to that effect. He is however conscious that His security depends on the life of the King. He has indeed the *works* in his *possession*.—He is not in circumstances to

* R. Cosway, R.A., and his wife were miniature painters.

quit his profession unless He were to sell His collection. I mentioned Beecheys case,—no pay,—and to paint the King &c on a Canvass 18 feet wide.—He said it was Beecheys own offer, which made a difference.*

Hoppner told me the Anti-Jacobin newspaper is looked over at Cannings before publication, where Frere,† & Hammond reside. It is printed on Sundays at the press of the *Sun* paper. Wright has a guinea a week for publishing. Coombe has nothing to do with it, or with government, but is soliciting booksellers.

1798

January 8.—Government allows £10,000 a year for all secret purposes of defending itself by writings &c.

Pulteney abt. 8 or 10 years ago purchased lands on the banks of the Ohio for abt. £10,000 & is now building a town—Such is the situation, in the great line from Lake Superior that to build upon He now sells lands at 20 crowns an acre for which He gave one shilling.

[Sir William Johnstone, afterwards Johnstone-Pulteney, of Westerhall, Dumfriesshire, was M.P. for Weymouth. He was believed to be in his day "the richest Commoner, and the greatest holder of American Stock ever known." He died intestate in 1805. His first wife was the daughter and sole heir of Daniel Pulteney, first cousin of the first Earl of Bath.]

* This huge canvas, which represents "His Majesty reviewing the Third or Prince of Wales's Regiment of Light Dragoons," &c., was painted at Frogmore, and occupied a large space at the end of the great room at the Royal Academy in 1798. The King, we are told, was so pleased with Beechey's work that he "not only paid him liberally for his labour, but conferred on him the honour of a Knighthood." Beechey was knighted at Lord Cardigan's request, it was stated, and it was also said that he asked 1,000 gs. for the great group, and received 1,200 gs. But one evening at Kemble's the artist himself said in presence of Lawrence that his Majesty had not paid him 1,200 gs. for the picture.

Mr. Ernest Alfred Beechey writes: In reference to the large canvas by Beechey mentioned in No. LXIV. of the Farington Diary, the following information may be of interest.

The story was told me by my grandfather, the late Canon St. Vincent Beechey (sixth son of Sir William Beechey), who died in 1899 in his 94th year.

When the sketch for the picture was nearing completion Queen Charlotte came into Sir William's painting-room at Windsor and asked why the Prince of Wales was not painted in it. Beechey replied that it was as much as his life was worth, bearing in mind the quarrel between H.M. and the Prince. The Queen then suggested that the Prince on his black horse would make a fine foil to the King on his white charger "Adonis." Beechey was struck by the artistic conception, which he allowed to overcome his scruples, so he painted in the Prince.

Soon afterwards George III. came in with his cheery greeting of "Well! Beechey, how are you?"—then, seeing the canvas, angrily exclaimed: "Hey, what, what, what! Beechey, the Prince! d—n the Prince." The King ordered the canvas to be stripped from its support and thrown out of the window, but fortunately it was rescued by an Equerry.

My grandfather said this incident preceded King George III.'s first mental indisposition, and on recovering from this, and having become reconciled to his son, he asked for the picture and conferred the honour of Knighthood on the artist. An entry occurs in Beechey's account book: "Of the Prince Regent for altering the large picture of his Majesty on horseback, £105." I have in my possession a sketch book of my great-grandfather with a large number of pencil drawings and sketches for this work.

[There are other versions of the story communicated by our correspondent. There is the Farington record of the Knighthood given to Beechey, which states that it was through Lord Cardigan's suggestion that the King knighted the artist. On the other hand, the *Monthly Mirror* of May, 1798, says his Majesty conferred the honour on May 9th, "at the express intimation of the Queen."

With regard to the omission of the Prince of Wales's portrait from the large group, we know that his figure was in the picture when first exhibited at the Academy in 1798, so that the £105 paid in 1817 by the Prince Regent for an alteration of the painting could not refer to the inclusion of the Prince's portrait into the original canvas. It may, however, have been payment to Beechey for putting a figure of the Prince in Lord Sidmouth's copy, from which it is said to have been left out by the King's desire.—ED.]

† The Right Hon. John Hookham Frere assisted Canning in the *Microcosm*, and afterwards in the *Anti-Jacobin*, and succeeded him as Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Frere was M.P. for Looe, Envoy and Minister to Lisbon in 1800 and to Madrid until 1804. He died at Malta on January 6, 1846.

Depend on England

January 31.—Trumbull [secretary to Mr. Jay, American Ambassador] came in.—Talked abt France. He was there 2 months ago. 5 [members of the] Directory He saw at the Play. Came with great parade —preceded by procession—they and other classes in made dresses— Theres a mixture of Roman & Spanish. Barras, of a noble family— disappointed by the court—Tall and Stout—100 grenadiers at least in Playhouse—despotism marked in everything—military men assuming & confident witht respect for others—other young men imitate them— woemen profligate—children no respect to parents—Society dissociated. No education—no religion—return to nation of ferocious goths— Directory finds now want of influence of religion—endeavour to establish a sort of Deism mixed with something [like] Heathenish mythology— Trumbull travelled through France in 4 directions—enquired in all towns for *schools* in order to judge of education—scarcely found any—knew families who had children from 7 to 12 years of age—neither write or read—reason assigned to obtain education put children into hands of villains who wd instil the worst principles—better be ignorant than so corrupted.—believe 3,4ths of elder people staunch to ancient religion— as to government people have given up point, are sensible of worst despotism, but will not contend,—have seen the constitution & laws violated on every occasion which suited those in power—people of Paris strove against this violation but failed.— the Despotism is now perfect being secured by 200,000 men in arms who are kept in good humour by Directory—eyes of America now opened—did favour France—but now see nothing permanent, no integrity—though do not approve all in England, yet see it a country which can be depended on.

Trumbull [said] Monroe [of the famous Doctrine] a sour, weak man— an error of conciliatory parties caused the government of America to send him to France.—He there became a tool of French government—is now backed by French party in America.

The Founder of Christie's

February 4.—Philips [the auctioneer] said Christie [founder of famous firm in King-street] is son of Scotsman & woman He was born in Round St Strand,—His Father a feather bed beater—He is abt 63 or 4 yrs old.—Is now married to his 4th wife.—First He married—she deformed He expected a fortune was disappointed—lived three years— 2nd a servant maid in Pallmall had 8 children—3d—4th widow of Mr. Urquhart wine merchant of Adelphi. Commissions [for sales] one year £16,000—another £11,000—another more than £10,000—ought to have been *immensely* rich—Domestic—but kept 3 houses—besides watering place—Still expenditure not accounted—said to game—no proofs—very

good head for scheming but wants education. Eldest son very amiable —good scholar—music—languages—drawing.*

Great fall in sale of papers since new tax—Morning Herald most sale 3500—Times next 3200—M. Chronicle 2800—True Briton only 700—Heriot—[its proprietor] formerly reporter to Topham at 2 gs. a week.

February 6.—At Demerary from 50 to 60,000 negroes—abt 1500 whites—Dutch & creoles.—condition of negroes as to cruelty worse than He [Spedding] expected—on an average a ships cargo of slaves—consisting of men women & children sells at abt £50 a head.—A young man singly is worth £100.—Officers allowed by government a pint of Madeira a day each.—Yellow fevour generally kills in 2 days & half.—begins with head ache & pains in bones.—then slight delirium—Saw a serpents skin 22 ft long. Tygers up the country—an Island called—Tyger Island.

Union or Ireland Lost

February 23.—Mr Annesley told me He looks upon Union with Ireland certain, probably postponed this year to be brot. forwd. next—must be or Ireland lost.†

* Mr. W. Roberts in his "Memorials of Christie's" says: "Of James Christie's parentage and family connections very little appears to be known. . He was . . . born at Perth in 1730; his mother was a Macdonald, his father an Englishman of good family." Mr. Roberts says also that Christie was married twice only; first to Isabella Chapman, daughter of a Suffolk landowner; and second, to Mrs. Urquhart, widow of a Scotch wine merchant. Which historian is right—Philips, Christie's contemporary, or Mr. Roberts?

Christie was one of the proprietors of the *Morning Chronicle* (which started in June, 1769), the others included John Murray. It is apparent that he was not for a long time interested in that journal, as he was one of the earlier owners of the *Chronicle's* "impudent rival," the *Morning Post*, which was first published in November, 1772. In 1795 the daily circulation of the *Morning Post* had fallen to 320, and Tattersall, the auctioneer, chief proprietor, disposed of his interest in it to Dan Stuart for £600, which sum gave him the house in Catherine-street, the plant, and copyright. Stuart himself says: "Soon after I joined the *Morning Post* in the autumn of 1795, Christie, the auctioneer, left it on account of its low sale, and left a blank, a ruinous proclamation of decline." Stuart, however, retrieved the paper's fortune, and in 1802 Christie went again to him, "praying for readmission." James Christie, the younger, was an antiquary and auctioneer, and his brother Samuel Hunter was an eminent mathematician. He was Second Wrangler at Cambridge in 1805, and bracketed as Smith Prizeman with Turton, afterwards Bishop of Ely. Samuel, who was also a keen sportsman, inaugurated the Cambridge University Boat Club.

† Alexander Annesley was a London solicitor and member of the Inner Temple. After making a fortune he retired to Hyde Hall, Hertfordshire, and died there in 1813. He was also a political writer and a follower of Pitt.

CHAPTER LXV

1798

Who dares to Speak of '98?

First Appearance of John Constable

February 25.—Mr J. Constable of Ipswich called with letter from Mrs W.—devoted to art though not necessary to profess it.—Knows Sir G[eorge] B[eaumont].—thinks first pictures of Gainsborough his best, latter so wide of nature.

February 26.—Constable called & brot. his sketches of landscapes in neighbourhood of Dedham—Father a merct, who has now consented that C—— shall devote his time to the study of art.—Wishes to be in Academy. I told him He must prepare a figure.

[On March 2nd Constable showed drawing of a torso to Farington, who gave him a letter of Introduction to Wilton, Keeper of the Academy.]

The Pitt and Tierney Duel

May [Sunday] 27.—Mr Pitt at 3 this day—met Tierney on Putney Common—seconds Mr Ryder [son of the first Baron Harrowby] to Mr Pitt—& George Walpole [third son of the second Lord Walpole of Wollerton, according to the D.N.B., but Burke states that he was the second son] to Tierney—fired at 12 paces—a case of pistols—a second case fired—Mr Pitt in the air—seconds interfered. [Farington enters on June 8th—Pitt condemned for going out with Tierney. Lost appetite—requires care or will go—body and mind over powered.]*

June 6.—Dined at London Tavern [Bishopsgate Street Within].—Bannister [the actor] proposed club at each others Houses to consist of 9 or 12 members. We thought best to limit it members no strangers—Persons proposed — Lord Mulgrave, Coll. Phipps, Sir G[eorge] B[eaumont], Dance, Hoppner, Bannister, G. Coleman [Colman], and Self. Bannister gave us excellent imitations of Kemble, Coleman, Binsley, etc. Bannister being obliged to go to the theatre to perform in a new farce of O'Keefes—we went with him and saw last act of Castle Spectre.

* Pitt accused George Tierney (1761-1830) of deliberately obstructing public business in the House of Commons, an aspersion which was "ruled unparliamentary." He, however, refused to withdraw, and the two statesmen met as described. Henry Addington, the Speaker, was among the spectators. Tierney blamed the Speaker "for not taking up Pitt's words, which would have prevented the duel. They say the Speaker is generally blamed, and too much a sycophant of Pitt."

No. 1.

No. 2.

No. 3.

No. 4.

No. 5.

No. 6.

No. 7.

No 8.

Pictures painted in 1790.

Those marked thus + were exhibited at the Royal Academy.

+ in 1790	No. 1 a Landscape – size of Mr. Hardmans. feet Inches	Rich. Farrington	10–10–
+ in 1790	No. 2 – a Landscape, – size of No. 1	Rich. Farrington	10–10–
+ in 1790	No. 3 – Evening & moon rising – 2 feet 1 by 1 foot 8. —		
+ in 1790	No. 4 Fishing boats — size 1 foot 6–3/10ths by 1 foot 2–9/10ths	Mr. I. Fleet	12–12–
+ in 1790	No. 5 Lobster catchers going out – size 1 foot 8 Inches 2/10ths – by 1 foot 4 Inches 8/10ths	Mr. Whitmead	15–15–0
	No. 6 – Rocks & Castle – coast – size		
	No. 7 – Fishing boat on shore – size	H. Hammond	
	No. 8 – Rural scene, road with Cart. size 1 foot 1 by 1 Inches 1/2 – by 1 foot 3 Inches 3/4ths		

June 8.—At Whig Club on Tuesday [5th] Sir F. Burdet and Ferguson [Robert Cutlar Fergusson, 1768-1838, judge-advocate-general] blackballed—67 for Sir Francis & 12 against.—[He was characterised at the club as a "*firebrand.*"]

Only the Beef Steaks

June 30.—A girl dirtily dressed came to the Castle at Dublin and desired to speak to the Ld. Lieutenant,—which caused a laugh,—but some one prudently told her, she might speak to Mr. Cooke Secretary at War,—who when the girl asked if there was not a reward for apprehending Ld. Edwd. Fitzgerald and if she should have it if she discovered him, Mr Cooke to encourage her, laid some Bank notes on the table as an earnest of the remainder.—On which she said He was at Her Master, Mr Murphys. She was a servant employed under a Cook in the Kitchen, and the Cook being out, had carried some beaf steaks up stairs, to a room, where she heard a person from another room ask who is there, on which Murphy or some other replied "It is only the Beaf steaks, *my Lord.*" On hearing *My Lord* pronounced it occurred that it must be Lord Edward Fitzgerald, as she was apprized of there being a reward offered for apprehending him.—The girls directions being attended to His Lordship was taken up.*

William Penn, the founder of Pencilvania [*sic*], was born in 1640—in 1681 extablished himself in that country.—In 1702 the father of the present Mr Penn was born, and did not marry till He was 48 years of age, when He married Lady Juliana Fermor.—Thus Mr Penn, is *grandson* to William Penn, a remarkable circumstance; only 3 generations in 158 years. [Thomas Penn, 1702-1775, second son of William Penn, married, in 1751, Lady Juliana Fermor, daughter of the first Earl of Pomfret, who died in 1753.]

July 1.—The Father of Mr Penn retained the dress of the quakers, but some years before his death became a Protestant in all respects excepting refusing to receive the Sacrament, which, however, He did before His death.—

July 5.—St. James's Volunteers this day recd. their Colours from the Duchess of York in Calverts field.—at ½ past 12, I went there with Tyler [R.A.], Susan [Farington's wife] and Miss Westall [? sister of the Academician], and having tickets for the Pavilion, were very well situated. The Prince of Orange came abt. one oclock as did many other fashionable people. The Duke & Duchess of York came about 3 oclock.—The Duchess was dressed in the uniform of the Corps—Scarlet & Blue—The Colours

* Lord Edward Fitzgerald (1763-1798), son of Viscount and first Duke of Leinster, who died in 1773. His mother married William Ogilvie, a Scottish tutor, who undertook Lord Edward's education. After an eventful life as a soldier in America he was obsessed by the spirit of the French Revolution, and for taking an active part in the movement to establish an Irish republic, and a French invasion, a warrant was issued for his arrest. He escaped for a time, but it became known that on May 19, 1798, he would be at the house of Murphy, the feather dealer. In a desperate struggle with the soldiers that came to arrest him Fitzgerald was wounded and on June 4 he died in the Dublin Newgate.

being supported by the Chaplain to the Corps—(Mr Brakcen) and by the Surgeon to the Corps (Mr Morris) the Duchess standing between them addressed herself to Lord Amherst, their Colonel, who replied to her R. Highness.—They both spoke too low to be heard, at a short distance.—The Corps was drawn up in two lines during this ceremony: after which they marched twice before the Pavilion in divisions.—At the request of the Duchess they did not fire.—At 4 oclock the Duke & Duchess of York took leave of Ld. Amherst and went away in the Dukes Curricle.

July 7.—Thomas Sandby [R.A.] was in such favour with the Dukes of Gloucester & Cumberland soon after the King came to the Throne that on some occasion when it is usual, pro forma, to make a Knight, He would have been the person but could not be found at the moment.—In consequence Sir William Desse was Knighted.

July 22.—Lawrence called and sat 2 hours.—We had much conversation.—We talked of his pictures. I observed that it appeared to me, when his energies are not roused by a particular subject, He is not equal to Himself, and mentioned what Sir Joshua Reynolds says of himself "that in his professional practice his integrity was uniform He *always* had done his best."—Lawrence observed that Sir Joshua was so devoted to his profession that no object cd. come into his pictures in which He could not interest himself.—He said He was sensible that his own pictures "had too much of a metallic appearance,—too many shining lights."—I confirmed him in the truth of the observation, and of his frequently introducing false lights for the sake of convenience in making out the parts,—lights which were not accounted for and which contributed to injure the general effect.—He said his picture, whole length of a Lady in the last exhibition had that defect.—Speaking of the Duke of Norfolk He said He thought him not a happy man, & that He certainly suffers much from the reflection of what his own conduct has been in political matters.*

Bacon [R.A.] eat freely of Ice Cream saying He knew of a Lady cured of a complaint in Her stomach by it.

August 18.—Mr Beckford (Vathek) is an excellent mimic, and often exhibits the affectations of Ladies of fashion.—The expences of entertainments &c when He came of age amounted to £40,000.

August 19.—The singularities of Mrs Damer are remarkable—She wears a Mans Hat, and Shoes,—and a Jacket also like a mans—thus

* Charles Howard, eleventh Duke of Norfolk (1746-1815), joined Fox in opposing the prosecution of the American War, and succeeded to the Dukedom in 1786. Two years later at the greater political dinner at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Arundel Street, Strand, the Duke gave the toast, "Our Sovereign's health—the Majesty of the People." For this offence to the King he was deprived of his Lord-Lieutenancy of the West Riding of Yorkshire and his Colonelcy of the Militia, the news reaching him when he was entertaining the Prince of Wales, with whom he subsequently quarrelled. They became reconciled, however, and he spent some hilarious days with the Prince at the Pavilion, Brighton. Throughout his life the Duke's conviviality made him notorious. His servants used to wash him when helpless with drink, for he "disliked soap and water when sober." He complained one day that he had tried every remedy for rheumatism, and Dudley North said to him, "Pray, my Lord, did you ever try a clean shirt?" He was known as "Jockey of Norfolk." Yet he lived in great magnificence. He spent large sums on books, pictures and the decoration of Arundel Castle, and also encouraged writers on local antiquities such as Dallaway, author of the well-known work on "Sussex." Gainsborough and Hoppner painted portraits of the Duke.

she walks abt. the fields with a hooking stick.—Miss Berrys have changed the name of their house from *Cliveden* to *Little Strawberry*. The extasis on meeting, and tender leave on separating, between Mrs Damer and Miss Berrys, is whimsical. On Miss [Mary] Berry going lately to Cheltenham, the servants described the separation between Her and Mrs Damer as if it had been parting before death.*

* Mrs. Damer was the well-known sculptor to whom Horace Walpole (Lord Orford) left Strawberry Hill, and to Mary Berry he bequeathed Cliveden House, which was formerly the residence of Kitty Clive, the actress.

CHAPTER LXVI

1798

Captain Cheshire of the "Plover"

Lenient Toward Rebels

August 27.—Gandon has been much advantaged by the *Beresfords* in Dublin. He reprobates the *illtimed lenity* of the government towards the rebels.—Gandon says, the Irish peasants are better off than the English.*

Mr Malone, I called on—and read Hones letter to him,—which He desired to shew to Mr Windham to prove the opinion of people there of the real disposition of the *lower Irish*. He says Mr Windham argues, "Suppose I admit that they are what you describe, what can be done? you wd. not have us kill them all."—No, is the reply, but they should feel there is a sufficient power to crush any attempt, and be forced back into their former situations, where they by degrees will return to their old habits.

August 29.—Opposition knocked up by the confession of the heads of the Irish Rebels.—In fact too much power thrown into the hands of Government owing to the vile & foolish conduct of opposition.

Daniell [R.A.] to tea—has been to-day to Norwood with Zoffany and Wm. Daniell [R.A.] in search of gypsies—found an old woman & family—gave her half a crown—then questioned her abt. names of things—found that 40 words were the same as the language of the natives of Bengal—26 of them precisely.—In aspect, complexion, language, they so much resemble that Daniell is convinced they came originally from the East Indies.

September 8.—Captain Cheshire, of the Plover, man of war of 26 guns, lying off Dover, speaking of the Irish sailors, said He scarcely ever knew an Irishman who was an able Seaman—They make better soldiers.

September 9.—Captain Cheshire we visited this morning on board the Plover. Lieutenant Fitzgerald told me that in their Mess in the

* James Gandon (1743-1823), born in New Bond-street, London, was the architect who built the fine Custom House, Dublin, which Sinn Fein rebels burnt down last year, and completed the building of the Four Courts begun by T. Cooley. He etched several plates after pictures by Richard Wilson, and his "Essays on the Progress of Architecture in Ireland" appear in Thomas J. Mulvany's "Life of James Gandon," Dublin 1846.

Gun Room they are 5 in number.—Himself, Mr Wilby, 2d. Lieutenant; the Master;—the Purser; and the Doctor. Their Mess expence does not exceed £32 a year. They breakfast at 8, dine at ½ past one,—drink tea at 6,—and sup at 8. They usually drink a pint of wine each.—They have a draw back on their wine of all the duties, and drink it at 16d a bottle or less.—Their brandy does not cost them above 3 shillings a gallon. —The Captain breakfasts at ½ past 8—dines at 3—tea at 6—The Officer who has the *morning* watch breakfasts with him,—He who has the *forenoon* watch dines with him. This is a rule in the service. In Sundays the Captain dines with the Officers.

The Glorious First of June

Captain Cheshire came on shore and dined with us.—He was first Lieutenant on board the Alfred, in the engagement [Lord Howe's] of the first of June.—*Le Vengeur* a French 74 went down *close* to the Alfred, not before the English Ensign was hoisted over the French.—The boats of the Alfred saved about 200 of the French people,—who when brought on board were put together on the Poop.—The English sailors seeing their forlorn & naked state, many of them went to the French men & gave their cloaths to them.—The French sailors seemed to have no feeling for those who were perishing in the water. When the engagement began that morning it blew pretty hard, but the continual firing of so many Ships *lulled the wind.*

When the Vengeur sunk there was no chasm in the water, no *succsion* [sic], as it is generally supposed. The effect of bodies sinking in smooth water is such, but here the motion of the sea constantly filled the vacuum made by the sinking ship as she went down. She went down by the head. There was no truth in the report of the French having in that situation called out " Vive La Republique "—On the contrary they were earnestly soliciting aid from our ships.

The Prize money due on acct. of this victory was, for ships & stores sold £213,000,—and head money at £5 a head for all prisoners taken or killed *of the Enemy.* The share of the Admirals was abt. £2000,—of the Captns. £1400, each,—and of the Lieutenants £109,—the common men £4 . . each. Mr. Bowen, Ld Howes Master, was made Agent by which He gained abt. £10,000.

Admirals Sir Wm. Parker & Sir John Ord have resigned their commands under Lord St. Vincent on acct. of Adml. Nelson, their Junior, being sent with a fleet after Buonoparte—Ld St. Vincent said Parker was a very good officer to *lead a fleet*—meaning rather than can *direct* one. Sir John Ord, is a very proud man.

Famous Shakespeare Edition

September 12.—Boydell told us to-day that the first idea of publishing their edition of Shakespeare was started at his house at West-end Hampstead, in December 1786, when Alderman Boydell,—West,—

Romney,—Hayley [the Poet],—Braithwaite [of the Post Office], Hoole [translator of Tapo],—Geo, Nicol [bookseller],—were present. After dinner the conversation turned upon publications, and it was remarked that the French had presented the works of their distinguished authors to the world in a much more respectable manner than the English had done.—Shakespeare was mentioned, and several present said they would give 100 guineas for a fine edition of Shakespeare.—Being wound up by the conversation Alderman Boydell expressed a desire to undertake it, which was warmly encouraged.—The next morning Josiah Boydell, went to Alderman Boydells in Cheapside where He met Romney and Hayley to consult on this scheme. An advertisement was published in a week from this time. George Stevens was applied to to superintend the letter press which He offered to do, and He has never *accepted the smallest recompence.*—Nicol, at that time, had a shop in the Strand, and was not married to Miss Boydell.—Josiah Boydell offered him to share half the letter press which He accepted. Josiah Boydell having seen a small print very well expressed by Heath [the engraver] went to him, who was at that time little known, and resided in or near Moorfields,—Heath was much gratified by a proposal to be concerned in a work of reputation, and agreed to engrave all the small plates for 30 guineas each plate.—He afterwards charged 100 guineas for some, if not all of those which He executed. Heath had 2000 guineas for engraving the death of Major Pierson. [After the picture by J. S. Copley. Major Peirson was shot through the heart in what is known as the "Battle of Jersey," 1781. He was twenty-six years of age.]

September 13.—Boydell told us the late Mrs Beckford of West-end, Hampstead, often talked to him abt. her Son [of Vathek fame] and of his situation in consequence of the odium which lays upon him.—She said his pride had prevented him from doing what would have been most prudent—He should have gone to Covent Garden, said she, and have got ½ a dozen woemen abt. him,—this would have done more to remove the suspicion than anything else.

Channel Pilots

September 15.—There are 50 what are called branch Pilots, at Dover and 50 at Deal, under the controul of the Trinity House. These 50 are divided into two classes;—25 in what is called the Upper book and 25 in the lower,—They go out upon service by rotation and are paid half a guinea or eleven shillings a foot for as many feet as each Ship may draw water. They have a subscription among themselves for the benefit of their widows, who are from a fund so raised allowed £10 a year.

Hovellers are not regular Pilots, but get their living by going out in stormy weather and offering to assist any Ship which may be in distress.—One of the Hovellers last week had 35 guineas for carrying a Ship into Ramsgate Harbour.

CHAPTER LXVII

1798

Napoleon, by One who Knew Him

September 26.—News from Constantinople of Nelson having engaged French fleet off Aboukir & that French Admirals ship was on fire when the French Brig which carried the acct. got off. Admiral Nelsons victory over the French fleet at Aboukir was this day confirmed by an officer arriving with dispatches.—Illuminations took place in the evening.

English Musicians

September 30.—Shields went to Italy in 1792.—He spoke of Giardini, who He said, had the finest tone He ever heard, when the strength of it was considered.—In general those who produce fine tones, have not much strength.—Dance observed that Giardini had a narrow mind on the subject of music.—He hated Handel, and the modern *German compositions*.—When the performance of Handels compositions was proposed to be in Westminster Abbey Giardini so far from encouraging affected to sneer at the proposal, and said He would go 2 or 3 miles from the town, as He could then sufficiently hear the effect.

Hayden told Dance [R.A.] that He was born in Hungary, the Son of a Wheelwright, who, at his business hours amused himself with playing on the Harp. This caused the Son to attempt music, and an Organist from Vienna happening to come that way He was induced to take young Hayden back with him to Vienna.—Dance was surprised at Hayden not knowing or affecting not to know anything of Tartini, the celebrated Violin of Italy.

Shields mentioned that Incledon, the Singer, was born in Cornwall.—that He was sometime in the Choir at Exeter, and afterwards on board a man of war.—Shields thinks his voice very fine,—and his ear so good, that He readily learns any song proposed to him.—He does not pretend to sing at sight, and disclaims more than He ought to do all knowledge of music.—He is abt. 32 years of age. He got £700 by country excursions last year. Boaden has a very good voice for a private room but not well calculated for the stage.*

* William Shield (not Shields) was born in 1748, and died in 1829. Owing to disagreement on money matters he resigned his office as composer to Covent Garden Theatre in 1792—Grove's Dictionary gives 1791—and went to France and Italy. On his return to England he was reinstated. In 1807 he finally left the theatre. Shield, Incledon, the elder Bannister, and others formed a Glee Club in 1793, which in its day won

French, Egypt, and India

October 15.—Mr Udny, the late Consul at Leghorn, we met and had much conversation with him on the present state of public affairs.—This morning Mr Udny had been with Mr Abbot, who was resident at Aleppo. Mr Abbot says the scheme of the French with regard to Egypt was very extensive.—He does not believe it to have been the intention of the French Directory or of Buonoparte to push forward to India this year, but to fraternize Egypt, and obtain such a footing there, as eventually to separate it from the Turkish Dominion, and to secure it as a passage for the French troops to India in future.—The victory of Nelson [at Aboukir] will Mr. Udny doubts not frustrate this scheme, and the army of Buonoparte be destroyed by the Sword and diseases . . . that General He does not believe will dare return to France, but if he does not shoot himsel will probably endeavour to get to India to Tippo Saib singly.*

Napoleon Buonoparte

Mr Udny knows Buonoparte personally. Mr. Udny says He is a man of great talents, indefatigable in pursuing his plans, thoughtful, and deliberative, but having once resolved Lightning is not quicker than He is in execution and humanity never stands in his way. The sacrifices He has occasionally made of human life is prodigious. By *this* and by bribery He conquered the fine armies of Austrian troops commanded by old and hardy generals, who were also under the disadvantage of being forced to apply to Vienna for orders which when given were perhaps inexpedient while on the contrary Buonoparte was absolute and referred to nobody—He had previous to his having a command made himself well acquainted with Italy, the state & *disposition* of the *inhabitants of principal places*, the passes & difficulties of the country, and the capability of defence in the great towns.

When thoughtful Buonoparte has a habit of squeezing his cheek with his right hand or pulling his mouth, while forming his resolutions. He advanced upon Leghorn contrary to his promise saying He was going to Sienna and Mr Udny had only 40 hours notice from *spies employed by him* of the advance of Buonoparte.—Mr Udny supposed there might be a clear half a million of British property then in Leghorn and many ships. With the assistance of Captain Fayerman of the Navy He got

much fame. He was also an original member of the Philharmonic Society, and in 1817 became Master of Musicians in Ordinary to the King. He was a fine violinist, and his charming music was very popular. Shield's songs include "The Wolf," "The Arethusa," and "O bring me wine," and his first operatic music was written for the "Flitch of Bacon," a comic opera by Sir Henry Bate Dudley, first editor of the *Morning Post*. Shield was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Felice Giardini was an Italian violinist and composer. Giuseppe Tartini, a native of Pirano in Istria, founded a school of violin-playing at Padua, in Italy, which was known as the "School of Nations." Haydn, composer of the "Creation," was born at Rohrau, a small Austrian village on the Leitha, which divides Lower Austria and Hungary. Incledon's singing of Gay's "Black-eyed Susan," Stevens's "The Storm" and Shield's "The Arethusa" and "Heaving of the Lead," was highly appreciated. He sang successfully as Captain Macheath in a revival of "The Beggar's Opera," and took part in the first performance of the "Creation" at Covent Garden. He was buried in Hampstead Churchyard in 1826.

* Napoleon's attempted intrigue with Tippo Sahib alarmed England, and the Government destroyed the power of that dangerous Indian ruler.

every Ship out of the harbour and having convened the British Agents recommended to them to carry their goods on board the Ships, and if the alarm proved unfounded it wd. not be attended with a loss of more than 5 pr. cent which their employers wd. be glad to pay. Some took his advice; others did not, & their property was seized.—At this time Adml. Nelson was at Genoa but had told Mr Udny in case of alarm He wd. be at Leghorn in 24 hours. He did come the day after the town was entered by the French.

Mr Udny has been 38 years Consul at Leghorn,—has had no salary or pension. The advantage He desired was from acting as Agent when *British ships of war* were in the Meditteranean. He supplied Lord Hoods fleet with no less than 7000 bullocks. The victualling the fleet was his perquisite.

The Horror of War

Mr. Udny thinks Naples in great danger.* The French may possibly overrun it before the Russians or English could materially assist. The spirit of the Neapolitan army was broken when it was marched to the Roman frontier. There the troops lay most miserably supplied with necessaries. A Neapolitan Officer told him that so wretched was their accomodation that He and other Officers could only procure rotten straw to sleep upon. What must be the condition of the men! About 12,000 of them died, & the bodies remaining unburied were eaten by the Hogs in such quantities that the Officer said these again being a principal food of the army caused diseases similar to a plague. He shewed his own arm full of blotches which He said was a common effect.

So well & so secretly planned was the Naval expedition of Admiral Nelson that Buonoparte when at Malta had no Idea of it. The French Directory thought the British Navy wd. be sufficiently employed in protecting Ireland, & guarding the Ports of Brest & Cadiz &c.—This management does great credit to the administration.

If England Persists

If England persists in the war 2 or 3 years longer the French must inevitably be so distressed as to wear out the patience of the people [Alas !].—At present the Directory will endeavour to force from Portugal & Spain pecuniary assistance.—Of the 200,000 young men put in requisition Mr Udny does not believe they will raise half, and the taking away so many of the youth is a destructive measure.—

Mr Udny was this morning with Sir Sidney Smith who is ill of an intermitting fever. His constitution suffered much during his imprisonment in Paris; not from over close confinement but anxiety.—He had on the contrary much liberty privately allowed, and frequently walked but into the town at nights.—Sir Sidney planned his own escape which was effected by orders in the name of the Directory to remove him to

* The French entered Naples on January 20, 1799.

Versailles,—these orders were so well imitated, so much in the style of the Directory, & delivered with such authority that no doubt was entertained by the goaler.—Two Emigrants* assisted him, and with them He pursued his way to the Sea side in Chaises where a boat was ready. The Boatman knew him, but said that shd. not prevent his escape, accordingly He put off to Sea & at abt. a league distance from the Shore met an English ship.—Sir Sidney is going to take the command of a man of war to-night, notwithstanding his indisposition.—

In 1771 the late Empress of Russia had an intention of endeavouring to separate Egypt from the Turkish dominion. Mr Udny gave information of it to the English Ministry, who counteracted the plan. A Greek employed by the Empress to carry on her plot with the people of Cairo Mr Udny saw at Leghorn. He went to Alexandria, and was escorted with great respect to Cairo, where, in an hour, He was strangled. The object of Russia was to weaken the Turkish power & command the Mediterranean. This the English Ministry wd. not allow.†

* Colonel Phélypeaux, an officer of the old royal army of France, aided by feminine intrigue, it was said, assisted Smith to escape. Barrow's suggestion that the Directory itself also connived at his escape, has not been supported by direct evidence.

† Mr. John Udny, who collected pictures in Italy, sent them to his brother, Robert Udny, and they were sold at Christie's in 1803.

CHAPTER LXVIII

1798

Turner, Girtin and Farington

October 16.—The present Earl of Londonderry is Son to John Stewart who came from Scotland to Ireland with a pack on his back, and by degrees having made some money, purchased at a sale under the Chancery of Ireland an estate which in a few years proved worth £11,000 a year. [This is incorrect. The Earl was the son of Alexander Stewart, of Mount Stewart, County Down.]

Lord Derby's Declaration

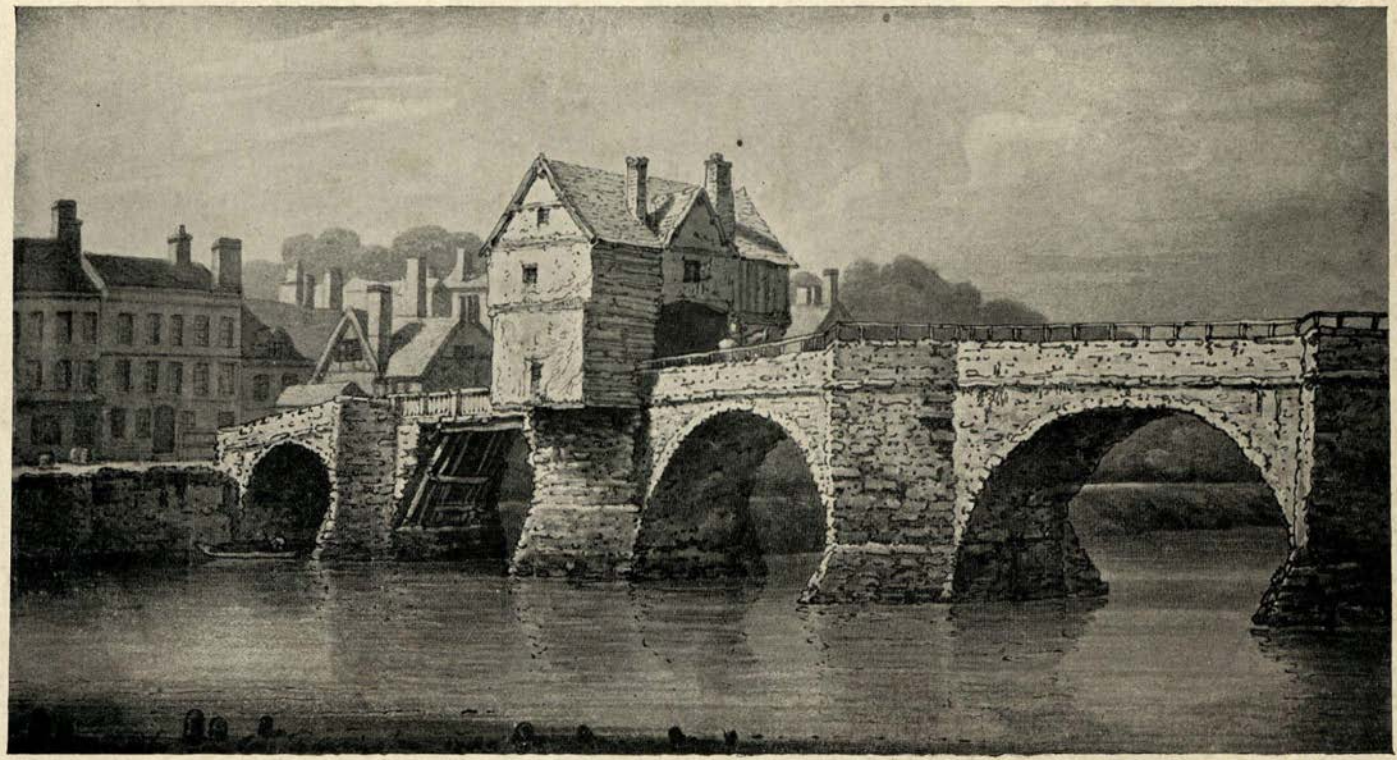
October 23.—Mr. Fielding of Manchester called.—He told me Lord Derby at the meeting of the Magistrates & Lieutenancy of the County at Preston in July made a speech declaring his political sentiments. That He certainly had differed much from the present Administration on their management of public affairs, but that his attachment to the King & Constitution was unshaken, that by them He was secured in everything and wd. with his life and fortunes support both.—The speech was very well recd.—

Lord Derby has settled on Lord Stanley £7000 a year.—His circumstances are very flourishing—He has towards £30,000 a year in improving condition and makes purchases.—He is an excellent Lord Lieutenant, never allowing business to stand still, answers letters by return of post. Lady Derby pleases people by her attentions—She is said to be a great though not an improper Occonomist.

The minds of many people in the North who were adverse to the government are of late much changed.—The Irish affairs and the proceedings of the French have opened their eyes.

Turner

October 24.—Turner has called. He talked to me about his present situation. He said that by continuing to reside at his Fathers he benefitted him & His Mother: but He thought He might derive advantages from placing himself in a more respectable situation.—He said, He had more commissions at present than He could execute & got more money



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OLD BRIDGE AT BRIDGNORTH.
(Exhibited at Royal Academy, 1792.)
From the picture by Joseph Farington.

[*To face p.* 42.

than He expended. The advice I gave him was to continue in his present situation till He had laid aside a few hundred pounds, and He then might with confidence, & without uneasy apprehensions place himself in a situation more suitable to the rank He bears in the Art.

I afterwards called upon him at his Fathers, a Hair Dresser, in Hand-Court, Maiden Lane.—The apartments to be sure, small and ill calculated for a painter.—He shewed me two Books filled with studies from nature—several of them tinted on the spot, which He found, He said, were much the most valuable to him. He requested me to fix upon any subject which I preferred in his books, and begged to make a drawing or picture of it for me. I told him I had not the least claim to such a present from Him, but on his pressing it I said I would take another opportunity of looking over his books & avail myself of his offer.—Hoppner, He said, had chosen a subject at Durham. Hoppner, He told me had remarked to him that his pictures tended too much *to the brown* & that in consequence of that observation He had been attending to nature to enable him to correct it.

Turner & Girtin told us [on November 11] they had *been* employed by Dr. Monro* 3 years to draw at his house in the evening. They went at 6 and staid till Ten. Girtin drew in outlines and Turner washed in the effects. They were chiefly employed in copying the outlines or unfinished drawings of Cozens &c &c, of which copies they made finished drawings. Dr Monro allowed Turner 3s. 6d. each night.—Girtin did not say what He had.—Turner afterwards told me that Dr Monro had been a material friend to him, as well as to Girtin, who is son of a *Turner* who lives or lived in St. Martins Le Grand.

Girtin told us He had been on tour through North Wales with a young man from Norwich of the name of Moss.—Girtin had no money, so Moss advanced him £20, & afterwards £5 more all which He expended, as He bore half the expences with Moss, excepting for Carriage Horses & Servant.

October 26.—Dance, R.A., was at Covent Garden on Wednesday evening when his musical Composition of "One and All" was performed before his Majesty, with much applause.—The Prince of Wales enquired of Harris who was the Author, & being informed desired Harris to tell Dance that it was the most appropriate music He ever heard & that He wished to have a copy of it to send to the band of his regiment.

Much congratulation on the news of the day. Which is "That an insurrection of the Maltese has caused the French garrison (2500 men) to offer to capitulate, which has been refused.—"That Captn. Trowbridge has destroyed the French transports at Alexandria".—That the King of Prussia appears to be disatisfied with the demands of the French on the Rhine!—And the declaration of war and of the conduct of the

* Mr. Herbert T. Monro writes: I have been a subscriber to your invaluable paper [the *Morning Post*] for several years, and wish to write and tell you how very much interested I am in your Farington Diary. The Dr. Monro you mention above was my great-grandfather. At his death he had a good many of Turner's earlier sketches, but unfortunately they were sold at that time.

French *to all the world* has been published by the Ottoman power.—These circumstances together still add to our hopes that the ambitions and unprincipled disposition of the French nation & its rulers will ere long be under proper restraints.

Nelson and the King

November 3.—Lord Spencer had much uneasiness abt. appointing Nelson to command the fleet to the Nile, as He was Junr to Sir John Ord,—Sir Wm. Parker & Sir Roger Curtis.—His Majesty particularly pressed the appointment of Nelson, but directed Lord Spencer to express to Sir R. Curtis & Sir Wm. Parker his high opinion of their services & wishing them to continue,—which they do.—Probably something of the kind might be done to Sir John Ord, but nobody regrets his quitting the Service as He was much disliked.

A person who was present, told Wyatt, that when the dispatches of the Victory were delivered to the King at Weymouth, the purport was signified, and his Majesty on opening them & reading the words at the beginning " Almighty God &c " stopt & for a minute with his eyes turned to heaven, appeared to be offering his thanks for such mercies.—

November 5.—The Portuguese in high spirits on account of the victory of Lord Nelson. They have a fine army & including Militia amounts to 160,000 men.—The people of Portugal are in a wretched state, owing to bad government, superstitions,—dirty to the most filthy degree. Lisbon stinks in every part, owing to all filth being thrown from the windows into the public streets.—Murders are committed almost with impunity. Nine persons were murdered by stabbing in one week and their bodies exposed as is the custom in the fish market to be owned. . A cloth is thrown over the body & a plate placed on the breast, on which charitable persons drop their offerings which when amounting to a certain sum the Curate of the Parish, being thus paid the charges, performs the ceremonies & the body is interred.

November 8.—Account from Ireland to-day of Theobald Wolfe Tone,* the founder of Association of United Irishmen, being taken in the Hoche, Man of War. He passed himself as General Smith, a French Officer, but his person was known.

November 10.—This day the newspapers stated that Lady Abercorn had eloped with Captn. Copley of the Guards, Brother to the first Lady Abercorn.—Mr. Desenfans said, that Lord & Lady Abercorn had for a considerable time past lived unhappily together, only meeting at *dinner time*.—It is said Captn. Copley was attached to Lady Abercorn before she married the Marquiss. [See December 2.]

There was much conversation abt. the present state of the stage.—

* Wolfe Tone was on board the *Hoche*, which, with other French vessels, left Brest on September 20 with the intention of landing in Ireland. Before a landing could be made, however, Sir John Borlase's squadron arrived and def ated the invaders. Wolfe Tone was captured, tried on November 10, and condemned to be executed wit in forty-eight hours. Strenuous efforts were made on his behalf, but Tone cut his throat and after a week's lingering agony he died on November 19.

It was allowed that Kemble was greatly superior to any of the other actors. In Coriolanus admirable.—Such a trait of real comedy. Bannister, though so popular, no true comedy about him.

November 12—The Hampstead Club consists of 30 members. The Chancellor and Sir P. Arden* are elected members.—This Club gave the entertainment in honour of Lord Nelsons victory, each member subscribing 10 guineas.

* (?) Sir Richard Pepper Arden, then M.P. for Bath, in May, 1801, Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas, and was created Baron Alvanley of Alvanley, a manor in the parish of Frodsham, Cheshire, which had belonged to the Arden family since the reign of Henry III.

CHAPTER LXIX

1798

Ireland and the Union

November 13.—Lysons called this morning :—A general war against France looked upon as certain.—The Democrats still do not give up Buonoparte but think He will establish himself.—A gentleman well acquainted with Egypt said, at Sir Jos : Banks, that the disunion of the Beys was much in favour, of Buonoparte, and that were the Turks to march against him, so uncertain is the disposition of the Beys that they might probably oppose them.—He gave as an opinion, that 6000 Englishmen, *supported by a Fleet* might keep possession of Egypt under its present circumstances.—But surely the want of a Fleet to keep up a communication will make all the difference.

November 17.—A promising young (singing) actress, Miss Waters, is come out in Cobbs* new Opera of Ramah Droog.—Daniell has assisted Cobb and the theatrical people with his directions, as to the dresses &c.—Harris has put down his name to go to the House free.

The Most Distressful Country

November 18.—Gandon [the architect] I met on the Hampstead Road & talked with him of the affairs of Ireland.—The Chancellor,

James Cobb (1756-1818) began life as a clerk in the East India Company, and rose to be its secretary. He was also the author of some twenty-four plays and comic operas, of which Genest, in his "Account of the English Stage," said, "if they had been burned their loss would not have been very great." Whatever may have been their merit, they were the means of introducing at least one composer and two singers who afterwards became famous. John Bannister made a great success in Cobb's "Humourist" in 1785; Mrs. Jordan is said to have made her début as a singer in his "Strangers at Home" in 1785 (the music was by Linley, Mrs. R. B. Sheridan's father), and played her first original character. The music to "Doctor and Apothecary" was Stephen Storace's introduction to the London stage, and in "The Haunted Tower" (1789), the music also by him, the composer's sister, Anna Selina Storace, appeared for the first time in English opera. "Ramah Droog, or Wine Does Wonders," a comic opera, was produced at Covent Garden on November 12, 1798. John Taylor, editor of the *Morning Post* (c. 1788), said of Cobb: "Perhaps there never existed an individual who was more respected, or who more deserved respect, within his sphere of action than this gentleman." There is no reference to Miss Waters in the Dictionary of National Biography or in Grove's (see letter below).

Mr. R. Ford writes: In your footnote on James Cobb you say "There is no reference to Miss Waters in the Dictionary of National Biography or in Grove's." I thought it would interest you to hear that I have looked her up in "The Thespian Dictionary," published by J. Cundee in 1805, and under Mazzinghi I find the following: "In 'Ramah Droog' Mr. Mazzinghi introduced a pupil of his, Miss Waters. Her countenance was expressive—her figure elegant—but her abilities as a singer, and especially as an actress, required more cultivation."

(Earl of Clare) is an able man and of great courage. He has conducted the business, of the Court of Chancery, with such attention and dispatch as was never known before, & He has watched the mode of proceeding of the Attorney, and in consequence of ignorance or imposition, dismissed so many, and counteracted their evil designs with so much integrity that there is no business in that Court at times for him to decide upon.—In Gandons opinion if Lord Cornwallis had not gone over the measures pursuing by Ld Camden wd soon have effectually crushed the rebellion. The plan of lenity adopted by Lord Cornwallis gave occasion to many difficulties & treacheries. Gandon has long been of opinion that an Union of England with Ireland would be attended with very beneficial consequences to that country. The evil owing to men of property being absentees would be trifling in comparison with the benefits arising. Napper Tandy is a tall man, with a *down* look, and abt. 51 or 2 years of age.

Gandon went to Ireland in March 1781. At that time beef was sold in Dublin at two pence farthing a pound and Port Wine at £30 a pipe. He is now preparing for publication an account of the works He executed in Ireland, to which will be added a narrative of the difficulties attending his undertaking from [armed] oppositions, & in the execution of the buildings from the nature of the situations of them.—about 70 plates would be required; the Engravers ask high prices. It would cost £1600 to have them engraved. If He does not adopt this mode He will have them executed in Dublin in Aqua-tinta. He is 36 years old. [See Mulvany's "Life of James Gandon," Dublin, 1846.]

John Offley [Wine Merchant] told us the *Wine Country* is abt. 14 portuguese Leagues (56 English Miles) from Oporto. The River Douro passes through it. The hills are covered with Vines. The produce of the Vineyards, like those of hops in England is very uncertain.—The grapes are usually gathered about the beginning of October.—He came down the River Douro from the Wine Country to Oporto.—the descent is rapid, and the boats pass over two or three *falls* of three or four feet, which appear very dangerous, but the Boatmen avoid the rocks with great dexterity.—The Scenery on the Banks of this River is very romantic and fine,—much superior in size & grandeur to the scenes on the River Wye. The Douro at Oporto is abt. the width of the Thames at London.

November 21.—John Offley described Lisbon. As many of the Houses have gardens the town covers a great extent of ground. Behlem, is the Westminster of *Lisbon*, and including that part, He thinks Lisbon five miles long upon the sea shore. The old town, which was not affected by the Earthquake is a vile place, the new town built by Marquiss Pombal, when Minister is handsome, the other part built by a later Minister is irregular and bad in design.—The streets are filthy, *all the* dust being thrown from the windows lays generally unremoved. The stench abominable.

November 23.—Heath mentioned Godbold,* the Proprietor of a celebrated Quack Medicine.—He said Godbold for ten years successively cleared £10,000 a year by it, but now does not make above £3000 a year. —He was formerly a gingerbread baker. Shee, said He sometime ago painted a portrait of Godbold, who has a House & park near Godalming in Surrey. The House is said to have cost him, building £30,000.—He is a sociable hospitable fellow, but illiterate & vulgar in conversation.

Heath, also mentioned Swainson, the Proprietor of "Velno's Vegetable Syrup,"—the sale of which now produces him on an average £5000 a year. Swainson was formerly a Woollen Draper & purchased the secret of this Vegetable Syrup, the material part of which is said to be "goose-grass"—a known anti-scorbutic.—Swainson had a good education & is well acquainted with the Greek & Latin languages.—He has a House & grounds at Twickenham, where He has made a botanic garden of considerable extent & containing rare plants.

Sinclair's Silly Speech

November 25.—Sir John Sinclairs silly speech in the House of Commons on Tuesday last, has excited *laughter* & contempt.—The day on which Sir John was voted out of the Presidency of the board of Agriculture, the Lord Chancellor went to the board. Sir John expressed his surprise with some peevishness at the attendance of members of the board who seldom came to it. Observing this to the Chancellor, He replied, "He did not know that before *this time* He could have been of any service."—When the last parliament was dissolved Sir John was not at the *first return* a member of the new Parliament. At this period He wrote to the King, stating that as *President of the Board of Agriculture*, it would be for the advantage of *that establishment* if He were in parliament and as He was not returned *to the Commons*, He might be of service in the House of Peers.—No answer was returned, but the King mentioned the circumstance to Sir Joseph Banks and to Mr Kent, His Majesty's Agricultural Manager, observing to them "*that it was a pretty bold push.*"

November 27.—Turner told me that He is determined not to give any more lessons in drawing. He has only had five shillings a lesson.

* Mr. C. E. W. Slade writes: It may perhaps be of interest to those who, like myself, are following with intense interest the instalments of "The Diary" to know that a mural tablet in Godalming Church perpetuates the memory of Nathaniel Godbold and his "Vegetable Balsam."

The inscription runs: "Sacred to the memory of Nathaniel Godbold, the inventor of that admirable medicine for Consumptions and Asthmas—The Vegetable Balsam—who departed this life Dec. 17th, 1799.

"Hic cineres—ubique Fama."

Underneath the inscription, on a species of shield, are two strung bows—crossed, saltire-wise—evidently emblematic of the attack on the two diseases named.

Your leading article was very much to the point in suggesting that the inventor is likely to have chosen a common malady for his remedy to cure. There were few families in England I imagine which had not acquaintance with "a consumptive."

CHAPTER LXX

1798

English Cavalry Highly Prized

December 1.—Lady Inchiquin shewed me a letter written in French in the name of the Emperor of Russia by one of His Ministers. It is addressed to Her Ladyship as being the near relative of Sir Joshua Reynolds and expressing His high sense of Sir Joshuas merits, and as a testimony of the consideration in which His Imperial Majesty holds the memory of Sir Joshua, desires she will accept a memorial in remembrance of it.—This letter was dated July 14th, 1798—and is accompanied by a diamond star. [Farington gives a sketch of it.] This valuable token of respect was sent without any previous notice, and coming at such a distance of time after the death of Sir Joshua, and from a monarch who was not on the throne of Russia when Sir Joshuas picture arrived there gives additional weight to the compliment to his memory.*

Lady Nelson & the Revd. Mr. Nelson father to Lord Nelson, dined at Lord Inchiquins a few days ago.—Lady Nelson shewed them a drawing which she had recd. from Constantinople of the *Aigrette* sent by the Sultan to Lord Nelson after the Victory of the Nile.

English Cavalry

Major O'Bryan mentioned great probability if Confederacy European Powers against the French is formed, that large Bodies of English Cavalry will be sent to the Continent, they being highly prized by the Foreign generals.—He is raising men as Major to 14th. Light Dragoons, —which is now to be called the Duchess of Yorks regiment to have the *black Eagle* of Russia set in silver on their Helmets.

December 2.—The late Duke of Orleans happened to be mentioned —Lady Inchiquin said that Sir Joshua Reynolds had observed of him

* The picture referred to is the "Semiramis of the North," which was the result of a commission from Catherine II., Empress of Russia, in 1785. It was an ambitious attempt to deal with an allegorical subject wholly outside Sir Joshua's power, and the picture was a "colossal failure." Two other Sir Joshuas were in the Petrograd Gallery, a version of "The Snake in the Grass," acquired from Prince Potemkine's collection in 1788, and "The Continence of Scipio," also commanded by Catherine. The Scipio was not more successful than the Semiramis, but fortunately time played havoc with the fugitive colour of the former picture, which, when we saw it in 1912, looked like a deeply scarred treacley-brown field.

that He was in manner the most elegant man He had ever seen.—He had noticed him at Court & remarked that many men appeared graceful when *in motion*, but that the Duke of Orleans was the only man who appeared so when *standing still.* The Orleans collection which has been purchased by the Duke of Bridgwater,—Lord Carlisle, & Lord Gower, is to be exhibited under the management of Bryant,—The Duke of Bridgwater said the other day, that the price of the frames is to be paid out of the *Exhibition money.*

Like a Bush Fighter

Lord Inchiquin has been told to-day that the Emperor of Germany is likely to come forward & to act decidedly against the French,—but that the King of Prussia is expected to act a similar part to the late King his Father,—laying by like a bush fighter to seize an opportunity of serving himself independent of the Common Cause.—Even to *rouse the Emperor* it is believed that our Ministry have been obliged to urge every argument.

Mr. Forster,* Speaker of the House of Commons in Ireland is *against a Union of the two Countries.* The Lord Chancellor *Clare*, and the Beresfords *for it*—The North of Ireland, speaking generally, against it,—The South & West for it. Now is the time to carry the point, or never,—The military force in that country would be sufficient to prevent disturbances in consequence of the measure being adopted if any should arise. On February 12th He [Heriot proprietor of the True Briton] told me that the Irish Speaker Forster,—is in needy circumstances & owes 30 or £40,000—a subscription was opened for Him sometime ago similar to that in England for Fox, but not more than £10,000 was subscribed. The terms on which He wd. have supported the Union were it is said, a *Peerage* & £6000 a year.

Lord Abercorns suit against Captain Copley is to come on in abt. a fortnight. Mr Law is to be principal Council for Lord A, supported by Mr Wood &c—Erskine is retained by Lady Abercorn, or Captain Copley. [Edward Law became First Baron Ellenborough and Lord Chief Justice of England.]

The Despotick behaviour of Lord Abercorn in his family is notorious. Of late Mrs Inchbold has been much there, and from the part Lady Abercorn acted on quitting Lord As House, it seems as if Lady A. had been acting a theatrical part.—She desired before leaving the House to see the Children of Lord Abercorn by his first marriage. Before them she knelt down & exhorted them never to follow Her example.—She then desired to see her *own Child*, but that Lord A, refused, saying that

* John Foster, Baron Oriel (1740-1828), was the last Speaker of the Irish House of Commons. While Chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland, his Corn Law Bill (a protective measure) was passed in 1784. Lecky says: "This law is one of the capital facts in Irish history. In a few years it changed the face of the land and made Ireland to a great extent an arable instead of a pasture country." Foster sat in the United Parliament, one of the few anti-Unionists elected. He declared that the Union was carried by corrupt means, and thanked the King for Pitt's dismissal. He, however, accepted Pitt's offer of the Chancellorship of the Irish Exchequer in 1804. The present Viscount Massereene and Ferrard is Foster's great-grandson.

wd. add to the distress.—She proposed going away in a Hack Chaise, but that Lord A, would not suffer but sent her away in one of his carriages to Her Mother, where she found Her Sister, Lady Robert Seymour, Mrs. Plummer &c.—and strange to tell went away from them to Captain Copley, to His House or Lodgings in London.*

Curran's Ingratitude

Curran, the Irish Barrister, was mentioned, and instances of his ingratitude.—He was taken from a very low situation & maintained & educated by a Mr. Alworthy of Cork, who not having afterwards in some instances gratified him, He became the enemy of Mr. Alworthy & His Family.—a Daugr. of Mr A, at a subsequent period had a cause to plead and Curran was applied to, to be Her Council, which He refused, but said He would act *against Her* with all his ability.—So well known is the ingratitude of this man that on some occasion in the course of his pleadings having made a severe attack on the late Lord Mountjoy, His Lordship adverting to it publickly said that "He could not acct. for the severity of Mr Currans attack as He did not recollect ever to have conferred *any obligation* on Mr Curran."

December 7.—Dance [R.A.] mentioned that this day the Committee appointed by the Corporation of London settled £20 a year for life on each of the Sailors who leaped into the sea and caught the dispatches sent by Bounoparte to the Directory. A fine example of encouragement.

December 8.—West, Trumbull, R. West & a Mr Wroughton were at Fonthill last summer, and induced Beckford to purchase an estate (covered with wood) of 25000 acres at the price of 10 shillings an acre.—It is considered a monstrous price.

It is understood that West is to proceed painting for Mr Beckford to the amount of £1000 a year.—West has signified that if He could obtain payment from the King of the great demand on him, He would quit England for America.

Repton, the Landscape Gardener, has 2 & ½ pr cent out of 7 pr ct. from Nash, the architect, for all the work Nash does from his recommendation.†

* John James Hamilton, Marquess of Abercorn, was married three times. His first wife, Catherine, daughter of Sir Joseph Copley, first Baronet, died in 1791, and in 1792 he married his first cousin, Lady Cecil Hamilton, who was raised to the precedency of an Earl's daughter by Royal Warrant. In 1798 she left her husband, and was divorced the following year on account of adultery with Captain Joseph Copley, brother of Abercorn's first wife and afterwards third Baronet.

His third wife (they married in 1800) was Lady Anne Jane Gore, widow of Henry Hatton, of Great Clonard Co. Wrexford. She died in June, 1827, he in January, 1818.

In his "Collections and Recollections" (1898) G. E. Russell records that the Marquess "is stated to have always gone out shooting in his Blue Ribbon, and to have required his housemaids to wear white kid gloves when they made his bed."

† John Nash (1752-1835), the favourite architect of the Prince Regent, was also patronised by the nobility and public bodies. But he is chiefly identified with London's architecture. His designs include all, except two, of the Terraces around Regent's Park, the Quadrant from Piccadilly to Glasshouse-street, the Haymarket Theatre, the east wing of Carlton House-terrace, and the Marble Arch, which was originally erected in front of Buckingham Palace. He employed cast iron in his buildings, and his excessive use of stucco was ridiculed by a Quarterly reviewer in these lines:

"But is not our Nash too, a very great master,
He finds us all brick and he leaves us all plaster."

December 11.—Grattan, came in [to Wright's shop] & excited attention. He is a remarkably mean looking man—and was dressed in a blue coat and Spencer with half boots. I never saw a man in a respectable situation of life look less like a gentleman. Perceiving that the eyes of people were turned upon him, He soon quitted the Shop.—It is reported the Duke of Bedford is to bring him into parliament.

CHAPTER LXXI

1798

Princely Petworth

Napoleon and the German

December 13.—Lysons, this morning saw at Sir Joseph Banks's a letter directed by & signed with the seal of *Bonaparte*,—dated Grand Cairo August 28th.—It came in dispatches to the Directory of France from Bonaparte and was forwarded to Sir Joseph. The letter was written by H , a Germari, who has undertaken to explore Africa, agreeable to a plan settled by the English African Society. He expects not to be heard of again in less than two years and a half.—He was introduced, at Cairo, to Bonaparte, by Berthelot & Monge, two of the French Philosophers who accompanied that General. Bonaparte behaved very handsomely to him & offered him money.

The opinion of Lord Orfords [Horace Walpole's] letters is that they will raise his reputation as an author: that though sometimes on trifling subjects, yet never dull.

Union with Ireland

December 16.—I asked him [Malone] what was going on about an union with Ireland. He says, Secretary Cooks* pamphlet, states the ground which government means to go upon. Viz: that under existing circumstances an Union with Ireland must be formed, or the Irish Catholics admitted to full participation of *all rights*. This is expected

* The Rev. Edward A. Cooke writes: Being interested in the paragraph ("Union with Ireland") in the Farington Diary, as reprinted in your issue of to-day [April 15], I would like to state that Pitt's project was first decidedly announced by a pamphlet entitled "Arguments For and Against the Union," written by Edward Cooke, who was then Under Secretary for Ireland. Cooke, who commenced his public life in 1778, assisted and supported Lord Castlereagh through the very arduous period of the Rebellion, whose entire confidence he possessed, and to the end of his career (Cooke died in 1820, in his sixty-fifth year) a firm and attached friend.

It is not without interest (in the light of present happenings) that those who opposed the Union (in 1799) complained that the question was brought forward at an unfortunate time for discussion, because that country was torn by dissensions and devastated by civil war; and that the people of the Kingdom had not had a fair opportunity of giving an unbiassed judgment on the subject. On the other hand, Pitt said: "What can I do with you? Eleven years ago you rejected my commercial propositions; afterwards you contradicted the British Parliament on the question of the Regency; you have been on the brink of revolution; it has become a necessity to attempt a new scheme of government even for your own safety."

The words "a new scheme of government *even for your own safety*" are not without significance when we turn to that distracted and unhappy island!

to operate with the Protestants as a motive for agreeing to a Union.—M, thinks a Union will not be attended with consequences so beneficial to Ireland as ought to induce the people to agree to it. The Scotch derived great advantage from a Union, but they are a differently disposed people. They are to an extraordinary degree attached to their native country & have enriched it by carrying the fortunes they have made in different parts of the world back to their native homes. The Irish on the contrary have no such attachment. When they have money it is indifferent to them where they spend it.—The measure, however, will certainly be brought forward, and Lord Cornwallis is to introduce the subject in his next speech to the Irish Parliament.

Dr. Moore [author of "Zeluco"], Rogers [the banker-poet], & Sharp the Hatter, came in.—Sharp, told me that Romney did mean to part with his House in Cavendish Square, but was so struck with his own description of it when He drew up an Advertisement, that He resolved to continue in it.—In his House at [Hollybush Hill] Hampstead, a French man & *His wife* are domesticated with him. A strange association, but Sharp says the woman is pretty.

Mrs Wheatley [wife of the Royal Academician] called—is come up from Salisbury to remain during a vacation of 5 or 6 weeks. .—Mr & Mrs Davis of the School, have been most kind to her; so are the inhabitants, with the most respectable of whom she associates much, & is recd. at the Bishops & other parties. She has painted several miniatures, at 2 & 3 guineas a piece & besides bearing her expences, has brought up upwards of £20.—In Salisbury the 2 classes of people, the Gentry & the Trades-people, have little or no communication in the way of visiting. A letter from Mr Penneck of the Museum, to the Bishop of Salisbury was of great service in introducing her. Mrs Douglass & Miss (the Bishops Lady & daugr.) called upon her, invited her to dinner & have introduced her at their parties since.

Counts Turn Cobblers

December 18.—*Mrs Wyndham*, who lives with Lord Egremont called on me to see my pictures. I told her I had none finished by me but hoped in a few months to have several to shew her. She professed to have great delight in painting and devotes much of her time to it. Mr Andre, the Surgeon, she said, lives with them & had mentioned me, as Had Philips. She had a fine little Boy with her, abt. 2 years old, very *like Lord Egremont*. She spoke warmly in favour of Monsr, Calonne [late Prime Minister of France], said He was an enthusiast in regard to pictures, and much of a gentleman in manners. She remarked on the little impression the great changes in France seem to have made on his mind, as on other of the Emigrants, who instead of breaking their hearts as Englishmen wd. do, from being Counts, turn Cobblers or anything for a livelihood.—She invited me to Petworth, and said, Lord Egremont wd. be glad to see me there. She seldom comes to town,

not oftener than once a year, but thinks she shall come in the Spring to see the Orleans collection which I mentioned to her.—She appears to be abt. 36 years old.

December 20.—When Marchant went with Mr. Hayley the last autumn to Petworth, He saw in great Hall there, several of the pictures of Vandyke standing, and Collins, the Miniature painter, Philips, the Portrait painter,—and a Clergyman from Cambridge copying them.—This was liberally allowed them to do by Lord Egremont and Hayley told Marchant, that when there was no company they dined with Lord Egremont & *Mrs Wyndham*,—when company was there they dined with Mrs Wyndham only.—As these artists went to Lord Egremonts at *their own solicitation*, & not at his this was as handsome a reception as they could reasonably expect. Hayley, is in great favour with His Lordship. Sometime since one of his children, by Mrs Wyndham, died; which affected them much, and they went for a change to Hayleys House.*—

A Political Writer

December 21.—Rigaud has painted a portrait of Malett Du Pan,† the Swiss Political writer.—Du Pan is abt. 50 years old—was born at Geneva.—Was a Political writer at Paris before the revolution and to the periodical work in which He was engaged there were 19,000 subscribers. The profits of it were so great that the government gave some

* Sir George O'Brien Wyndham (1751-1837), third Earl of Egremont, was one of the most generous patrons of art of his era. After figuring for many years in London society and political life he lived in later days almost wholly at "Princely" Petworth House, which became a home for art and artists. He had real artistic culture, and his influence was always for the good of societies such as the British Institution, of which he was vice-president. To Turner, who had few greater admirers than Lord Egremont, was given a studio at Petworth, and even Egremont himself was not allowed to enter it without the special tap agreed upon. Constable, Flaxman, Haydon, Nollekens, and other contemporary artists were often guests at Petworth.

Mrs. Delany, the delightful gossip, called Egremont "a pretty man." To Horace Walpole he was "handsome," and Charles Greville thought him "a fine old fellow." In his younger days Egremont twice projected marriage, first with Lady Mary Somerset, then with Lady Charlotte Maria Waldegrave, afterwards Duchess of Grafton. Horace Walpole, Lady Charlotte's great-uncle, who had negotiated what he called "our great match," said that Egremont had proved "a most worthless fellow," and was wroth with the suitor for saying that it was he who had broken off the engagement, whereas it was Lady Charlotte who had released him "like an angel and without reproach." Mrs. Delany states that the influence of "a great lady (Lady M-l-b-e)" was responsible for Egremont's conduct.

The Dictionary of National Biography says that Egremont died unmarried. According to the fifth volume of "The Complete Peerage" this is incorrect. He was married on July 16, 1801, to Elizabeth Iliffe, of Petworth, spinster, daughter of the Rev. — Iliffe, of Westminster School. She died on December 30, 1822. By that lady, who was the Mrs. Wyndham of Farington's entry, he had six illegitimate children (three sons and three daughters), a fact which he never made public. These included Lady Burrell and the Countess of Munster, George Wyndham, who inherited the Petworth and other estates, and was created Baron Leconfield; General Sir Henry Wyndham, and Colonel Charles Wyndham. Elizabeth, the only child of the marriage died an infant in 1803.

† Sir Bernard Mallet writes: I see in the instalment of the Farington Diary printed in your issue of the 15th April a note of the portrait painted by Rigaud of my great-grandfather, Mallet du Pan. This picture has descended to me, and is one of the few relics of an ancestor who lost most of his possessions in the storm of the French revolution, and finally sought refuge in England. "Je serais peut-être sans asyle," he wrote, "si le ciel ne m'eût réservé un port où je puis accuser, sans les craindre, des tyrans en démence dont l'orgueilleuse impuissance menace vainement ce dernier boulevard de la vielle [vieille] Europe." His son, Mr. J. L. Mallet, described as follows the painting of the portrait:

"It was at this time, in the autumn of 1799, that our kind friend, Mr. Rigaud, painted the admirable portrait in my possession. . . . Mr. Rigaud made a mistake in not painting portraits, for he wanted genius for historical compositions, and was, on the contrary, peculiarly successful whenever he painted portraits. . . . The tone, truth of expression, and careful finishing of my father's portrait are equally remarkable. . . . Those friends who did not see him at this latter period of his life complain that they do not recognise in his feature the wonted animation of his eye and countenance—the 'precursors of the tongue'—but premature age had quenched this living spark, and nothing was then left of him but that pensive look, that softened and thoughtful expression on which I love to dwell for it is my last my dearest recollection of him."

of their dependants pensions upon it.—The title of it was Le Mercure Francais*—Du Pan remained at Paris sometime after the death of the King, indeed so long, that at last He escaped with difficulty. He then returned to Switzerland but was obliged to quit that country, though a native of it, in consequence of a hint from the French Directory, at the time Mr. Wickham, the British envoy was ordered away by the temporising Swiss.—He has now been about six months in England, with his wife & family & resides in Woodstock Street, Cavendish Square, and is countenanced by government. He was in England abt. 20 years ago, —and understands the language, and speaks it though like a foreigner.— The periodical work He is now publishing (The British Mercury) He writes only in French, & by agreement, for a certain profit, Cadell, the Bookseller, has the privilege of translating it before publication.— Rigaud proposed to him to sit for his portrait, as otherways the Caricaturists & others would endeavour to snatch some resemblance & give an imperfect idea of his countenance.

* The *Mercure de France*, founded in 1672 by Visé, was at first known as the *Mercure Galant*. Its purpos was to keep honest people *au courant* of every notable thing that happened at Court and in town: marriages, baptisms, deaths, sermons, entertainments, *aventures galantes*, law cases, and so on. The *Mercure* met with instant success, and after Visé's death Lefèvre, in 1714, changed the journal's name to the *Mercure de France*. Seventy-four years later (in 1788) the *Mercure* issued a supplement entitled *Journal historique et politique*, which was edited by Mallet du Pan. The *Mercure* ceased to exist in 1825, but the present *Mercure de France* is in a way a revival in monthly form of the old journal.

CHAPTER LXXII

1798-1799

The Premier and the Painter

December 22.—After Tea, Wyatt sketched a Plan which had been in his mind for erecting a Royal Academy—Royal Society rooms, & for Antiquary Society, where the Kings Mews now is, and to give up Somerset Place for public offices.*

Architect and Dramatist

We talked of Vanbrughs architectural works.—Wyatt admitted that Blenheim, his great work, from its size,—projections of Porticos,—Colonnades &c. had great effect and strength of light & shade,—but a *stone quarry* of equal size would also have a great effect.—But the designs of Vanbrugh, when executed on a small scale are disgusting and contemptible. Whereas regular architecture can produce beauty on any scale, and the most striking effects on a large scale.—Vanbrugh was undoubtedly a man of talents and strong Ideas, and with a proper education would probably have made a great artist.

In conversation after dinner we again talked of Architecture of Vanbrugh.†—Wyatt acknowledged that He never passed the road through the gate which leads from Woodstock to Blenheim without being exceedingly struck with the general effect; and had often stood to consider to what cause it could be owing,—without being able to satisfy himself. It was not the building, or the grounds, or the woods or the water, singly, as none of these constituent parts are such as his judgment would approve entirely. Yet the whole together makes a forcible impression.—He

* Farington gives a rough plan of the proposed site for the Royal Academy. The building, had it been erected, would have been exactly in the centre (at the pond) of what is now Trafalgar-square, while on the site of the present National Gallery was to have been set a handsome row of houses. It is of interest to recall that the Royal Academy removed from Somerset House in 1837 to share the National Gallery as then raised by William Wilkins, the architect, and the "Forty" remained there until 1869, when they entered Burlington House, which they had erected and enlarged at a cost of £160,000, drawn from the Academy's accumulated savings. Moreover, since that time the Academy and its schools (which are free) have been wholly maintained at its own expense. In Farington's day St. Martin's-lane ran down to the Strand, and the King's Mews was on its west side.

† Sir John Vanbrugh's architecture provoked the following epitaph:

> Lie heavy on him, earth, for he
> Laid many heavy loads on thee.

His comic plays were the antithesis of his architecture both in vivacity and style. They were "renowned for the well-sustained ease and spirit of the dialogue," and Colley Cibber said that they were "catching to the ear, so easy to remember," consequently great favourites with actors of Vanbrugh's era.

said the woods are formed in *divisions* which exactly represent the divisions of the Duke of Marlboroughs army at the battle of Blenheim,—and the Pillar is fixed in that part where the Duke took his station.

Wyatt said, the object of building the Pantheon [in Oxford Street] was to make it a town Ranelagh. The expence was defrayed by subscribers at £500 a share. He had two shares, which at the expiration of a year or two after it opened He sold for £900 a share. So successful was the scheme at first.—He offered the subscribers £500 for the privilege of shewing the Pantheon during the first year, they asked £600 at which being piqued, He refused. They made upwards of £3000 by shewing it during that time.

A Great Gardener

December 23.—Speaking of ["Capability"] Brown* the Landscape Gardener [who built Claremont House which was sold in August, 1922], Wyatt said, He thought him a man who possessed great Ideas, and has laid out many grounds with great judgment. Wyatt does not think Brown can any more be represented as a *mannerist* than great masters in painting may be,—He had a peculiar way of thinking on the subject of laying out grounds, and it was scarcely possible that it should not produce a style of his own. Many of his imitators have merely copied his *manner* & most of them his defects only but their imperfections cannot with justice be attributed to him.

December 24.—The King told Wyatt that after the monuments which have last been voted by parliament Bacon† went to his Majesty, and expressed his hope that He might be fixed upon to execute *them all*, assigning for a reason that all the monuments which have been erected in St. Pauls were by him.—The King replied that seemed to be a reason why He should not do any of those now to be ordered. Bacon is said to be very rich; worth £60,000.

December 28.—Bryants Exhibition of Orleans collection opened

* Miss Vivien Loraine writes: Like so many others, I am finding great pleasure in reading Farington's Diary, and it was interesting to find reference to "Capability" Brown. Curiously enough, he was connected with both sides of my family. He was born on the Kirkharle estate in Northumberland, the stronghold of my father's family, and was gardener to Sir William Loraine for seven years or so, till 1739.

In January, 1754, he was making great alterations at Belhus, the seat of my maternal great-great-great-grandfather, Thomas Lord Dacre. I find this reference to him in a letter from Lord Dacre to a friend: "Brown has been here, and while he stayed here slaved at setting out the road and the rest of the shrubbery all day, and drew plans all evening."

Horace Walpole was a friend, and gave advice about the alterations, many of which one could wish had not been made. Happily, my uncle, the present owner, has altered back certain features to more their previous appearance.

Wyatt, to whom Farington often refers, was instrumental in making a ruin of beautiful old Herstmonceux Castle, when he was called in by Mr. Robert Hare in 1775, into whose hands the castle came at that date. It was built in 1440, and the outer walls, luckily, were not pulled down when Wyatt advised the building of Herstmonceux Place, with the old Flemish bricks.

P.S.—May I add how immensely I appreciate your splendid *Morning Post*, and agree with its sentiments.

† The Rev. J. P. Bacon Phillips writes: In the Farington Diary it is stated that Wyatt was told by the King that John Bacon, R.A., went to the King and "expressed the hope that he might be fixed upon to execute them all." This rumour was first started by Fuseli and denied.

The King was always a kind patron and admirer of the sculptor, and for this reason was constantly maligned by his fellow artists. Apropos of King George the Third and J. Bacon, Lord Erskine once remarked to him (Bacon) "The King is a d——d clever fellow. He has as much sense in his little finger as is contained in the heads of all his Cabinet put together."

at the Lyceum & in Pallmall on Wednesday. Angerstein has purchased the picture by Sebastian del Piombo for 3500 guineas.

December 29.—Speaking of the Orleans collection, Smirke said, the Sebastian del Piombo (Angerstein's) He thinks a very foolish picture. No colouring, no character,—so said Bourgeois, who declared his mortification was great on first seeing the picture after what He had heard of it. [The del Piombo picture, "The Raising of Lazarus," is now in the National Gallery.] Dance told me the scheme of making Docks in the Isle of Dogs will be adopted.—It will take 3 or 4 years to complete them, and He shall get £15,000.

1799

January 3.—Flaxman told me that Hayley the Poets Son, who was his pupil, is now in Sussex at his Fathers house in a deplorable state of health.—His complaint is "*a softening of the Bones*"—in consequence of which the Vertebra of the back has projected, and shortened his figure several inches.—He is now confined to his bed in a hopeless state. He is an amiable youth & would in all probability have excelled in his profession.—

Mr Hayley married the daugr. of a Clergyman who was Dean of Chichester. Her Mother had been subject to fits of insanity, which the daugr. inherited.—She had no children by Hayley & expressed a wish that He would take the daugr. of his Nurse, (His foster sister) into his House *in Her place*.—This Hayley did, and they all lived together cordially, and by this young woman Hayley had the boy above mentioned.—Mrs Hayley was very excentric in Her conduct, would often on a sudden, when in Sussex say she must go to London, and would accordingly drive off, and while her spirits lasted go much into public places.—these dashing excursions were succeeded by fits of lowness of spirits and by degrees Hayley & she finding their lives rendered uncomfortable when together amiably agreed to part. They accordingly separated & Hayley allowed Her what He could afford.—She had about £7000 as her fortune.—The nurses daugr. now lives at a house belonging to Hayley.

England Flourishing

January 5.—D. Bell called on me. He said the Commerce of the City of London extended to a degree scarcely to be imagined. Money is now floating as if it were the first rather than the 5th. year of war. The Tax of 2 & ½ pr ct. laid this Session upon all exports will produce a vast sum & be paid by the different people of Europe &c. The price of Coals is now at £3 5. 0. a chaldron which is in a considerable degree owing to many Collier Ships having been engaged by merchants at a high premium to carry goods to Hamburg &c.—The confidence of Commercial people in Mr Pitt from the high idea they have of his financiering talents is very great.

Toll, loll de Roll

January 6.—Bourgeois told me He knew Gainsborough extremely well.—One day He called on him & saw a half length portrait, and was struck with the haughty expression of the countenance, and observed it to Gainsborough, who expressed satisfaction at the remark, as it proved that He had hit the character.—Gainsborough said it was a portrait of Mr Pitt, who He said came the day before to sit for his picture, and on coming into the painting room sat down in the Sitters Chair, and taking out a book began to read.—Gainsborough struck with the hauteur and disrespectful manner of Mr Pitt, treated him in this way.—He took up his pallet & seeming to be trifling among his colours, began carelessly to hum toll, loll de roll, on hearing which Mr Pitt recollected himself, *shut his book*, and sat in a proper manner.

Gainsborough was very familiar and loose in his conversation to his intimate acquaintance; but *knew his own value*; was reserved; and maintained an importance with his sitters, such as neither Beechey or Hoppner can preserve.—

Gainsborough and the King

With all his apparent carelessness Gainsborough knew mankind well & adapted himself to their humours, when He thought it worth while. He said to Bourgeois, "that He talked bawdy to the King, & morality to the Prince of Wales."—

He was a universal admirer of fine pictures, and not exclusively devoted to any one in particular.—With Rubens, Vandyke, Morellio [sic], & Velasquez.

CHAPTER LXXIII

1799

Sir Joshua and Gainsborough

January 6.—Rigaud [R.A.] remarked on the improvement of Loutherburgh [R.A.] after He came to England in 1771.—Garrick brought him from Paris, and allowed him £500 a year for making designs for stage scenery. Loutherburgh had a little theatre made in which He tried the effect of his designs.

Charles Kemble told me Boaden [editor of the *Oracle*] had sold his play taken from the novel of the Monk, to Bell, the Bookseller, in Oxford St. for £100.—It has been played 6 night, & for each night Boaden recd. £30, so that though the play was not likely to be represented any more, He has recd. £280 for it.—Boaden, was a Bankers Clerk.—He is good natured, & vain.—Taylor [formerly editor of the *Morning Post*] has a superior understanding.

January 17.—I talked with Malone abt. Ireland. He is still averse to the Union.—Thinks no good will be acquired by Ireland. Pamphlet by Mr Jebb a good answer to Secy. Cooks pamphlet.—Cork, for the Union,—expecting to rival Dublin. The measure originates here—not in Ireland—Expected to pass the Irish Commons by 25 votes, too few as a *majority on a question of such moment.*

Sir Joshua

Northcote—Malone—Bourgeois & I, talked aside of Sir Joshua Reynolds.—Northcote said that every day he contemplated the professional powers of Sir Joshua with greater respect than before,—that He thought He merited a place amongst the greatest artists that ever lived, and that when living, Sir Joshua was a man of extreme modesty as to his abilities as an artist, but that He did not probably owing to his diffidence sufficiently rely on his superiority, but was jealous & alarmed which caused him often to recommend the works of those who He must have despised as artists while on the contrary He wd. not do justice to such as created an apprehension in him,—and would often comply & manœuvre in a manner unworthy his high claims.—Malone, on the contrary, thought He was far from being of that pliable temper which accompanys contrivance, He thought him never more so than

good manners and easy communication required. That his close study of the characters of men for which He was remarkable, proceeded chiefly from the delight He felt in considering Man under all his varieties; and that in fact it was to him an *amusement* rather than a means for using man for any worldly purpose.—Miss Reynolds [Sir Joshua's elder sister] speaking of Him since His death, said she saw nothing in him *as a man* but a *gloomy tyrant*.—So far resentment in all probability from not having been more particularly noticed in his will (He left Her only £100 a year) influenced Her mind.—Malone joined me in saying that during the time Miss R, lived with Sir Joshua, she rendered him uncomfortable by Her capricious temper, which obliged him to cause Her to fix on another residence.

The King and Conversation

January 20.—Wyatt told me that a good time to see the King is in the evening, when if He is disengaged He likes conversation.—His Majesty dines at ½ past 4—and after Coffee, does not go upstairs with the Ladies, but into his own room, where if any public business is referred to Him, He dispatches it,—or takes a book over which He frequently sleeps.—About 8 Oclock Wyatt Went to His Majesty, who had just looked over some public papers.—He mentioned that the House of Lords required a gallery,—and that the light at present is so defficient, that the Chair of State having been by some person pushed more backward than usual, when He began to read his speech, He could scarcely see, but having read the speech over two or three times before He got through it pretty well. The Lord Chancellor perceived his difficulty, and afterwards apologized for it, & said care should be taken in future.—The King said to Wyatt *We are not quite so young as we were and eyes will fail.*

January 21.—He [Northcote] said [He] could not think Daniell [R.A.] had much power in the art, that He treats his subjects in a common way,—that there is nothing that is peculiar or extraordinary in his pictures,—whereas in those of Turner & the drawings of Girtin, there is evidently genius & feeling, from which much may be expected.

The Prince and Gainsborough

January 25.—Bourgeois called.—Miss Gainsborough proposes to sell several of her late Fathers pictures & drawings, at Her House in Sloane St.—not by auction but at prices marked on them. She has bought a Chariot being left in good circumstances.—She told Bourgeois that 3 pictures had been sent to the Prince of Wales, to know if his R: Highness chooses to take them.—the first time when the debts of the Prince were to be liquidated notice was given for Creditors to send an acct. of their demands. The Prince then owed Gainsborough money, who said the Prince had always behaved in a gentlemanly manner to him, therefore the Trustees should never see a demand of his,—and of course He lost the money.

January 26.—He [Westall, R.A.] called again to inform me that the motion for a Union is lost in Ireland by a majority of 18 in the Lords and carried by a majority of two only in the Commons.

The King has given to Prince Edward a suite of apartments in Kensington Palace—not the Royal, State apartments.—The King ordered that they should be painted and whitewashed only, Prince Edward expressed a desire to Wyatt to have some new chimney pieces and other alterations,—but did not choose to ask the King, saying He *had once been a bad boy*, and *wd. not be so again*—or subject himself to a refusal by asking what the King might not approve. Wyatt recommended that an estimate of any wished for alterations should be made out & He wd. lay it before His Majesty.

Thomas Gainsborough

January 28.—Miss Gainsborough I called on with Sir F. Bourgeois, & bought a picture of Heads of Friars & many sketches by Her late Father. He from an early age drew portraits as well as landscape.—He was passionately fond of music as well as drawing,—and this led him much into company with musicians, with whom He often exceeded the bounds of temperance & His health suffered from it, being occasionally unable to work for a week after.—He was irregular in his application, sometimes not working for 3 or 4 weeks together, & then for a month wd. apply with great diligence. He often wondered at Sir Joshua Reynolds *equal* application. He was passionately fond of the pictures of Berghem & Cuyp.—He scarcely ever in the advanced part of his life drew with black lead pencil, as He cd. not with sufficient expedition make out his effects.—She regretted much having lost many letters which He wrote to Her and Her Sister while they were at Blacklands School, containing instructions for drawing.

January 30.—Miss Gainsborough I called on, & bought some more sketches. She told me Her Father had drawn much by Candle light till towards the latter part of his life when He thought He did not sleep so well after having applied to drawing in the evening not being able to divest himself of the Ideas which occupied his mind. He therefore amused himself with music.—Before going to rest He wd. often go into his painting room & mark with chalk on his pictures such alterations as He proposed to make in them.—During his last illness He never talked as if He supposed himself to be in danger of dying, nor was it ever mentioned to him that He had a *Cancer*.—That dreadful disorder appeared in the form of a lump in his neck 3 or 4 years before He died, and though noticed by him, as it gave him no pain, He little regarded it.—He called it His *Lieutenant Colonel*,—and sometimes would say "My Lieutenant Colonel grows larger I think." Within a very short time of his death He talked of Vandyke, whose works He delighted in.—While He resided at Bath, He was accustomed to ride out frequently,—after He had recd. his morning sitters.

February 5.—Gainsborough had not strong health and frequently complained.—He married at 19. His wife was a natural daugr. of Henry Duke of Beaufort, who settled £200 a year upon Her which was paid till the last half year which remains unsettled as she died on the 17th of December last and it was not due till the 25th. [See footnote on page 46.]

CHAPTER LXXIV

1799

Great Alarm Among the Royal Academicians

February 8.—Simpson, the picture dealer . . . told me Christie, the Auctioneer, lent Chace Price £14000, all of which He lost except abt. £5000 which the relations of Price paid after his death. Price had used Government money and borrowed that large sum of Christie to make up defficiency.—

February 9.—Hoppner told me Mr Lascelles as well as Lady Sutherland are disposed to set up Girtin against Turner,—who they say effects his purpose by industry—the former more genius—Turner finishes too much. [Lady Sutherland, the only surviving daughter of William, eighteenth Earl of Sutherland in the Scots Peerage, succeeded her father as Countess of Sutherland and Baroness of Strathnaver in her own right. She married on Sept. 4, 1785, George, second Marquess of Stafford, who was created first Duke of Sutherland.]

Men of the Time

February 21.—Whitbread says Fox has a most retentive memory, and is always seeking for information, which He makes his own.—His method in debate is always to meet the strongest arguments of his opponent.—Whitbread thinks Fox has occasionally been mistaken, but believes him to be a man of principle.—He now passes his time wholly in reading,—in the study of the Greek language particularly, & in sauntering in his garden..—When alone, Whitbread, like Fox, & Grey, reads aloud in the evening,—lately read the life of the Empress Catherine.—Whitbread says Dundas is manly & direct in business,—The Duke of Portland shuffling & the reverse.—Whitbread thinks Pitt an extraordinary man, but obstinate. W. does not approve of the War, but never has objected to the Income bill.—Whitbread says the Duke of Bedford is rather a shy than a proud man,—is easy with his acquaintance, but cannot be familiar & general with strangers. Tierney is good humoured & companionable. The Speaker of the Commons is approved by all.*

* Henry Addington (afterwards Viscount Sidmouth) acted as Speaker of the House of Commons from 1789 to 1800. Previous to his election the salary for this office fluctuated according to the rise and fall o the sources from which it was derived. After Addington's appointment it was fixed at £6,000 a year.

March 17.—Lawrence I breakfasted with this morning, at his desire, to see his whole length of Miss Jennings.*—I told him that it was a picture of a higher order than any female portrait I had seen of his painting,—more sober & solid, and free from flickering light, &c. The principal defect appeared to me to be, that the arms, did not appear to be of the same flesh as the face & neck, but too cold & purply, & that the light sash which was thrown round the waist & arms, was too much of the same colour with that of the skin, the whole too pinky. He admitted readily the truth of the remark.—I said there wanted an opposition, a change of colour to give value to the flesh,—and to produce richness. I mentioned that possibly a little blue might be of service if it could be introduced.—I recommended to him however to do nothing more at the picture till He has placed it in a frame, as He will then exactly see how the parts bear to each other, this I shewed him the necessity of, as He was in some doubt abt. a light on a pillar.—He recd. all I said very kindly, and declared, that my opinion had at different times been of more use to him than that of any other person.—He told me He had thought of painting Kemble in the Character of Hamlet,† but on reflection, foresaw, that if the picture shd. be as well, or better than the Coriolanus of last year, the public might not think so, as the other had the advantage of novelty.—He asked me if I thought He should put into the Exhibition, any other whole length portrait of Ladies, I told him by no means, unless they are as well painted as that of Miss Jennings, it wd. be only shewing something like that of being *great* & little. He said those were his sentiments.

The Proud Portuguese

March 20.—John Offley [wine merchant] told me, that it is computed that there are 40,000 Galicians (Spaniards) always in Portugal. These people do all the lower sorts of work; carry burthens, fetch water, assist labourers &c. &c.—They are generally a much superior race of people both in person and aspect, when compared with the portuguese & are very civil & respectful in their manner,—bowing when passing &c.—The Portuguese are proud to a ridiculous degree. They consider themselves as the protectors of England, which they conceive to be an Island; not to be compared with Continental territory.—The lower order of the Portuguese woemen are the most chaste, indeed the morals of the Portuguese appear to be gradually worse as the rank

* Miss Elizabeth Jennings, daughter of Mr. Jennings-Noel, was a famous beauty, and married the second William Locke (1767-1847), of Norbury Park, Surrey, who in early life showed considerable promise as an artist. He was a pupil of Fuseli (who dedicated his lectures to him), and painted several historical and allegorical pictures. Some of his etchings and drawings are in the British Museum. Locke sold Norbury in 1819, and then lived mainly on the Continent. By his wife he had a son (who was a Lifeguardsman and amateur artist noted for personal beauty), and their daughter married the thirteenth Lord Wallscourt.

The portrait, when shown at the Royal Academy in 1799, was highly praised, but one critic said that "the lady appears to be scratching her arm." The picture (a whole length) was bought by Messrs. Colnaghi from the Wallscourt collection, and at its sale at Christie's in 1911 a three-quarter length of Mrs. Locke, also by Lawrence, brought 2,250 guineas.

† Lawrence painted at least three portraits of Kemble as "Hamlet"; the first one, which has been frequently engraved, was presented in 1836 to the National Portrait Gallery by William IV.

of the persons becomes higher. It is remarkable that the woemen of Portugal who do not possess chastity, preserve much more decorum of manners than the same description do in England,—and in receiving a gallant into their apartment they draw a curtain over the picture or figure of their patron Saint, that He may not be a witness of anything improper.

March 30.—Shee [R.A.] told me at the Club on Friday last, that Romney had said to him that He had *wished to belong to the Royal Academy*, but that He was afraid (of the consequences of competition), and had therefore not sought the society of men of his own profession so much as He ought to have done. He recommended to Shee to pursue a different course. He appeared, Shee said, to be anxious to know what the Academicians thought of him.

Low Company

March 31.—Malone dined with the Duke of Leeds abt. Ten days before his death.—The Duke constantly attended the Literary Club, where He talked rather too much, thereby engrossing the conversation. Malone observed that He drank more wine than anybody there, perhaps 3 pints of Claret.—He so often alluded to the situation He had filled of Secretary of State that it was a joke to offer a wager what time wd. pass before the Duke noticed it by some allusion. He was too fond of low company, particularly that of Players, & talked too much of them & their concerns in high company which regarded them not.—He kept late hours, till three or four in the morning, & gamed, so as to distress Himself, which together caused him to be restless & uneasy, & probably greatly affected his constitution. The complaint which carried him off was, a mortification in the bladder, on which part, weakened by former injuries, a disorder which attacked him in another Shape ultimately resolved itself.—So it was with Boswell, the disorders in his constitution fell upon *those parts*, which happened to be the weakest.—The Duke & Duchess, on account of his irregular mode of proceeding, were supposed not to be very comfortable together.

April 2.—Hoppner expressed to me great indignation at the manner in which his pictures are placed [at the Royal Academy].—and talked of withdrawing them. I told him I wd. not till I had tried what effect his application would have on the Committee.

Nationality

April 11.—Sir Francis Ivernois* spoke of the wretched state of France.—But He said under all circumstances the French were a very national people,—so He said are the English. There are now no other Countries that can be considered so.—A German is not national. The Swiss were mentioned as eminently so,—He replied they had been, but

* François d'Ivernois was an eminent Genevese refugee, and author of a History of French Finance. He became a naturalised Englishman, and was knighted.

that He considered as lost,—before they were conquered by the French, they considered themselves as invincible from what they had formerly done,—now that pride is done away.

April 23.—Lawrences picture of Miss Jennings was last night brot. to the Academy & caused great alarm among the portrait painters.—Beechey said if He had seen it before He sent his pictures, He wd. only have sent his portrait of Lord Cornwallis.—Opie & Northcote also appeared to be struck with it.—West said it made all the other portraits of woemen look like dowdies.

CHAPTER LXXV

1799

Beyond the Power of Imitation

The Inniskillings

May 6.—At the Officers Mess, of the Inniskilling Dragoons, the allowance from each for eating (dinner only) is 2s. 6d. a day, whether they attend or not. A Bottle of wine each is reckoned for each Officer attending. After that portion has been drunk, the Officer at the bottom of the table signifies it by a hint & a toast is then given, viz.: "*Colonels & Corps.*"—after which any Officer who remains to drink *another glass* is made to pay an equal proportion for all the wine which may be drunk in the course of that evening.—The Mess Hour is 5 oclock.—The present Mess of the Inniskillings consists of abt. 18 Officers.—Married men generally live with their families.—This Regiment is going to Camp near Windsor. The Camp will be formed of the 3d. Dragoon Guard,—3d. Dragoons or Kings Own,—4th. Dragoons,—5th. or Inniskillings,—7th. Light Dragoons,—10th. or Prince of Wales's,—16th. Light Dragoons,—and some guards.—The Mess tent for the Inniskillings will cost 60 guineas,—a tent for a subaltern officer abt. 30 guineas.

May 8.—West I called on. Tresham transacted the business of purchasing the Claudes for Mr. Beckford—He gave 7000 guineas for the 2 Claudes & the small pictures, one of which, the Nativity by L. Carraci, West says is a very beautiful picture.—Beckford wrote from Portugal to have them purchased witht. mentioning any Sum.—Mr. Angerstein offered £4000 for the Claude which has the Sacrifice in it.—

Turner and Claude

West observed that Claude had so continued his lights that the eye always settled upon the distance & the Center of the picture,—as the eye naturally does in viewing the scenes of nature.—He remarked how carefully Claude had avoided sharp & decided forms in the distance, gradually *defining the* parts as He came nearer to the foreground.—He thinks Claude began his pictures by laying in simple gradations of flat colours from the Horizon to the top of the sky,—and from the Horizon

to the foreground, witht. putting clouds into the sky or specific forms into the landscape till He had fully settled those gradations.—When He had satisfied himself in this respect, He painted in his forms, by that means securing a due gradation,—from the Horizontal line to the top of his Sky,—and from the Horizontal line to the foreground.—Smirke remarked how entirely all *positive* colour was avoided, even to the draperies of the figures.—Turner said He was both pleased & unhappy while He viewed it,—it seemed to be beyond the power of imitation.

May 27.—Turner called.—I told him there could be no doubt of his being elected an Associate if He put His name down.—He expressed himself anxious to be a member of the Academy.

Mr. Angerstein is to give him 40 guineas for his drawing of Carnarvon Castle. The price was fixed by Mr A,—and was much greater than Turner wd. have asked.—

July 6.—Turner called this morning.—I told him He might be assured of being elected, to remove his anxiety.—He talked to me of removing from his fathers house in Hand Court, Maiden Lane,—I advised him to take lodgings at first and not to encumber himself with a House. —Smirke & I, on our way to the Academy, drank Tea with him & looked over his sketch books.—He said He had 60 drawings now bespoke by different persons.

Turner came to Tea [July 21]—He told me He has no systematic process for making drawings,—He avoids any particular mode that He may not fall into manner. By washing & occasionally rubbing out, He at last expresses in some degree the idea in his mind.

The Capital of England

July 9.—Sir Francis Ivernois observed that justice was administered,—and the police supported at a less expence than in any other country of equal or much inferior importance in Europe.—The floating capital of England is estimated at more than 100 milions,—that of Prussia at 25 milions, the number of people nearly the same,—but the public functionaries of Prussia cost half as much more than those of England.—Under the new regime the public functionaries of France are beyond all comparison—as to number with those of England.—He said that the condition of the Farmers in the Provinces is miserable,—owing to a want of hands, they pay a third more wages,—and such is the poverty of the *Consumers* that they are obliged to sell the produce at a *fourth* less value.—"How thus circumstanced can they pay Taxes?" Trade there is scarcely any.—At Lyons more than in any other part of France. Before the Revolution there were 18,000 looms,—there are now 4000.—

When the French were sent in English Ships on the Expedition to Quiberon,—They held Councils of War—and at one of them it was debated "Whether when France should be settled England should be *allowed to retain Corsica,*"—it was determined *No.*

Aristocracy Protect the Peasantry

Many of the principal states of Switzerland were perfect Aristocracies. —Those only who belonged to certain families,—comparatively few in number, could be admitted to any public offices. No fortune, no merit could obtain the privilege above stated.—Five or 6000 gentlemen, educated and possessing fortunes were shut out from all claim to official situations.—The policy of the Aristocracy had been to protect the peasantry, & as far as possible to give them a preference to towns-people. —The effect was natural,—the peasantry have been true to the old system,—the inhabitants of towns, encouragers of the reform proposed by France.—Families have not as has been supposed been dispossessed of their estates,—but cruel contributions have been exacted.—Estates worth 35 years purchase have sunk to Ten years purchase. The antient prejudice of the Swiss against the Austrians is scarcely weakened. Switzerland was lost by disunion—The Cantons were invaded one after another.—Had they united,—200,000 men might have been brought forward,—but Sir Francis doubts whether the funds of the Country would have been sufficient to support them long.—

Mallet du Pan is [concerned],—and has always been desponding—always believing the Revolutionizing spirit would get possession of Europe,—Sir Francis [Ivernois], on the contrary invariably of opinion that Europe will be restored to its former posture in a great degree,—that France will again be a Monarchy,—of this such was his confidence that He lost a wager to *Mr Fox* that it would be the case *before this day*, —& He has another depending on it being the case before the next *Century commences.*

Burke a Prophet

Burke, was a man who truly & propheticaly foresaw all the consequences which wd. arise from the adoption of the French principles,—but said Sir Francis, Burke wrote with so much passion, so much vehemence, that instead of convincing He created doubts in the minds of his readers, who hesitated to believe a man so carried away by his feelings. —But He is now seen to be a man of extraordinary foresight, however it proves that a writer who wd. influence shd not push too far,—but should after warming the mind of his reader, rather leave him to wish He had carried his argument farther than to press it with too much energy.

July 22.—Hoppner, who had been proposed to be a member of the Literary Club by Lord Macartney and Lord Ossory was blackballed.—Malone was not at the meeting.

CHAPTER LXXVI

1799

The Press and Freedom

Don't Stay Too Long

July 23.—I asked him [Nixon, A.R.A.] what He thought on the whole of the Scotch Character. He said it is selfish. It is remarkable that a Scotchman seldom gives a direct answer. A wager was laid on this point. A Person put a question to a Scotchman then in view to decide it. Is the Post come in, said the interrogator. Do you expect letters replied the Scotchman.—The Scotch are hospitable *in the Country* being vain of it,—but you must not stay long.

August 15.—Lysons called.—has been the Oxford circuit and made 29 guineas. The people in Gloucestershire do not think Lord Berkley [*sic*] will ever be able to prove a first marriage. His Lordship proposes to bring Lady Berkley to the Gloucestershire Music Meeting—and will also introduce his eldest Son as Lord Dursley.—Lady Berkley was daugr. to one Cole, a [publican and] Butcher, who kept a Shop in Gloucester, She had two sisters, both young woemen of light characters. Edge, the attorney in the Temple told Lysons that one of the Sisters lived with him three years.—Lady Berkley was a servant in different families, and was with a family in Kent when Lord Berkley became acquainted with her.*

September 3.—On our return from the Summer Club found a general illumination in consequence of information from Lord Duncan,—Sir Ralph Abercrombie,—& Admiral Mitchell,—that the Helder point,—which commands the Mars Dieppe, was taken by the English†—and that part of the Dutch fleet was in our possession. Shee also brought us information that the remainder of the Dutch fleet was taken,—and that accounts

* Frederick Augustus, 5th Earl of Berkeley (1745-1810), " very privately," married Mary Cole at Lambeth Church, Surrey, on May 16, 1796. The Earl tried to prove that he had married the same lady on March 30, 1785, but he failed to prove his case in the House of Lords.

Previous to 1796 Miss Cole was known as " Miss Tudor." She died on October 30, 1844. The oldest of four sons born before the 1796 marriage, assumed the courtesy title of Viscount Dursley and sat in the House of Commons under that designation. After his father's death in 1810, his claim to the earldom was disallowed by the House of Lords on July 1, 1811, he also having failed to prove the alleged marriage of 1785. The Marquess of Buckingham and others believed that the marriage entry in the Berkeley Parish Register was written wholly by the Earl himself with the exception of the signatures of Mary Cole and her brother, William Tudor, one of the witnesses. Lord Berkeley appears in 1773 with a Miss Bayley, in the scandalous *tête à tête* portraits in the *Town and Country Magazine*.

† The Marsdiep strait which never silts up is the entrance to the Zuider Zee, and separates the Dutch mainland at Helder point from Texel Island.

from Italy confirmed the reports of General Suwarow having defeated Joubert, the Commander of the French Army.

November 3.—Lady Inchiquin gave me this morning a very high character of Mr. Metcalfe [a great friend of Sir Joshua Reynolds and one of his executors]. On the marriage of his neice Fredenia Metcalfe (now Mrs. Muir) on the morning of her marriage He gave to each of his five neices a *sealed paper*, and to Fredenia £500 as he said to buy her cloaths &c. On opening the [envelopes] were found *each* to contain £2000. The last spring when His 3 unmarried neices [of Pakenham Lodge, Suffolk] who had been with him sometime were going away He told them He had a present for them, and at the door of the House they found a new Coach & Horses. One of the Brothers He has taken into his business, the [gin] distillery.

Not one of the persons mentioned by Dr. [Oliver] Goldsmith in his *retaliation* was satisfied with the character given of him, unless it were Sir Joshua Reynolds and that character was supposed not to be finished.

Talking of Mrs. Siddons, Lady Inchiquin said that Sir Joshua Reynolds often declared that she was an Actress who never *made him feel.*

November 4.—Turner elected an Associate of the Royal Academy.

November 16.—Turner called.—He reprobated the mechanically, systematic process of drawing. . . . He thinks it can produce nothing but manner & sameness.—Turner has no settled process but drives the colours abt. till He has expressed the Idea in his mind.

J. Serres [the artist] is to have the use of a parlour & a room on the 2d. floor in the House in which Turner lodges, in Harley St. which He much objects to as it may subject him to interruption.—Serres to use these rooms from 10 in the forenoon till 3 or 4 in the afternoon, when the Revd. Mr. Hardcastle is to have the use of them, He being the Landlord. [Poor Turner.]

Paris. An acct. to day published from Paris papers recd. yesterday of another revolution there. The Council of Ancients & the Council of 500 adjourned on Saturday Novr. 9th to St. Cloud, where they met on Sunday Novr. 10th, when resolutions were passed in the Council of Ancients abolishing the *Directorial power*, and appointing an Executive Consular Committee consisting of Buonoparte, Seyes & Roger Duclos, with unlimited powers.—& the Council of Ancients to adjourn over to the 20th. of February next.—This created great confusion in the Assembly of 500, which was finally broke up & dispersed by Buonoparte with the assistance of the Military.

Liberty of the Press

November 21.—The Morning Post, says.—The [French] new Government affects to pursue, a system of moderation. The laws of hostages & of the forced loan are repealed, and it is even denied to the Theatres to ridicule the Jacobins, (though the Government imprisons

them).—But we are not to be duped by these plausible measures. The liberty of the press is the best criterion of freedom, and it is as completely anihilated as it was under the old government. Some Editors have been arrested, and the Journals that were most furiously Jacobin are quite tame & insipid. Not a word is said in any of them against the new government.—Talleyrand, the infamous Talleyrand, who wanted money from America to fill the pockets of the Directory is taken into favour.—"Peace, Peace! news through all their papers and language. The Proclamation of the Legislature says the Enemies of France have solicited it, and many documents assert *it will speedily be concluded*,—we believe it will—with the Emperor, but *not with this country*."

Royal Academy Tapestry

December 2.—Copley [R.A.] stated that a new House of Lords &c. was to be built & recommended to the Academy to apply to his Majesty to obtain for them the Tapestry representing the Trojan War which was executed abt. the 14th. Century, and as it was the custom of that age to disregard costume as far as to dress the figures of any age in the dresses of that particular time, or of times not much preceding them, so these Tapestries contain exact representations of the dresses,—arms, buildings—Ships &c of that age, forming on the whole a most valuable collection to refer to.—He proposed that if the Tapestry could be obtained to hang it in the *Exhibition* room on *rollers*, which might be drawn up during Exhibition time so that no inconvenience would be felt.—This proposal was much approved and was agreed to be reconsidered at the next meeting.—[The R.A. did not obtain the tapestry, which was placed in the cellars of the House of Lords and destroyed when the Houses of Parliament were burned in 1834.]

December 5.—Heriot [proprietor of the *True Briton*] called. He told me that the Russians are quitting Germany: the Empress of Russia is disatisfied with the conduct of the Court of Vienna & with the German Princes who do not come forward to support the general cause. The policy of the Cabinet of Vienna has all along been to serve themselves, not to contend for a principle viz; to overcome the unruly power of France.—

Accounts are arrived from Paris that the new constitution is declared. A chief Magistrate & two Consuls are to constitute the Executive power. The Chief Magistrate to be changed every 5 days.—Heriot thinks that a restoration of Monarchy will be the result of these strange fangled schemes.—Perhaps in case of the death of Louis 18th—the Son of the Count d'Artois may be chosen in preference to his Father who is very unpopular.

The Chouans are now in great force, not less than 60,000. Arms &c are continually supplied by this country and it is probable troops will be sent as it will divert the attention of France from Ireland.—

CHAPTER LXXVII

1799

The King and the Academy

A Happy Princess

December 13.—The Princess of Wales sat to Hoppner yesterday at his own House. She appears to be very happy & in good spirits.—Seeing a picture of the Prince of Wales in the room she asked when that was painted, Hoppner replied, 4 or 5 years ago.—*Twenty years ago I should think*, she rejoined, alluding probably to his different appearance now.—She asked Hoppner whether *He* should call her nose *strait* or *aquiline*, for some persons told Her it was one & others the other form. Hoppner said [as] it was formed it might be called either, at which she laughed. The fact is on the front view it appears strait & in profile aquiline. Her person Hoppner thinks very bad,—short,—very full chested & jutting hips. She appears to be good natured and very well pleased with Her own countenance.—Hoppner asked Her what form of nose was most approved in Germany. *Oh! the aquiline to be sure*, she replied.

Mrs. Inchbald [actress and authoress] observed to Mr. Hoare, brother to Mr. [Prince] Hoare [who succeeded Boswell as Secretary for Foreign Correspondence of the Royal Academy], that He always put Her strongly in mind of his brother but she did not know that His brother did so of him. Northcote justly observed to us that it is the *inferior* person only who reminds you of the *superior* from having some resemblance to the other but it is not so in the reverse. So Kemble puts you in mind of Mrs Siddons but you do not say Mrs Siddons puts you in mind of Kemble.—A person may be said to be like the Prince of Wales but the Prince is not said to [be] like such a person.—We have an analogy in painting. Jordans is said to be like Rubens in his works, but it is not said Rubens is like Jordans &c &c.

Northcote [R.A.] is acquainted with Godwin [historical novelist and husband of Mary Wollstoncroft] with whom He dined lately. Curran, the Irish Barrister, Kemble, Dr. Wolcott were also there.—Godwin delights in inquiry & in debating a subject, and is very mild & pleasing in his manner. He professes to adhere rigidly to truth on all occasions, even to never denying himself if at home.

I mentioned to Northcote my Idea of the Academy allowing annually

a certain sum for the purpose of forming a national gallery by employing each Academician to paint one picture. That the different branches shd. be classed viz : History—Landscape, &c &c and marked as *Lots* each *Lot a Class*,—and being drawn for the first Lot should be the Class first employed, that is one out of that Class. The next year proceed to another. The Landscape & some other Class might be allowed several in a year as the price of those pictures wd. not be so great as the Historical pictures.—Northcote was delighted with the proposal.—

The King and Beechey

December 22.—Beechey on going to Windsor applied to Braun the Head page for a bed in the Queens lodge, but was answered no order had been given for one. However He accomodated him in the Apartment of an absent page, and He dined at the pages table. After a few days He was invited to the Equerrys table where He dined 2 or 3 times, but appearing *to have fixed himself at it*, it was somehow shewn that could not be.—Braun then wd. not receive him.—He now lodges in the town & dines with Miss Planta.

It having been intimated to the King by means of Lord Cardigan that Knighthood might be of service to Beechey His Majesty did not oppose it.—Beechey then applied personally and the King said if He thought it might serve him He should have that distinction.—After the ceremony application was made to Beechey for the Fees, who expressed surprise supposing the King was to pay.—However He was obliged to pay the £100 himself.—

Sir Robert Strange, on the contrary, having presented to the Queen 40 proof impressions of the Print of Prince Alfred from West, and 100 impressions to the King and *the Plate*, His Majesty asked West how He cd. reward him.—West stated the respectable circumstances of Stranges situation, his family advancing prosperously & himself well provided for, hinted that Knighthood had formerly been granted to able artists.—The King approved the Idea, & Strange being admitted His Majesty proposed it to him, which was properly accepted by Strange and the King directing him where to attend at St. James's He was Knighted that day.—In addition the King paid the fees, and telling West that He must not give *Knighthood as a barter for property*, gave him 2 bank notes of £100 each directing him to deliver them to Strange.—

West told me that the King had said to him that He did not Knight Sir Joshua Reynolds as President of the Royal Academy but in consequence of an application from the Duke of Grafton.—West expressed a proper sense of the value of honors but did not think it necessary to hope for Knighthood as President of the Academy. That considering the footing He was upon in the Art, as well as that situation Had His fortune been such as would have enabled His position to support the dignity He might have solicited a Baronetage, but that was not the case.—The Duke of Gloucester He said had approved his conduct in not soliciting Knighthood.—

Tyler [R.A.] I dined with.—His Sister only there.—He told me that when the Royal Academy was first established it was customary for the 8 members of Council to draw lots which 3 of them should be the Committee for arranging the pictures.—They had no pay.—Mrs Malyn [housekeeper] prepared the dinner in the little passage room between the 2 rooms at the Royal Academy, Pallmall,—roasting their principal joint on a string.—Once while each Committee continued it was customary to invite Sir Joshua Reynolds and Sir William Chambers to dinner, on which day Mrs Newton, the Secretarys wife prepared a pye she was famous for making of veal & Ham in a large dish.

The King He said strongly recommended to limit the number of Academicians to a small number & proposed 30 & it was in consequence of application that He consented to the number being 40.—He observed that the Garter was valued much on acct. of the number being so limited.—

The Page who Wakes the King

December 23.—Etiquette is carried so far at Court, that the Page who wakes the King in the morning does not knock at the door of the bedchamber but what they call *scratches*, that is touches a piece of wood which makes a rattling sound.—At the Queens Lodge at Windsor fires are laid in the apartments at 5 in the morning.—

December 27.—Hoppner I called on.—He told me Tresham [R.A.] was with him yesterday, and informed him that a statement which He had made out of his claim to be one of the Council had been shown to the King, by Beechey, but that His Majesty had said that as it was not regularly addressed to him He could not notice it,—on which Tresham drew up a regular memorial which was also delivered to the King by means of Beechey, and His Majesty said He would consider of it.—Tresham also said that the King had asked Wyatt if there was a Cabal in the Academy & Wyatt gave his Majesty to understand there was.—The King also mentioned that He should speak to Yenn [Treasurer of the Academy].—Tresham also said it had been represented to the King that West acts through timidity being fearful of the Cabal.

December 28.—West I called on & told him the description given of him to the King, of his timidity & being subject to a Cabal.—He observed how little they knew of his proceedings. His Majesty was regularly acquainted with all measures proposed to be brought forward in the Academy before any motion was made which wd. sufficiently convince him of the proper manner in which business is conducted as it proves an implicit confidence in the President.—

CHAPTER LXXVIII

1799–1800

Royal George and George the Republican

If America were Independent

December 28.—West told me that during the American War, a sort of Committee of American Loyalists sat at New York, who had such influence with the Ministry here that their advice was followed in everything. It consisted of Andrew Eliott, a Scotchman married & settled in America,—Franklin,—and Joseph Galloway,—the latter of whom came to England and was the acting adviser here.—After the defeat of Lord Cornwallis, a report was circulated here that the Royal Standard was raised in Philadelphia.—West was one day with the King when He came from Court to Dinner, & His Majesty mentioned the circumstances & asked West if He corresponded with any persons in America & had heard of it. West told his Majesty that a Quaker was lately arrived from Philadelphia and was with him the day before, and He asked the King when the Standard was raised. The King said the day mentioned was June 25th.—West observed that the Quaker left Philadelphia July 1st.—and knew nothing of such a circumstance. The Queen was present at this conversation.

The next day West had occasion to go to the Queens Palace to transact some business for the Queen, which when He had done it, she asked him if He was engaged that morning. He said not. She then told him to go into Her Closet with Her which He did & found the King sitting there.—The King began to talk abt. America. He asked West what would Washington do were America to be declared independant. West said He believed He would retire to a private situation.—The King said if He did He would be the greatest man in the world. He asked West how He thought the Americans would act towards this country if they became independant. West said the war had made much ill blood but that would subside, & the dispositions of many of the Chiefs, Washington, Lawrence,—Adams,—Franklin,—Jay were favorable to this country which would soon have a preference to any other European Nation.—During this conversation the Queen was much affected, & shed tears.—The next day Lord Shelburne was appointed Minister.—Trum-

bull [who later became secretary to the American Ambassador] was released from Tothill fields, Bridwell, & came to West while an American was with him who went from thence to call on Galloway who hearing that Trumbull was out of Prison expressed his astonishment as this measure having been adopted without his knowing of it convinced him that *all was over* as to his influence.*—

From this period the Queen shewed West continued marks of regard, —but after sometime the Cathcart family obtained situations abt. the Court. Lord Cathcart married in America a daughter of Andrew Elliot.† After the Kings recovery West perceived more strongly an alteration in the Queens manner to him,—which with other circumstances, made him think it prudent to speak to the King in such a way as to sound his Majestys mind, who expressed himself in such a way as convinced West of His Majestys attachment to him.

The next attack made on West was by the [Academy] Library set, charging him with Democracy.—Lord Harcourt told him of many circumstances, & of Mrs. Harcourt defending him and silencing a Lady who was on a visit to the family and who endeavoured to affect the mind of the Princesses.

In 1794 in the Spring the King had imbibed a prejudice against the Academy and appeared not to intend to see the Exhibition. West went to Whitton [Place, near Hounslow] to Sir Wm. Chambers & they proceeded together the next morning to Windsor, where being introduced to the King West addressed His Majesty on the effect it wd. have if He declined seeing the Exhibition. Sir William warmly seconded him & the King fixed a time for going.—It was at this period the Academy was under the Stigma of having many Democrats in it.

On Jay coming to England as [Special] Ambassador, the good disposition of the American government being shewn the King one day acknowledged to West that His prediction was well founded. The Queen was present, but now flirted her fan.

1800

January 1.—Byrne said He lived in the same House with the elder Rooker [father of Michael Angelo Rooker, A.R.A.] at the time He engraved the *section of St. Pauls*, for which admirable Plate He had only £50.—Rooker could not get 3 shillings a day while employed on it.—At that time He also played Harlequin at one of the Theatres [Drury Lane], and the exercise He thus took He thought was of service to him in counteracting what He thought a gouty affection which often seized

* Trumbull was arrested as a spy in 1780 and kept in prison for several months.

† Lord Cathcart was born at Petersham, Surrey, in 1755, and died at Gartside, near Glasgow, in 1843. He was Quartermaster-General to the British Forces in America when he married, in New York, on April 10, 1779, Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Elliot, of Greenwells, Co. Roxburgh, Lieutenant-Governor of New York. Cathcart was Commander-in-Chief of the Army against Denmark in 1807, and easily effected the capture of Copenhagen, and in that year he was created Baron Greenock and Viscount Cathcart, and an Earl in 1814.

Gainsborough painted Lord Cathcart's portrait and the magnificent portrait of his beautiful sister ,Mrs. Graham, which is in the National Gallery of Scotland.

his Stomach.—He died on His *birth day* at the age of 50.—He had invited friends to dine with him, His wife going into the Bedchamber He having continued in bed rather longer than usual, and finding him indisposed went for something to relieve him and on returning found him dead.

Kemble a Comedian

January 3.—Heath is much acquainted with Kemble & says his natural character inclines *to Comedy*. That with those with whom He is perfectly open He is very playful & when riding on the road will accost strangers to puzzle & confuse them by claiming former acquaintance &c &c.—His reserve in company except with a few is uniformly the same.—Heath thinks him a man of moderate passions.

Mrs Inchbald remarked to Heath that Mrs Siddons is always a Tragedy Queen: always acting a part even among Her own relations.—Kemble has 30 guineas a week from Drury Lane Theatre & 10 guineas more for each night, exceeding *three*, that He performs. Incledon, the Singer, is supposed to make in Town & Country £2000 a year.—He never goes to Companies for pay.—Bannister, Heath thinks, naturally to be a grave man, though a Comic Actor.—The reverse of S. Kemble. He is very prudent, & His Wife, who was Miss Satchell, an excellent woman. They have 6 or 7 children.—Bannister is supposed to be worth £700 a year,—makes £2000 and lives at the rate of £1000. Dignum, the singer, lately became mad.—He was in much request to sing in Companies, for which He had three guineas each time He went. Munden, the Actor, is supposed to be worth 6 or £7000.—Quick is judged to possess £20,000.

The fixed expences of Drury Lane Theatre are £200 a night. Those of Covent Garden £160. It is the intention of Harris, the Manager, to raise the expences to 180 or 90 a night.—Lewis, the Actor, has shares in Covent Garden Theatre to the amount of £20,000 of which £11,000 were purchased with His own, the rest with borrowed money. Pope, the Actor, inherited the whole of His first wifes fortune. No will, only a *Blank paper under several covers* being found.—He paints miniatures at 10 guineas each. Mrs Pope His present wife was Miss Spencer.—She had been of free conduct. Wigstead, the Justice, has a dispute with Weltjee abt. some charges of Wigstead for House painting.—Wigstead was the author of the letter addressed to Wyatt [R.A.] signed Matt. Mortar.

Heath told me Mrs. Crouch was a Miss Philips daughter of an attorney a man in a low way in that profession. Heath has known her for many years. She was young beautiful, & chaste, when she married a Lieutenant in the Navy, who after a time quitted Her. In the West of England he married a young Lady of considerable expectations. His first marriage being divulged Her relations sought for evidence to convict him in order to separate [him from his] second wife. Heath was applied to as was Mrs. Crouch who privately informed her Husband of the

enquiry, on which he quitted England. Mrs. Crouch has lived in the same House with Kelly the Singer many years under suspicious circumstances, though they do not regularly cohabit*.

* Mrs. Anna Maria Crouch (1763-1805) was a daughter of Peregrine Phillips, who was in the mercantile sea service before he became a solicitor. He afterwards received an appointment at Dublin Castle. She began about her fifteenth year to study music, and on November 11, 1780, made her first appearance in Arne's "Artaxerxes." Her voice was said to be sweet rather than powerful; it ravished "the ear with its delicacy and melting softness." In 1784 she eloped with the son of an Irish Peer, but the pair were caught before they could be married. A year later she wedded Lieutenant Crouch at Twickenham.

Michael Kelly met her at Drury Lane Theatre, and the acquaintance then formed became so intimate that he lived with the Crouches and travelled with them on their provincial tours. After the separation from her husband Mrs. Crouch and Kelly lived and acted together, and she played Celia in "As You Like It" for his benefit on May 14, 1801, the year in which she retired from the stage. She died at Brighton on October 2, 1805. Kelly retained "the most affectionate remembrance of Mrs. Crouch till his last moments."

John Taylor, editor of the *Morning Post*, relates that he spent an evening with her at her father's house in Gray's Inn-square, and her beauty so impressed him that he "payed particular attention to her; but her father kept a rigid eye upon her, and looked displeased when anything was addressed to her in the way of compliment."

CHAPTER LXXIX

1800

Royal Academy Dinner

January 4.—I addressed the Assembly [Academy general meeting] remarking that of late the invitations to the Annual dinner had not been so select as formerly: that the Idea that each of the Council might invite some particular friends, was a false one for the Council were only Trustees for the Society and were bound to make the invitation as select as possible. The compliment of being invited was lessened when people of no distinction were seen in the room. That it was in our power to render it the first dinner in Europe, it was the feather [in the cap] of the Academy and I made them laugh by saying I hoped it would by proper management be considered as the second honour *next to the Garter* that could be conferred on those invited.—That it should be something which money could not purchase &c &c. There was a warm & general concurrence with what I said & the following motion I made which was seconded by Cosway and passed unanimously. "It having been very generally remarked that the invitations to the Annual Dinner have not of late been so select as formerly, Resolved, That it be recommended to the Council to name only persons in elevated situations, of Higher rank, or of distinguished talents; and that the list of persons to be invited be laid before the general Assembly previous to the invitations being issued."—

January 6.—Walton bought a picture, a Holy Family by Titian, out of the Orleans Collection at Bryants. He gave £250 for it,—and having taken off a thick varnish &c, it proves to be one of the finest pictures of that Master. He has had an offer of 800 guineas for it, and Lawrence told us, that He had recd. a letter from Walton to-day in which He demanded £2500 for it. This price Lawrence thinks unreasonably high.—The picture is said to have been bought by Colbert in Italy for 2000 louidores—Colbert sold it to the Duke of Orleans.—Walton took off the varnish by mixing Linseed oil & Spirits of Turpentine together, which He passed over the surface of that picture & left it in that state one night.—The next morning He rubbed it over with crumbs of bread

which brought off the Linseed oil & Turpentine & with it the thick varnish under which the picture was found to be pure & sound.*

January 9.—He [West] told us that abt. the beginning of Novr. last He had a long conversation with the King abt. the Academy & described the different characters as being men of business & action for the interests of the Institution or not so—and alluding to the jealousy of some who from being less capable or not so much confided in said that their complaints of those who had most influence was *like the "Fox & Grapes."*—the King said it was so in all Societies.

To Exculpate His Servant

January 13.—Westall I called on.—He shewed me a sketch of Lord Carlisle intended to have a print made from it as a frontispiece to His play, for which Westall has made designs, His Lordship only means to have 100 copies printed off. Bulmer to print them.

Lord Andover, acct. of him today.—H. Hamond wrote "that His Lordship was shooting on Wednesday last with Mr Coke at Creak in Norfolk, in returning His piece to His servant, it accidentally went off & shot His Lordship in His Loins. He lingered till Friday & died at a Farm House near Dr. Pointz. He was sensible for the first day: His chief aim was to exculpate His servant, who was a favorite, and in the last hard weather saved His Life from an accident in skaiting on the Canal at Holkham. Lady Andover staid by him to the last,—a widow at 22."†

The King and the Old School

January 16.—West wrote to me at 6 oclock desiring me to call on Him which I did immediately. We were alone together. He said at 2 oclock He got to the Queens House, where he found John, our Porter, who shewed him the premium pictures &c standing in the Hall.—West ordered Him to separate those which had gained premiums from the rest, & had them carried into & properly placed in a room adjoining.—West then went into the Waiting room, where He found Braun, (the head page) Yenn, & Richards.—Soon after the Kings arrival was announced, His Majesty, the Princesses,—and the Queen having been to Kew. The Queen came into the room where the pictures were very graciously & was followed by the Princesses, who looked at Robt. Smirkes picture [which had won the Gold medal in architecture] and expressed much approbation, as also of the drawings. The King then came & looking at the picture said He thought it the best He had seen.—He

* According to Buchanan, Walton gave 250 guineas for the picture, which afterwards passed to Mr. A. Champerowne, and from his collection to Paris.

† Charles Nevinson, Viscount Andover, was born on May 13, 1775, and married Jane Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas William Coke, of Holkham, afterwards 1st Earl of Leicester. Lord Andover's widow, six years after his death, married Admiral Sir Henry Digby. She died in 1863, he in 1842.

said Robt. Smirkes* architectural drawing was very neat, and creditable to Him, but said He, I am a little of an Architect and think that the Old School (that of Lord Burlingtons period which had more of magnificence) is not enough attended to,—that the Adam's have introduced too much of neatness & prettiness, and even, added His Majesty, Wyatt inclines rather too much that way. The Queen & Princesses now retired and the King asked Richards what preparations were making at Covent Garden for the new Play, &c &c.

January 27.—Wyatt I went to this morning and saw Church *fine* my pipe of Port, which He did by beating up the white of a dozen eggs with some of the fine drawn of for the purpose, & then returned it into the pipe by the bung.

January 29.—Constable called, I lent Him Adrians Villa to copy.

January 30.—George Steevens [the eminent critic] was certainly the Son of Admiral Steevens.—He has left his fortune to a Couzin, Miss Steevens.—He has left to Lord Spencer His Edition of Shakespeare illustrated with Prints &c. and to Mr Windham His valuable collection of Hogarths works.

* Robert Smirke, architect, was the eldest son of Robert Smirke, R.A., the painter. Smirke Junior began when the Greek craze was at its height, when the dandies of their day were named "Corinthians," and the girls in their dress emulated the "scant simplicity of the Greek chiton." The students in the antique School at the Royal Academy were told by Fuseli, the cranky Keeper, that "the Greeks vere Gods! the Greeks vere Gods!" This wave of classic intoxication bore Smirke to membership of the Royal Academy and a Knighthood. The British Museum was his most successful achievement.

Mr. Wm. Woodward, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., writes: Your extracts from the Farington Diary increase in interest every day. That in April 25th's issue of the *Morning Post* appeals particularly to architects. The note in the Diary for January 16, 1800, states that the King, the Queen, and the Princesses were much interested in Robert Smirke's architectural drawings, the King observing that he thought Smirke's drawing was "very neat," "but, added the King, I am a little of an Architect and think that the old School (that of Lord Burlingtons period which had more of magnificence) is not enough attended to,—that the Adam's have introduced too much of neatness & prettiness, and even, added His Majesty, Wyatt inclines rather too much that way."

But your own note, Sir, on the Smirke incident is also interesting. You say that "Smirke Junior began when the Greek craze was at its height, when the dandies of their day were named 'Corinthians,' and the girls in their dress emulated the scant simplicity of the Greek chiton."

Some few years back Mr. Sydney Smirke, the nephew of Sir Robert Smirke, presented me with a book containing over 150 original outdoor sketches by his uncle, and these were made in all parts of England; but, curiously enough, the whole of these sketches are from examples of Elizabethan and Ecclesiastical Gothic Architecture, not one bit of detail from any Classic building, all, however, of extraordinary "neatness," and exhibiting sound knowledge of perspective.

It appears to me, therefore, that Smirke must have forsaken his early love and attached himself to those Greek proclivities to which you have referred.

CHAPTER LXXX

1800

The Greatest Calamity

King and Queen of Naples

February 2.—Davenport resided abt. a year at Naples & quitted it & went to Palermo at the time the King & Queen did. Palermo is situated quite flat surrounded by high mountains which rise suddenly. It is very hot in the summer & cold in the *winter for that climate.* The People of Sicily recd. the King very kindly but insisted on having some grievances redressed viz.: to have Sicilians appointed to public offices, whereas, before the Kings arrival these situations had been occupied by Neapolitans.—The King is a man of mean understanding.—The Queen has more ability, is highly aristocratick,—and unprincipled.—Both the King & Queen under their present circumstances court the English power, but there is little sincerity in it. Lady Hamilton is on intimate terms with the Queen who shews Her every attention. The Neapolitans as well as Sicilians have the highest opinion & respect for the English. Nothing cd. exceed their rejoicing on the news of the victory of Lord Nelson. Davenport was at a country town 40 miles from Naples when the news reached Him, & He immediately made it as public as He could. —On his leaving the place the woemen and children gathered round His carriage, with every expression of respect, calling the English saviours, —kissing His Cloaths &c.—The Neapolitans detest the French.

The English notwithstanding are very ill used by the Neapolitan government. Their letters are constantly opened and their newspapers frequently stopped. Even Sir Wm. Hamilton has discovered that His letters which have come by the Post have been opened.—He proved it by one from Lord Grenville, which having been opened, when they came to seal it again, they inadvertently made use of a *forged seal* of Sir William Hamiltons.—Davenport observed that in the despotic country of Russia no such conduct is observed,—on the contrary the letters to the English are first delivered as being supposed of most consequence.

February 3.—Heriot [proprietor of the *True Briton*] told me that He pays £32 a week to Parliamentary reporters.—They take much of the debates in *Short Hand.*—

The King's Good Nature

February 8.—Lord Harcourt called & sat with me sometime while I was painting.—He spoke of the extreme good nature of the King of which said He " I am a proof for though I had been in the wrong in my conduct to His Majesty, yet He entirely overlooked it,—and always checks me if I allude to it."—

He said the King thinks [Sheridan's] *Pizarro* a poor composition.—That He declined going to see Cumberlands new play of Joanna,—but to soothe Him ordered his *West Indian* [play] that his feelings might not be hurt.

Your Majesty

The Princess of Wales only has the young Princess brought to Her twice a week. Lady Elgin has the entire care of Her. The child has already a sense of its situation in life & deports Herself with a consciousness of it.—It is remarkable that she calls the King *Grandpappa,*—but the Queen always *Your Majesty.*

February 10.—[Flaxman and Shee were elected Royal Academicians.]

February 11.—Jackson, the pugilist, was standing as Lawrences model for Rolla.—I was much entertained with Jacksons acct. of the Modern Pugilists.—He beat Mendosa in 9 minutes.—They fought for 200 guineas each.—Mr Durand made the bet for Jackson & gave him the whole money.

February 14.—Fuseli told me that McMillan was appointed Printer to the Academy on Wednesday evening by the Council.—Fuseli—Daniell,—Gilpin & Banks voted for Him.—

February 15.—After He [Mr. Richards, secretary to the Roya Academy] left the room I observed to the Committee that it was now evident that the Academy is divided into parties & that measures are opposed mainly on acct. of those who support them. I remarked on the conduct of Beechey & Tresham who had acted most inconsistently in recommending the measure of appointing this Committee & then opposing or traducing it on acct. of certain members being appointed of it.—That Richards was no longer a neutral person, but had violated the trust reposed in him, which requires that the secretary shall be neutral & had contributed more than any other perhaps to repeal the law of Election of Council by forcing his opinion upon the King.—That I had no confidence in him, & doubted not whatever I might say in the Committee wd. be reported by Him to Beechey or Tresham, which would be sufficient to have the measure opposed.—The Committee agreed that I had judged prudently.—

February 16.—Northcote told me that Beechey, Tresham, Bourgeois,—Sandby, Copley,—Rigaud & Cosway have resolved to

establish a Club in opposition to that of the Royal Academy, & have fixed on the Thatched House Tavern.—It is to be on the same days as the Academy Club.—They say the King approves the plan. West called on me & had long conversation.—I told Him of the intended Club & on the certainty of the Academy now experiencing all that a real party could do,—& that shd. the King be moved by them there wd. be an end of all independance & society.

Death of Farington's Wife

February 24.—This day the greatest calamity that could fall upon me I suffered in the death of the best, the most affectionate, the most amiable of woemen, my beloved wife. Unexpected indeed was the blow,—long had I reason to consider her delicate frame with apprehension, but as she had encountered the severity of many winters so I fondly hoped she might do this and that a more favorable season would restore Her strength. The time was now come when this hope was to be fruitless. Yesterday evening she was declared to be better, but in the night a change took place & at 3 o'clock this day I witnessed the departure of what I held most dear on earth. Without a sigh, with the appearance of only gentle sleep, did my beloved expire, to be received by that God to whom Her duty had been exemplary. May He in his mercies dispose my heart to follow the example of Her who discharged every duty so as to excite the love & respect of all, so that those remaining years which it may please God to allow to me may be devoted to His service and I may be rendered fit to hope for the mercies of my Creator through the mediation of Jesus Christ our blessed Lord & Saviour.*

* Farington married Susan, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Hammond, Prebendary of Norwich, who was related to the Earl of Orford: the first Earl's youngest sister was the wife of Anthony Hammond, of Wooton. On October 4, 1792, Horace Walpole wrote to the Earl Harcourt asking him to allow "Mr. Farrington (sic), the painter (who married a cousin of mine)," to sketch at Nuneham, F. then being "engaged in making drawings for a superb set of views on the course of the Thames"; "History of the River Thames," 2 vols., 1794, the 76 colour plates in which were engraved by J. C Stadler.

CHAPTER LXXXI

1800

An Oxford Impressionist

April 3.—This day I added this continuation of my journal, which I could not do before since that period when I was deprived of the great blessing of my life [his wife, who died on February 24].

April 11.—Mr Crozier called on me this morning and strengthened my mind with conversation and advice suited to my situation.—He told me the consequence of continuing in the desponding way I have been in wd. be mental derangement or a nervous consumption.—Both in a moral & religious view He shewed it to be my duty to get the better of my grief and that must be by having recourse to Society & to exercise & amusements—that medicine wd. do little for me. As the effects of going to church on Sunday last were very great upon me it was the opinion of Dick [his brother] that I shd. not go today (Good Friday) especially as the service was expected to be very solemn, with Hymns sung &c.—Mr Crozier approved of the advice which had been given me & recommended that till my mind is more strong I shd. not read in religious books as they would fill my mind with gloomy ideas which wd. not be the case when I am more recovered.

May 4.—Dance I called on. He is directed to make a design for a new bridge where London Bridge now stands,—coasting vessels to pass under center arch.—Lord Camden, says if Mr Pitt remains Minister after peace is confirmed He is determined to support the arts of the country and to contend with France in her exertions in this respect.

June 6.—West stated the necessity of appointing a Deputy Assistant to superintend the [Royal Academy] Schools in the room of Wilton [the Keeper], which Deputy shd be considered as to succeed him.—Wilton to remain in his apartments & to retain his salary, and the Deputy to have an *equal salary*.—He sd. there were in his opinion three Academicians qualified for the Office—Banks,—Smirke,—& Hamilton.—I told him I had heard Banks, last winter, declare He wd. not accept the appointment.—West desired me to mention the matter to Smirke.—He had no doubt but the faction wd. endeavour to push Rigaud.

June 28.—Dance called.—His design for a Bridge in the place of London Bridge has been most favorably recd. by a Committee of the

JOSEPH NOLLEKENS, R.A.

From an engraving by C. S. Taylor from the painting by Sir W. Beechey, R.A.

[*To face p.* 124.

House of Commons.—Lord Liverpool,—& Lord Hawkesbury are warm for it.—So far as being approved as a design, Dance has obtained his end, whatever impediments hereafter may be thrown in the way.*—

June 29.—Philips of Pallmall told me that on Thursday morning last as He was passing through Chelsea He met Hoppner coming to town in a one Horse Chaise. Philips had only just passed him when the Horse took fright & soon broke & overturned the Chaise. Hoppner was thrown out, His right arm broke above the elbow, & His face bruised.—Philips took him into a House & set his arm & in the evening had him carried in a chair to Fulham.—He is going on very well & in 5 or 6 weeks may be able to work.—

July 7.—Lawrence called. I told him how I am situated with young Lane who became deaf & of the necessity there is for the young man being put under an able portrait painter for twelve months. That Hoppner had lately taken a young man for that time for the sum of 100 guineas & that I should be very glad if it should prove agreeable to him to do the same. I desired him well to consider my proposal & give me his answer when He had reflected upon it. He said it required no time for consideration, that He felt no objection. I then shewed him some of Lanes Copies with which He was much satisfied & authorised me to write to His Father.—

July 10.—Turner I drank Tea with at his lodgings in Harley St.—He thinks of charging Mr Beckford 40 guineas each for the drawings of Fonthill Abbey. They are 7 in number.—The size abt. 40 inches by 29 or 30.—His picture of the plague in Egypt is abt. 7 feet by 5.—Mr B. has also bought it.—

July 11.—George Colman has incurred debts to the amount of £20,000 & is not to be found.—Supposed that the Haymarket Theatre produced him £15,000 a yr. but that wd. not do.

A Precursor of Monet

August 1.—Mr Melchair, the Music & Drawing Master, I called on this morning.—He was very obliging & shewed me several of his drawing books.—He came to England abt. the year 1754,—and taught musick & drawing in London a little time,—He then resided a while in Lewes in Sussex, from whence He removed to Bristol. He settled in Oxford abt. the year 1760.—He said He had always a passion for drawing Landscape but never drew from nature till He was abt. 30 years of age, when in the year 1751—2 or 3 He drew a view at Nancy in Loraine which He shewed me.—He mentioned how much the Arts had advanced in this country, and said that when He first taught musick & drawing in London there were only 5 or 6 drawing masters—viz. P. Sandby—Bonneau, who had

* In 1758 the buildings on old London Bridge were finally removed and two of the older arches were replaced by a central arch designed by Sir Robert Taylor in conjunction with George Dance the elder. After that large sums were spent on the old bridge until it was wholly demolished in 1832. The present bridge was built by the Rennies some 180 feet west of the old at a total cost, including the approaches, of £1,458,311.

been brought from the Spa by some Ladies,—Chatelain,—& a few others, —now said He there are hundreds—He spoke of Oxford as being the most beautiful City in respect of buildings in Europe & said that foreigners (Italians & others) had acknowledged it to Him.—He observed that Oxford being a National Seminary was a desirable place for an artist to settle in as He might become known, as was His own case, to persons coming from every district in the Kingdom.—He said His eyesight was become so bad that glasses could not assist Him.—He spoke of Sir George Beaumont, & Lord Aylesford with great pride as having been his former pupils.—One book of sketches consisted of picturesque views in Oxford drawn in the year 1776.—Another book of sketches made in North Wales in 1795 which tour He made with Dr. Cooke late fellow of Trinity College.—He remarked on the insufficiency of persons who drew passing hastily through picturesque countrys, making a number of black lead pencil outlines & leaving them to be finished & effects given at home, saying, that it required that time shd. be allowed to observe nature, & to mark the changes in the appearance of objects at different times of the day.*

August 19.—This morning I made a drawing of the House in which Shakespeare was born—also of the Falcon Inn, where it is said He drank His beer,—also of his monument, & of the Font at which He was christened —both in the great Church.

Fielding Types

September 2.—The first part of the road to Corwen has many picturesque parts, the River Dee winding through it.—The seat of Mr Jones, abt. 2 miles & ½ or 3 miles from Llangollen is finely situated.—But for the greatest part of the way the Landscape though pleasing is not such as much to interest a painter, as it does not afford such assemblages of objects as He wd. wish to imitate.—It was dusk before I got to Corwen,—where I found the Inn full,—& could only have a bed *out of the Inn*, & a seat in a very good *Bar* in it. The master & mistress of the Inn

* John Melchair sent a landscape to the Royal Academy in 1773, as an honorary exhibitor. His opinions that time was required to "observe nature and mark the changes in the appearance of objects at different times of the day" show that he was a precursor of Claude Monet, the "father of impressionism."

Mr. Basil S. Long writes: I was interested by Farington's account in his Diary for 1st August, 1800, of that forgotten painter and teacher, Melchair or Malchair, of Oxford. He referred to him previously (Diary, 8th June, 1795; *Morning Post*, 23rd February, 1922) as Melchor, and said that an annuity of £150 had been bought for him by subscription. James Roberts in his *Introductory Lessons . . . Painting in Water-Colours*, 1800, page 4, says, "Those, whose situation is fixed in the country, very rarely meet with a proper master, as few country towns can indemnify an able professor. Some provincial cities may possibly contain a man of superior or, at least, adequate abilities; but as London is the great emporium of every kind of talent, all artists of promise, and rising celebrity, naturally flock thither. Oxford has been singularly favoured with an excellent artist, and very superior genius, in the person of John Baptist Malchair: his style of drawing, and mode of teaching, are very superior; few artists have dived so deeply into the hidden mines and mazes of science, and few have unveiled so many of their latent treasures. To that gentleman's excellent instructions, we owe the masterly performances of Sir George Beaumont, Mr. Bowles, and Lord Aylesbury. His style is in a great measure novel, yet strictly in Nature. He disdains the meretricious arts of gaudy colouring, and delineates with a sweetness and simplicity peculiar to himself. I shall, in the course of this Treatise, attempt an humble imitation of his admirable manner." Referring to the plate facing page 24 of the above work, the author remarks, "The annexed composition is copied from a drawing by that excellent master, Mr. Malchair, of Oxford. . . . The composition is sweetly serene . . .; the colouring is remarkably chaste and the effect produced by one general wash only, which is light oker."

The British Museum has a water-colour drawing by Malchair, depicting a ruined aqueduct, and the Victoria and Albert Museum possesses a water-colour view of a waterfall on the Clydach, near Abergavenny, which is attributed to him.

put me much in mind of some of the descriptions of *Fielding*.—On my arrival, *being alone*, I was no object, to the mistress, who recd. me sourly, but the Husband made amends by great kindness. Some tiffing took place between them, but the Husband saw me well seated & *alone* in the Bar, & the mistress soon recovered her good humour & was very civil.—

The Welch Language seems to be that only in which the natives converse with each other.—There is a great deal of respect shewn by the lower order who pull off their Hats or curtsey on the road. Begging seems to be very common among them.*

* Corwen is a market town on the River Dee at the foot of the Berwyn Mountains.

CHAPTER LXXXII

1800

Expense of Education at Eton

A Good Scholar

September 6.—Mr Spencer, 2d. son of Lord Charles Spencer is abt. 28 years of age, a good scholar & a man of genius, with a considerable practical talent.—Mr Spencer is much acquainted with the Duke of Devonshire, who He says is a very good Scholar & has read extensively & possesses an excellent memory. He is slow in conversation.—He has a perfect knowledge of his own affairs, & is of a kind & liberal disposition.*

The Duke of Marlborough, uncle to Mr Spencer, though nervous in the extreme & reserved, possesses a great deal of humour, but it is only when He is with a few familiar family friends that He ever expresses it.—The Duke of Marlboroughs rent roll is £57000 a yr. His Grace gave in as for *Income Tax* £25000 a yr.—He allows Lord Blandford £3500 a yr.

Farming in Wales

September 8.—We talked of the state of farming in this country [Wales] and they informed us that the land is divided into very small farms on an average not more than from 8 to 12 pounds a year.—This produces a great competition when farms are to be let as little Stock is required so that the landlord gets more for his land than wd. be the case were the farms larger.—The farm at Gwydir is considered as a large one being £100 a year.—The farmer pays his rent chiefly by *Cattle* & *Swine*,—which Drovers from different parts come at certain seasons to purchase.—Mr Griffiths said He thought the farmers rather lost than gained by the grain they grow. Mr Griffiths House is called Caer Hun.—After the Company left us, Sir George [Beaumont] read part of Shakespeares play of Julius Cæsar, & I began to wash the outlines of the drawings in Grays Journal.

* William Robert Spencer (1769-1834) was a well-known wit and poet, whose verses Byron said were like his conversation "perfectly aristocratic." His once popular "Bedgellert" made Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, say in the "Noctes Ambrosianæ": "That chiel's a poet; those verses hae muckle o' the Auld Ballart pathos and simplicity." Pecuniary trouble compelled Spencer to go to Paris in 1825 and in the following year he breakfasted there with Sir Walter Scott. He died in Paris and was buried at Harrow.

October 24.—I had a good deal of conversation with Mr Bowles after breakfast.—He has increased his estate abt. North Aston from £500 a yr. to £1300. The expense of educating Charles Bowles at Eaton is near £200 a yr.—He wishes his Son to be a Student of Christ Church, a situation esteemed to be between that of a Commoner & a gentleman Commoner,—& less expensive than the latter, which cannot be computed at less than £400 a yr.—He proposes also to send him to the Temple, where He will at least be better qualified to be a Magistrate when settled in the country.—Mr Bowles lets his Jamaica estate on lease so that his income is certain.

More Wine, Please

October 30.—Mr Addington, the Speaker of the House of Commons, lives abt. a mile from Holm Park.—Mr Pitt is now with him & has been 10 days for the benefit of his health. Sir Walter Farquhar has been down to see him & allows him & the Speaker to drink a bottle between them after dinner (Port wine) but none after supper.—Mr Pitt one night pressed for some but the Speaker was rigid.—He rides out every morning. [Sir Walter Farquhar was an eminent physician.]

The Taking of Minorca

November 23.—Captn. Thomas was at the taking of Minorca. Genl. Sir Charles Stuart, brother to Lord Bute, commanded, & bore a high character. A strict officer but tempered with civil manners.—The Island was taken in the month of November during which month rain falls in the night and in the day the heat is great. During sixteen days Captn. Thomas had no change of cloaths. When the line was formed in the morning if viewed at a distance there appeared a general smoke to rise from it owing to the heat of the sun acting on the damp cloaths of the soldiers.—The inhabitants of the Island seemed to be quite indifferent to the military operations & the English army was so well disciplined that they suffered nothing from plunder.—They speak a language peculiar to themselves,—a mixture of Spanish & Italian.—The place was garrisoned by Spanish & Swiss; many of the latter deserted to the English.

November 25.—I talked to Mr Brown abt. Ireland, of which country He is a native.—He says the spirit of insurrection has entirely subsided, —that a person may travel individually in any direction with perfect safety,—and that the people are now looking to the Union in expectation of advantages to be derived from it.

Rents at Bath

November 28.—Revd. Mr Freston dined with us.—He told me that the Houses in the Crescent [Bath] let for £250 a year and the 2 end houses for £300.—That the Houses in the *Circus* let for abt. £200.—In St. James's

Square for abt. £80.—Poor rate & Parochial Taxes are moderate.—He has a double House in Walcot Place for which He pays only £70.—a small neat House might be had there for £40 a year.

December 4.—Mr Frestons I dined at, in Walcot Place [Bath]. Mr Freston changed his name when young from *Brettingham.*—He is grandson to Brettingham, the Architect, who was patronised by Lord Chesterfield,—Lord Leicester &c,—by whom He was much respected, and was through their interest made a member of Whites Club in St. James's St.—He was a favourite of many of the Club being a man of mild manners & an excellent player at cards. He bore the nickname of *Rectitude* among them.—His Son was also educated to the same profession, & was contemporary at Rome with Wilton,—Gavin Hamilton, &c &c.—There he became known to the late Lord North (Earl of Guildford) Prime Minister by whom He was appointed to the office held by Sir William Chambers, *against that* appointment, which at the Kings express desire was set aside.——Lord North then appointed him President of the Board of Green Cloth, which appointment was also reduced in some degree in consequence of Burkes Bill.—Lord North then made him Deputy Collector of the Cinque Port duties which brings in 4 or £500 a year & He still retains it.—He resides at Norwich.

Brettingham, the Architect, who is now in practise, is also grandson to *old* Brettingham by *a female descendant.* His name was *Furse*, but He assumed the other, supposing that professionally it might be of service to Him. He is lately married to Mrs Smith, the Bankers widow, who has a good fortune.*

December 19.—Miss Holden is much acquainted & often pays long visits to Dr Letsoms at Camberwell.—Dr. Letsom, Junr. a young man of 29 died in January last of a putrid fever.—He had attended the London Hospital, and immediately on coming from thence felt symptoms which alarmed him so much that He signified his apprehensions to his wife, & gave Her all His keys & various directions, He also sent for His Father, (Dr. Letsom) but before He came bled *Himself*, which when His Father knew He was almost distracted, declaring He might as well have shot himself.—He soon became delirious & died in 24 Hours.—He had 3 children.†

High Price of Corn

December 27.—Mr George, a great farmer who lives at Redmaston, told Mr Lysons [the antiquary] this morning that there was no real

* According to the D.N.B. the Rev. Anthony Freston (1757-1819) and Robert Brettingham, *né* Furze, 1750, were nephews, not grandsons, of Matthew Brettingham the elder, whose son was named after his father.

† John Coakley Lettsom (1744-1815) was born in Little Vandyke, one of the Virgin Islands in the West Indies, and coming to England he became one of a long roll of Quaker Doctors. At one time his income was very large, but excessive expenditure forced him near the end of his life to part with his remarkable suburban mansion, Grove Hill, Camberwell, where at great expense he established a museum, library and botanical garden. The Rev. T. Maurice described this house in "Grove Hill, a Poem," 1799, and "Grove Hill, an Horticultural Sketch," 1804. A fortune was left to him shortly before his death. The eldest son, John Miers Lettsom, referred to (1771-1799), was a physician of promise and his son William Nanson (1796-1865) was a man of letters. There is a street off Camberwell Grove named after the first Lettsom.

scarcity of corn, and the high price to which it is now risen is unjustifiable. Ten or Twelve shillings a Bushel would afford an ample profit to the farmer, whereas it has risen to 25 shillings a bushel.—It began to rise immediately on the Duke of Portlands letter [dated September 29, 1800] to the [Lord Lieutenant of the County] of Oxford was published, declaring a scarcity, and the steps taken by Parliament have encreased the rise.—Had Parliament only declared for *importation* and taken no further notice of the business it wd. in all probability have made great difference in the market,—the Dukes letter also supposed not to have been published.

CHAPTER LXXXIII

1801

Macleod Must Fight Macdonell

January 7.—The newspaper to-day notified the creation of the Earl of Inchiquin to be Marquiss of Thomond [husband of Miss Palmer, the niece of Sir Joshua Reynolds],—and of Sir Admiral Alan Gardner to be Lord Gardner.

Eminent Antiquaries

January 16.—[The Rev.] Mr Morgan has been at Bath 28 years. He is Master of the School. [The Rev.] Danl. & Saml. Lysons [well-known Antiquaries] were under him about four years, from whence Danl. went to Oxford and Samuel was placed under Mr. Jeffries, an Eminent Solicitor & Attorney, from whence He went to London & was under a Special Pleader.—Mr Morgan spoke respectfully of the abilities of Danl. Lysons, but highly of those of Samuel,—who when at School, never ommitted a word in any talk given him to get off a proof of his excellent memory. . He also shewed his ability by the manner in which He performed His lessons. Mr Morgan is accustomed to order his pupils to translate a certain part of a Latin Author into English, then putting aside the original, to direct the pupil to render the English back into Latin adopting the peculiar style of the original as far as He was able. Tasks of this kind S. Lysons executed with taste & Judgement. —Mr Morgan said S. Lysons wd. do more business from the clearness & readiness of His head, in one day, than many people wd. do in a quarter of a year.—He had no doubt but He wd. yet make a figure in the law [he was a barrister], though his attention is drawn off to other things, for that He had abilities to make a Lord Chancellor.

January 18.—I conversed with Mr a German.—He said that He had found Thomson a more difficult author to read than Milton—That in prose Johnson more easily understood than Addison.—Pope very easy,—& the modern authors Hume & Robinson &c easy.—Gibbon less so on acct. of his flowery manner.—He said the English language is rich, much more so than the French.

January 19.—Mr Williams, Portrait painter I called on with Mr Harden. He is an Irishman, has been in Italy, but since his return married a maid servt. of his Fathers which has brought difficulties upon Him. He seems a good natured man.—His mind is full of the Venetian process.—He said He finds the hard lines of the Roman School much in his way. It will take 5 years to free himself from the habit He has acquired by imitating them. [Solomon Williams, flourished 1774-1824, was a son of Richard Williams, of Dublin, and studied first at the Dublin Society's school in 1771, then in Italy. While at Bologna he was elected a member of the Clemintine Academy. On his return to his native land he painted a Portrait of the King for which he was paid fifty guineas. He was a foundation member of the Royal Hibernian Academy, and was the father of Richard Williams, the sculptor, and of five daughters, who also followed art as a profession.]

The Woods of Demerara

January 23.—I had a good deal of conversation after dinner with Mr. Gordon.—He resided at Demerary 8 years, and thinks that Country on the Coast for 75 miles in length very healthy. A Sea Breeze always blows. He thinks Demerary (*the Coast of it*) more healthy than the Island of St. Kitts, where He resided 7 years.—The Inland Country, upon the Rivers, in Demerary is indeed unhealthy. The country is covered for hundreds of miles with impenetrable woods. The leaves which fall from the trees mixing with the long grass which grows under them form together a kind of moss, [and] the rain which falls at certain seasons in great quantities cannot penetrate so as to be absorbed by the soil, the consequence is that it remains on the surface clear water. It is remarkable that in these waters *fish* always abound, and when in the Hot Season the waters are evaporated, the fish remain a putrid quality which infects the air. These situations are therefore, very unhealthy. From the Rivers, and these woods, vapours rise which thicken the air like fogs.—On the Coast, in the vicinity of which to some distance the woods are cleared no such effects are seen. The soil is clay, which absorbs the rains and what water stagnates is thickened & discoloured by the soil, and causes no ill effects. Demerary, in respect of produce is very valuable. It yielded the last year 16 millions of pounds of cotton, which at 2s-6d a pound amounts to a large sum—The Dutch Settlers as well as the English, wish that when peace shall be made it may remain in the possession of the English, as the best protection, but it is feared that it will be given up to the Dutch.—The people of Jamaica are jealous of this Colony.

A Highland Feud

January 24.—Hicks told us that He was at Inverness, at a Ball when the quarrel took place between Macdonald of Glengary, and Macleod, a young officer. Macleod had asked & was dancing with Miss Forbes

of Culloden, when Macdonald who was engaged to be married to Miss Forbes, came in and demanded her of Macleod, saying she was engaged to him before.—Macleod replied that He should then have come sooner, but that after that dance He wd. resign her. Macdonald took fire at this, and in the course of the evening shewed an ill disposition towards Macleod.—After the dance broke up, the night far advanced, several of the gentlemen made a party and abt. 5 o'clock were going away, Macleod, one of them, happening to go first met Macdonald, who assaulted him and being a stronger man, forced him round a table, kicking and cuffing him. McLeod wore a dirk, which, so provoked, He might have used, but was prevented by Hicks. McDonald went away and a consultation took place. McLeod then told them that He must fight McDonald, and only felt uneasy on acct. of his Mother & Sister, who He supported out of His Lieutenants pay.—all felt much for him & respected his virtue.—He sent a challenge to McDonald who then affected not to understand it & conducted himself so as to seem to be forced to fight.—They met & fired & it was observed that McDonald *took aim.* McLeod was wounded & died in abt. a month.—The case was represented & McLeods commission was allowed to be sold for abt. £500 after his death for the benefit of his Mother & Sister.—McDonald was abt. 28 years old, McLeod younger.*

January 28.—Mrs. Parry told me that the Cooks and people who provide on such occasions, say that there [never] were so many expensive Suppers & entertainments given at Bath, as have been this Season.—It is now customary to commence these entertainments (Balls and Suppers) after the Public rooms close, at Eleven oclock.

February 3.—Mrs. Piozzi told D. Lysons that 25 copies of her new work *Retrospection*, had been sold in Bath only, which she thought a good sale.

February 5.—Cooke I called upon, and He answered some questions and gave his direction for making the preparation to fix drawings made with black chalk, as follows. "To one ounce of the best Rectified Spirits of wine add powdered rosin as much as will lay on a sixpence.—Camphire, six grains,—and six drops of Hartshorn." "The above liquid preparation, passed over the back of the drawing, when finished, will effectually fix all black or red chalk, but not *white chalk*, except it be made of *Flake white*, made into a Pastel." The best manner of applying the liquid on the back of the drawing is to pour some of it on the paper and spread it by rubbing it over the surface with the fingers.—A large camel Hair pencil would do, but the *warmth* of the fingers better assists the operation.—*Common white chalk* becomes more dull in colour, if fixed by this preparation, as does crayons.

* The ancient Clan Donald ultimately divided into three factions, the Clanranald, Glengarry, and Sleat. This division raised the question of precedence, thus creating bitter feeling. To put an end to the feud the three chiefs arranged a compromise in 1911 in order that they might work together for the clan's common interest. The Glengarry faction adopted the Macdonell form of spelling the name. The 21st chief of Glengarry (born August 8, 1875) is Æneas Ranald Macdonell, British Consul at Tiflis.

"While spreading the liquid upon the back of the drawing, it must not be laid on a table or board, but *held loose*, and none of the liquid must touch the *face* of the drawing."

The Pastels which Mr Cooke makes to answer the purpose of black chalk, when rubbed on coarse paper leave a sufficient quantity to take up easily with a Camel Hair pencil, and mixed with water, form a very good substitute for India Ink.

He [Mr Cooke] has resided several years at Bath.—He teaches drawing and paints in crayons and miniature.

CHAPTER LXXXIV

1801

Pitt Sends His Resignation

February 6.—Mr Townshend [1739-1816], Author of a Tour in Spain there [at Mr Warner's, Bath]. [Joseph Townsend's "A Journey in Spain," 1786-87, was published in 1791 in three illustrated volumes. He was a thoughtful writer, well read in many subjects, including mineralogy and geology. The Spanish book deals carefully with the economy, agriculture, manufactures, commerce and general statistics of Spain.]

February 8.—Laura Chapel [Bath] I went to, Dr Randolph read the prayers and the Revd. Mr Richmond, who I was informed has a living in the Isle of Wight, preached.—The text, "Beware least any man spoil you through Philosophy and vain deceit, after the tradition of Men, after the residents of the world and not after Christ".—The object of his sermon was to shew the bad consequences of the modern Philosophy, and to exhort his hearers against it, and to prevent the youth of this age from reading Novels & seducing books in which such principles are inculcated.—He preached 35 minutes.—His *manner* flat, and witht. energy, but well meaning.

February 10.—The papers today confirm the acct. of Mr Pitts resignation. If He is to be succeeded, as reported by Mr Addington &c I cannot think it is meant that He shall be long out.

February 12.—It was mentioned that Lord Nelson has lost large sums of money to Lady Hamilton at play,—and that His attachment to Her is very great,—to the injury of that to Lady Nelson.

Pitt Much Blamed

February 18.—The political situation of this country was talked of. The Marquiss [of Thomond, Lord Inchiquin] said Mr Pitt was much blamed. Without consulting the King, His wish to accomplish the union with Ireland had caused him to authorise Lord Cornwallis to promise Catholic emancipation. Previous to the meeting of Parliament this was mentioned in the Council, when the King objected to it—His Majesty considering himself bound by his Coronation Oath to maintain the Protestant ascendancy,—and likewise foreseeing that it wd. lead the way to a repeal of the test acts in England.—Mr Pitt sent his resignation by Mr Addington, & the King recd. it, & soon said to Mr Addington,

"You shall be His Successor." Mr Pitt & Mr Addington are now on no terms, the former it is said, accusing him of ingratitude, incapacity, &c.—Lord Chatham is to continue President of the Council at the King's desire, who has great personal regard for him, & Lord Chatham is so poor as to stand in need of the income. Mr Pitt takes all the aid Mr Addington cd. have in commencing his career at the Treasury, as both Rose & Long* retire.—The former is very rich & Long is to have £1500 a yr. pension for himself, & if His Survivor, £100 a yr. for his wife.—Dundass goes to reside in Scotland, of late years He has become very rich.—The abilities of Mr Addington are not thought such as to qualify him to succeed his able predecessor. The great change it will make in Mr Pitts situation will be a real trial of his fortitude. From having a supremacy of command from his youth, to drop at once into inaction witht. power will prove the strength of his mind.

February 19.—Mr Wood told me that He was with the British Army when they passed through Holland in the severe winter of 1794. For 100 miles the route might be traced by the dead bodies of men, woemen, children, Horses frozen, or starved to death, and by waggons &c left on the roads, broken down, or immoveable from want of Horses to draw them.—It was a dreadful sight.

England Seen Her Best Days

February 21.—I called on Marquiss Thomond, & found him reading Mrs Piozzis new work, Retrospection, which He says proves she has read with great industry & that the work is entertaining. We talked of the situation of the world politically.—He said He could not but think that England has seen Her best days.—If the French can be kept from Ireland, He does not fear from anything internal happening in that country.—On the subject of Catholick Emancipation, the Archbishop of Canterbury is for it.—the Bishop of London [Beilby Porteus] decidedly against it.

The Regency

March 4.—This morning I breakfasted with Marchioness Thomond [Sir Joshua Reynolds's niece]. She told me the King is better.—So apprehensive have the Royal family at the Queens House been of reports getting abroad relative to the King, that all persons on the establishment at the Queens House have been ordered to have no intercourse whatever with those out of doors, so that nothing but what is official, from the Physicians, can be known. Even the Countess of Ely, the particular

* Charles Long, Baron Farnborough (1761-1838), was educated at Cambridge and in 1791 was appointed Joint Secretary to the Treasury and resigned with Pitt, his patron, in 1801. On Pitt's return to power in 1804, Long became a Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, and in February, 1806, he was made Secretary of State for Ireland. Other honours fell to him, and when in 1826 he retired from the post of Paymaster-General, he was created Baron Farnborough on June 13. After that he devoted his time mainly to artistic pursuits, and erected a fine mansion, Bromley Hill Place, Kent. He was a fellow of the Royal Society and of the Society of Antiquaries, a Trustee of the British Museum and deputy president of the British Institution. He also figured as a pamphlet writer.

Of him the *Morning Post* said on March 10, 1796, "Mr. Charles Long was a very good lad at school and a great favourite of Mr. Pitt, but his friends in the city say, since his defence of the Hamburg Bills, that he would not be a very good lad in a *Counting House*. Had Mr. Long's father [a West Indian Merchant] fabricated Bills in the same way he would not have obtained so much credit *in the city* as his son has done in *the House of Commons*."

domesticated friend of the Princesses, has never been admitted further than the *publick enquiry room*.—She told me the change of the Ministry seems every day more mysterious & inexplicable. She has had it from undoubted authority that his Majesty has declared that He was highly satisfied with the manner in which Mr Pitt had conducted himself in all that related to or occasioned it,—& Mr Pitt expresses himself equally satisfied with the part his Majesty had acted.—It is now affirmed that Mr Pitt never did authorise anyone to commit him as determined to support the Catholick Emancipation, although, *privately*, it is his opinion that it is a proper measure.—Canning is blamed as having in some gone farther in using Mr Pitts name than He shd. have done. A regency is certainly fixed, if necessary, to consist of the Prince of Wales,—The Chancellor (Lord L[oughborough]),—Mr. Pitt,—Lord Spencer,—Lord Grenville & Mr Addington.—

Such is Picture Dealing

Daniell [R.A.] came to tea.—The pictures at Mr Purlings sale sold remarkably well.—A Guido (as it was called) sold for upwards of £900—It comes out now, that a few years ago this picture was sold by Woodburn, the picture dealer, to Desenfans, the picture dealer, for 40 guineas.—Soon after Desenfans called on Woodburn and asked him if He knew what He had sold him ? adding that it was the celebrated Guido which had been in the King of France's Collection.—Woodburn said, if Desenfans thought so & could make other people believe it *He shd.* not oppose the opinion.

Desenfans sold it to Mr Purling, and now it was sold for the above high price. Lord Gower being one bidder and Mr . . . from Bengal the other.—Woodburn, says, so far from it being the original picture He can *trace it* in *this country* above 40 years.—West says it is *a copy* by one of the pupils of Le Moin.—Bourgeois persists in the originality & says He wd. or did bid at Purlings sale 150 gs. for it—Such is picture dealing.

I was much pleased to hear that the picture of Mecenas's Villa by Wilson, sold for 250 guineas. Wilsons price was not more than £27 to Captn. Bailey for it.

Day, has brought from Rome some pictures of extraordinary merit, which are now exhibiting, at the room late Vanderguchts, in Brook St.—Among them is the celebrated Gaspar Poussin [landscape with Abraham and Isaac] from the Colonna Palace—valued at 4000 guineas. Also a Venus & Adonis by Titian 4000 and a Ganymede by Do.—4000.*

I told Daniell that I had come to London with determination to exert myself to the utmost to be able to live in Charlotte St. & practise my profession. That I had come alone, feeling that it would be most prudent to make a full trial of my powers of mind. That now it was now near 9 months since I used a pencil with colour, and that professional emulation seemed extinct in me, but I wd. try to recover an inclination.—He expressed much approbation of my resolution & strongly encouraged me to persevere.

* The Poussin and two Titians are in the National Gallery.

CHAPTER LXXXV

1801

Pitt the Cause of the King's Illness

March 5.—[Samuel] Lane [formerly Farington's pupil] called on me this morning.—That Mr L[awrence] told him, when I had been out of town abt. 3 weeks " that He wanted a picture to be copied for him," & He thought Lane might as well be paid for doing it as others who would not do it so well. In consequence Lane copied a half length of General Stuart intirely, in which He was desired by the servant to make as much haste as possible. Mr. L, agreed to give him 10 guineas for the copy, and when it was finished, the servant told him Mr L, liked it very much, and Mr L, himself told him it did very well, Mr L, had only to touch the face a little & to glaze the coat, & the picture was sent away three weeks at least, and Lane has reason to believe it was paid for before it was sent but Mr L has not offered to pay him. Mr L also gave L[ane] the original to finish the hand & Sword, which He did, and the servant said, much to Mr L's satisfaction.

Calves Head Government

March 6.—It is said Mr Pitt was much affected when He heard of the Kings illness considering himself as a cause, though unintentionally —Many of the friends of Pitt are exasperated against Mr Addington, as his acceptance of high situations seems to preclude Pitts return. There is now a saying " That the new Administration is the Calves head hashed witht. the *tongue* & *Brains*."

March 7.—Constable called. He described to me the melancholy state in which his mind has been for sometime. . . . He said He had been much discouraged by the remarks of Reinagle &c though He did not acknowledge their justness. He said in their criticisms they only look to the surface & not to the mind. The mechanism of painting is their delight. Execution is their chief aim.

March 10.—There is at present much employ for engravers, chiefly on acct. of numerous publications new editions of authors with Embellishments, as well as new works.—Coxe's acct. of Monmouthshire which will

soon be published has cost with the plates, £1800.—It will consist of 2 vols. quarto,—to be sold for 4 guineas,—*Proofs Prints* 7 guineas.

March 12.—I wrote to Lawrence, who immediately sent to request me to come & see what He was engaged upon. I went & found him painting a large figure of Kemble in *Hamlet* from a small study.—He asked my opinion abt. some alterations. I recommended to him to keep to *his first study*, a material alteration in the background appearing to me to be for the worse. . . . He immediately began to make it like the study. I also gave my opinion on other parts. I saw also his picture of the Princess of Wales, the Princess Charlotte,—& told him it was very superior to that of Mr Angersteins & others.

The Raphael and Rembrandt

March 15.—Sir George [Beaumont] spoke of Cooke, the Actor, at Covent Garden,—as coming nearer to Garrick,—having more of those touches of nature & expression than anybody since His time.—He is however coarse in comparison. Garrick might be said to be the Raphael —Cooke the Rembrant.—Both true to nature, but the former possessing more grace & elegance.

March 18.—L's [Lawrence's] circumstances are now so notoriously bad as to be a common talk.—£400 to Middleton [artists' colourman],—£40 to Poole, &c &c.—said to be 30 actions against him & it must end in Bankruptcy.*

March 19.—Spain has declared War against Portugal, of course the English merchants wd. be glad to remove their property, but Sealy [a merchant] has some apprehension of their being stopped shd. it be attempted.—He fears more from Portuguese treachery than Spanish arms.

March 28.—Daniell [R.A.] came to tea.—I sent for him being very low in spirits and scarcely able to remain alone.—His nephew is going with Captn. Flinders, to explore & make out the boundaries of New Holland, abt. which there are some doubts, that is whether a *Mediterranean Sea* does not pass between those parts which have been supposed to form one Island.†—They are also to visit some Islands situated farther out than those of Otaheite.—Wm. Daniell is to have an allowance of £300 a year.

* Mr. Lindsay Fleming writes: Further eulogiums on the diary being needless, this letter by Lawrence, from my father's library, is my excuse for writing again. It is addressed to Lysons:

If what you said to Mr. Smirke at my House, was intended to be an Invitation to Mr. Prices to-day, He did not understand it as such and calls from Mr. Farringtons (sic) to say so. Mr. F. is unwell from a Cold and cannot come, He begs you to make his apologies or rather he begg'd *me* to make them. Now *I* have to complain of my ill-luck in not being *invited*, for God knows I should have been most happy to have accompanied my Friends to a House for the Master and Mistress of which I have a high Respect.

I have a lurking suspicion my dear Antiquary, that there is some mistake of yours about the Invitation which has deprived two worthy Men of a very great pleasure. *If it is*—We vote for Mr. Buckler!

Yours, till your condemnation,

T. LAWRENCE.

† New Holland was the name given to Australia by the Dutch about the middle of the Seventeenth Century, and a range of mountains in South Australia, a river in the North, a Bay at the South-west point of Western Australia, and a large Island of the Furneaux Group in the Bass Straits are called after Captain Flinders [who is an ancestor of Professor Flinders Petrie, the famous Egyptologist].

March 29.—Soane has had no remuneration for his laborious designs of a House of Lords, though directed to make it by a Committee. Mrs Soane said, Mr Soane was not to be compared with Mr Wyatt as to ability, but had taken more pains than Mr W. would do, therefore his designs might be more elligable.

March 31.—Miss Gainsborough called to ask me to see the Exhibition Box contrived by her father to show drawings.*

Tallien, who was brought to London, having been taken in a Ship, was much visited by several members of Opposition.—Erskine, Courtney &c—Sir George [Beaumont] saw him at the play.

Lord Castlereagh's Abilities

Mr. Pitt was a few days ago speaking of Grey, and seemed to hold him very cheap as a political speaker. At his setting off for 5 minutes much would be expected from him, but it was always followed by disappointment.—of Lord Castlereaghs abilities He spoke very high.—Taylor [Editor *Morning Post*, c. 1787] said that J. Richardson M.P. who is in opposition, said to him that though Grey had more reputation as a speaker than Whitbread, He thought the latter a much better speaker, viz: containing more matter & weight.—

April 2.—Turner called to speak to me abt. making drawings for Byrnes & Cadells views to accompany Lysons Brittania.—He is apprehensive that Smith will have the preference of selecting his subjects & wished that Hearne, Smith, Himself & me shd. meet together to settle this matter. I did not see the necessity for it & told him I had no doubt of Byrne shewing equal respect to all, & that for my own part I was very easy abt. the matter leaving it to Byrne to determine what number of subjects he may wish to have from me. [Thomas Hearne and Joseph Clarendon Smith were water-colour painters.]

* Gainsborough's box was a camera constructed of movable glass panes, on which he painted landscapes and other subjects. They were lighted by candles at the back, and when seen through a magnifying lens "the effect produced was truly captivating—the moonlight pieces especially exhibiting the most perfect resemblance to nature." This curious apparatus was purchased by Dr. Monro and afterwards frequently changed hands, once for £1,200, in 1895 for £210. It was shown at the Gainsborough exhibition in 1885 and some of the twelve glass pictures were engraved.

CHAPTER LXXXVI

1801

Lady Hamilton Displayed Her Attitudes

Hoppner and Lawrence Feud

April 6.—Hoppner will not exhibit on account of Lawrence monopolizing a center place by sending canvasses & figures of an uncommon size. . . . Lawrence called after Shee was gone anxious abt. his picture of the Princess of Wales which He cannot finish in time.—He can plead the Princess having been too unwell to sit.—I mentioned to him the appearance of difficulty in this matter as Hoppners resolution wd. of course be much spoken of among the artists, as caused by his unreasonable claims—as they are called.—He said He wd. go to Flaxman & speak to him on the subject.—I told him of the remark which has been made that He is apt to make his figures of woemen too large which is a fault on the wrong side.*

April 9.—Lawrence called. The Council have refused to give him time to finish his picture of the Princess of Wales,—He talked of withdrawing all his pictures. I recommended him not to do so. He went with me to Humphries where we drank tea and afterwards to Miss Gainsboroughs where we saw the paintings on glass executed by her Father shewn through glasses, & producing beautiful effects. Lawrence sat with me till one o'clock, we had much serious conversation.—He requested me to urge him to exertion saying that at times He is incapable of any, at other times is full of it. He alluded to the state of his affairs.—I told him there was only one way which was to look his situation fairly in the face and to acquire a habit of regular application, which He might obtain by each day taking up that picture which required finishing that He felt most inclined to work upon.—He said He was sure his picture of [Kemble the actor as] Hamlet had not taken him more than 10 days to paint it, supposing each day to be from 9 oclock till 5.

Humphrey & Lawrence told me that abt. 3 weeks ago they attended as witnesses for Stubbs, a trial between him & Sir H. Vane Tempest for payment of a large portrait of a Horse, for which Stubbs [A.R.A.,

* Hoppner kept his word, and the "Princess of Wales," by Lawrence, was not hung in the 1801 R.A. Exhibition.

animal painter] demanded 300 guineas. Garrard also appeared for him. —On the other side Hoppner & Opie appeared, & the former was very violent against the claim of Stubbs, for whom, however, *a full verdict was given*.—It was in the Sheriffs Court.

April 11.—After tea we looked at a portfolio of Drawings by Gainsborough purchased lately by Dr. Monro from Miss Gainsborough. He gave her a draft for 160 guineas, & afterwards added 20 guineas more on her complaining of it being too little.—There are I suppose abt. 80 in number—Some of them very fine.

Nelson and Lady Hamilton

April 13.—Hamilton [R.A.] came to tea.—He was at Fonthill at Christmas when Mr Beckford gave his first entertainment in the Abbey. —Sir Wm. Hamilton & Lady,—Lord Nelson,—Madame Banti,—several French Emigres,—a Portugues Nobleman,—a few country neighbours,— West,—Tresham,—& Smith were there.—They went from Fonthill to the Abbey by torchlight and arrived abt. 6 oclock finding dinner served at the moment. Lady Hamilton in the evening between Eleven & twelve displayed Her attitudes.—She is bold & unguarded in her manner, is grown fat, & drinks freely.—

Turner had 150 guineas for his picture of Moses exhibited last year,— and 35 guineas each for the drawings made near Fonthill.

April 17.—West has spoken in the highest manner of a picture in the Exhibition painted by Turner, that it is what Rembrant thought of but could not do &c. [Possibly " the Army of the Medes destroyed in the Desert."]

The Princess and the Harp

April 22.—Mr Peach was there [at Lawrence's] also who told us He had been in company where the Princess of Wales came & played several tunes on the Harp.—He described Her manners as being very agreeable.

May 1.—C. Offley brought information from the City that a dispatch from Constantinople had been recd. at the India House, giving an acct. of a victory obtained by Sir Ralph Abercrombie over General Menours Army in Egypt.

May 6.—Hughes called.—The Princess of Wales is much offended with the Council of the Royal Academy for not granting time to Lawrence to finish her picture, which is painted much to Her satisfaction,—& she was very desirous of having it exhibited.—She supposed there was *out-door influence* to prevent it.—She speaks very openly her disapprobation.

Westminster School

May 7.—Hughes said that Dr Vincents income as Head Master of Westminster School is supposed to be abt. £1200 a year.—He has 5

guineas a year from each Boy in his school, and one guinea each from the Boys in the lower School, there are now from 280 to 290 Boys at Westminster School.—

Exhibition in Brook St. I went to but found that the Venus & Adonis & the Ganymede, by Titian, & the Landscape by Gaspar Poussin were removed. They were purchased by Mr Angerstein on Wednesday last. [The Poussin "Landscape with Abraham and Isaac" is in the National Gallery.]

May 9.—West remarked upon the imperfect state of the two Titians which were in the Exhibition in Brook St.—The Venus & Adonis & the Ganymede. He thinks there is very little in this Venus & Adonis in the state in which Titian left it,—and in the Ganymede which is the best of the two there is not that colour which Titian left.*—

May 15.—Rogers told me that Romneys House at [Hollybush Hill], Hampstead which had cost him £2500 was sold lately for £400.

May 20.—Looked over files of papers at Peeles Coffee House.†

May 25.—Constable called,—& brought a small landscape of his painting. I recommended to him to unite firmness with freedom, and avoid flimsiness.

May 26.—Mr Beckford [author of "Vathek"] is going away to France in a day or two. Wyatt is to accompany him to Dover.—The expence He has already been at on the building & finishing the *Abbey at Fonthill* is £242,000.—It will cost him near as much more to complete it.—

May 27.—Jones told me that [Raphael] Mengs, the German Painter, who was in great repute at Rome, said that He never met with but two English artists of superior genius, they were R. Wilson and Athenian Stuart.

Reynolds and Mrs. Siddons

June 19.—Turner called.—He goes to Scotland tomorrow on a tour of 3 months, with a Mr Smith of Gower Street.—I am to send him directions to particular picturesque places tomorrow.

The pictures at Mr Smiths are many of them very fine & all good of their kind. Opie thinks the Mrs Siddons by Sir Joshua, the finest picture He knows.—The Mill by Rembrant is most excellent.—Opie said that Sir Joshua had often said to him that Rembrant was the first of all colourists.—Opie thinks the picture of Mrs Siddons much superior to any of the Titians which were brought by Day from Rome.—Bourgeois mentioned that Sir Joshua had said the principle to work upon is to fix a highest light and a lowest depth, to which all other lights & dark parts

* Both pictures are in the National Gallery. The first is described as largely studio worked, the other is classed "School of Titian."

† Peele's in Fleet-street, at the south-east corner of Fetter-lane, was a coffee house, and on the keystone of a chimneypiece was for long preserved a portrait said to have been painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds. A file of the *Morning Post* and other newspapers made Peele's a centre of attraction for literary men as well as for the general public.

should be subordinate.—We dined abt a quarter before 7 and came away at ¼ past 11.—[William Smith, M.P., was a well-known and highly-respected collector.]

June 20.—Turner called: complained of imbecility,* on which acct. I advised him to postpone his journey a day or two.—I gave him directions to many objects in Scotland.—

June 29.—Constable called.—His Father consented to his practising in order to profess Painting,—but thinks He is pursuing a Shadow.—wishes to see him employed.—

July 1.—Berthold told us that in the 3 years that Lord St. Vincents fleet was off Cadiz, 23,000 pipes of wine were sent to them on Government account, at abt. an average of £18 a pipe.

July 11.—I also gave him [West, P.R.A.] a list of Mrs Wheatleys debts including the funeral Expences amounting together to £121.—The Funeral Expences were abt. £40.—I represented to him that could her debts be paid by paying her Wheatleys *pension* £50, and by admitting her to the Widows pension this year, making together £86 she would have a surplus of £15 to go on with. I also spoke to him to obtain payment of Fuselis salary £50. [Mrs. Wheatley was the widow of the painter of the famous "Cries of London" pictures.]

July 13.—Constable called on me & I on him to see a picture, a view of Mr. Reads House near Dedham. It is painted on a coloured ground which He has preserved through the blue of his sky as well as the clouds.—His manner of painting the trees is so like Sir George Beaumont's that they might be taken for his.—He desired me to give him my opinion abt. price., & having mentioned 3 guineas I told him He could not ask less than 10 guineas.

The Fate of Man

July 29.—Lawrence said the present Chancellor, Lord Eldon, told him that in the early part of his professional life He was so unsuccessful that He had actually resolved to quit London and retire to Newcastle there to practise as a Country Council, & had engaged a House for 21 years.—At this critical period He was one morning knocked up at 4 oclock to desire to know if He would undertake to plead an Election cause which was to come up before a Committee of the House of Commons at Ten.—This He did & succeeded so well, that from that time He began to be employed. This sudden offer was made him in consequence of the negligence of two Council, Tom Cowper and George Hardinge. Thus does the fate of man often depend upon slight accidents. [Thomas Cowper, King's Council and Recorder for Chester, died 1788, and George Hardinge, Attorney-General and writer (1744-1816), were the negligent Council.]

* Imbecility, we assume, in the sense of "The . . . Laubirs that i tuk . . . gart al my body be cum imbecille ande verye."

CHAPTER LXXXVII

1801

I'll Be In Scotland Before You

The High Road

August 11.—This morning I left London with C. & Mrs C. Offley and Miss F. Waring and made an extensive tour in Scotland from whence I returned to Manchester and to Parr's-wood on Saturday Novr. 6th. and remained there till Wednesday January 27th. 1802 when I set off for London & came to Charlotte St. [his home] on Friday January 29th.— A Journal of my tour till I arrived at Parr's-wood I wrote in a separate book. and I made a slight diary from that period to February 6th. 1802 from which day I continue my acct. [Miss F. Waring was probably Miss Fanny Waring, of Hackney, who married the Rev. William Curtis, of Homerton, Middlesex.]

We set off from Ormond St. at ¼ before Eleven, having a Landaulet & two Horses for riding, attended by a Coachman & Groom.—We had some refreshment at Cranford Bridge and at two oclock proceeded to *Maidenhead Bridge* where the Horses were again baited. The day was very hot and the roads extremely dusty which caused us to travel very slow, on acct. of the Horses, so that we did not reach Henley till ¼ before 8 oclock though but 35 miles. Here we dined and slept. The beds excellent and chamber maid careful, at the House near the Bridge.

The Spinning Feast

August 12.—We breakfasted at Benson and got to Oxford, having stopped a little at the *village of Nuneham Courtenay*, at a little before 3 oclock.—At *Nuneham* I was told that Lord Harcourt no longer has the annual Spinning feast which during several years was given at Nuneham House to people belonging to the village, and prizes to those whose industry and moral conduct was most remarkable. Such as were fortunate enough to obtain prizes had a star printed over their doors and the letter M (merit) also marked. I observed that in some of the doors there were 2 or 3 M's.— I was told that this custom was discontinued in consequence of some rudeness having been committed by persons who resorted to the last meeting that was held, and that Lady Harcourt

was thrown down.—In lieu of this Lord Harcourt now gives an annual Harvest feast to the people of the village.—This Spinning feast is particularly noticed by Combes in His History of the Thames.

At Oxford we put up at the *Kings-Arms*,—Slaughters, a very good House. Mrs Slaughter, late Mrs Cecil, died abt. 6 weeks ago.—We dined at 4 and in the evening walked in Christ Church Walks, and saw the Hall of Christ Church, at the upper end of which is a Half length portrait of Dr Markham, the present Archbishop of York, by Sir Joshua Reynolds.—At the lower end an excellent portrait of Dr Robinson, late Primate of Ireland, by Sir Joshua, also one of Dr Nichols formerly Master of Westminster School, by him. Portraits also of the following persons who were Students of Christ Church.—Wm. Earl of Mansfield—whole length. Lord Grenville. Lord Auckland by Lawrence,—too flattered & pinky. The Duke of Portland, whole length. Late Lord Stormont &c &c.—The Hall is 115 feet long—40 feet wide & 50 feet high.—The ceiling Handsome old wood work.—We drank tea at 8 and went to bed at 10.—

The Marlborough Family

August 13.—At 20 minutes before 3 we got to the Marlborough Arms at Woodstock, and immediately proceeded to see *Blenheim*. We were three quarters of an hour in the House and 5 companies arrived to see it before we left it.—The Drunken Silenus by Rubens,—the whole lengths of Himself, His wife and child,—the Portrait of Mary of Medicis, also by Him, were with many others extraordinary pictures.—The portraits of the Earl of Strafford and His Secretary by Vandyke,—is one of the finest pictures I ever saw.—I again was sensible of the excellence of the picture of the Marlborough family,—the Duke & Duchess & 6 children, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, which will merit a situation among the choicest works. It seems that in the family the Portrait of the Duchess is least admired, and I observed that the whole length painted of Her by Romney was done in the year 1779 the year after Sir Joshuas picture had been exhibited.—Mr Offley gave 5s for seeing the House,—2s. at the Lodge and 1s at the gate.

August 14.—I talked with the Landlord (Roche) [of the George Inn, Shipston-on-Stour] a civil, intelligent man abt the prospect of Harvest. He said it was abundant and that some impression had been made on the market, but He found it wd. not be by any means adequate to the plenty which wd. be produced. The Old Stock He said had got into a few hands, who kept it up, and will continue to purchase from the farmers as the Wheat, Corn & Barley become ready for delivery. He said a spirit of monopoly has risen within a few years and is encreasing daily, and is extended to almost every article of life. In the town of Shipstone He said there are persons who make it a business to go about among the farmers & Cottagers in the adjoining country, and purchase from them Fowls,—Eggs,—&c &c even garden stuff is included. These

the Dealer brings to Market & having the monopoly demands his own price. The Farmer & the Cottager are tempted to this by being saved the trouble of comeing to Market to perhaps an uncertain sale. The consequence is grievous to the people at large who now pay a great advanced profit which enriches the Speculator.—

Dr. Johnson's Friend

August 19.—At 9 o'clock we entered *Dovedale, I made a sketch of the first appearance of the entrance,* and while I was so employed *Mr Constable* came up to me, He having come a 2d time to make studies here. He was accompanied by a Mr Whaley who lives near Newcastle in Staffordshire. As we passed along our guide shewed us the height from which 31 years ago, Dean Langton fell & was killed. The Dean had dined in the Dale with a party & being in spirit would ride along the Heights meaning to descend at the end to a carriage which was waiting A young Lady rode along with him on the same Horse. When He had advanced a considerable way He found He cd. not proceed and attempted to turn His Horse to go back, in doing which the Horse slipped & fell over, the Dean & the Lady were precipitated; the Lady was caught by Her Cloaths by some bushes. The Dean was taken up speechless & died at 12 that night at Ashbourn whither He was taken. The Horse rolled to the bottom and was not much hurt.*

* *Copy of Letter from Miss Laroche, daughter of John Laroche, M.P. for Bodmin, and Sister of Sir James Laroche, Bart.*

"Prepare yourself my dear Mother to hear a tale that will make the stoutest tremble and acknowledge the wonderful hand of God. We went last Tuesday sennight to Dovedale, it is two remarkable chains of Hills, like sugar loaves, in the Peak of Derbyshire at the foot of which was a river. All the strangers go to see it. On the top of one of those hills is pasture, and communicates with the road—they a little resemble the Bristol Channel.

"We left our equipages there, walked down and dined by the river. At five we set out to climb those rocks to get to our chains, but the Dean [Langton, of Clogher] being old and the grass very slippery he mounted his horse, for we were in a safe road. I complained of being tired and he pressed me to get up before him which I did. It unfortunately happened we went faster than the foot folks and took the wrong track and found ourselves out of sight, the hills exceedingly steep and no track left. I began to be afraid, we stopped but saw nobody and when we were within eight or ten yards of the top I was seized with a horror it being almost perpendicular. I expressed my fear and the poor Dean bid me rely on him that he would carry me safe. (When we were just at the top he warned me not to touch the bridle but depend on him) but God Almighty for our presumption hurled us down, but in his mercy preserved my senses the whole time. I felt every blow, in some places I fell perpendicular in others I rolled and was dashed from rock to rock, there not being a bit of grass I defended myself by my hands, when within a few yards of the bottom a furze bush so entangled my hair that it stopped me and I hung by it, I grasped hold with my hands and had the presence of mind to lay still & compose myself for a few minutes when I ventured to look up which my hair almost prevented me. I saw the river at my feet which is full of stones indeed the foot of the hill is a bed of stones which are continually falling from these mountains & which I heard my petticoats hurl after me —I laid about twenty minutes and looked up, about half way down lay the Dean—there is in that whole rock but one tree, a holly, at the extremity of a point of the rock, and Providence so ordered it, that though we both fell together and I felt the Dean roll over me two or three times, yet directed him to stop at it, I that was higher bounded over, and for a hundred yards after it was straight rock & I went down: it is computed I fell four hundred yards—above twice the Monument—I had my senses so thoroughly as to be able to disengage my hair & tie a handkerchief round my head: the Dean's Servant who had seen the horse, had by Mrs. Cook been hurried to look for us and lighted on the very spot and came to his Master.—I had so much knowledge as to charge him not to touch him lest he set the Dean a rolling: but what can express the horror I felt when I felt a dog with eagerness licking my face—When I turned my head downwards and saw men were coming towards me being alarmed by a shepherd who saw us in a dangerous way where he had never seen a horse graze, he had alarmed some company whom chance had brought on the same errand, they had equipages and were going home (there is not the foot of a human creature seen to pass three days in the week that way). Amongst this company was a physician, I was carried down & laid on the ground—Seven men at the risk of their lives ventured up for the Dean and came time enough to bleed him, which saved his life for the present—I lay from the time I fell three hours and was carried by the Strangers to Ashborn, Baron Atkins whom I became acquainted with at Mrs. Hammersleys gave me their assistance. I was kept two days at the Inn and brought on a feather bed to Longford (I have broke no limbs—my stays

The weather was excessively hot & I suffered much from walking to Ansons though less than ½ a mile, where in a respectable farm House we got brandy and a civil reception.—Some of our party unluckily took it for an Inn which caused awkwardness. The Mother of the Mistress of the House told me she had resided there 42 years & brought up a family but had never been through Dove Dale though so near.—She mentioned the late *Dr Taylor of Ashbourn*, Doctor Johnsons friend. She said He one day gave sixpence each to two Boys, and a few days after asked each of them if He could lend Him any money. One said He had none having spent the sixpence. The other said He could lend him the 6d. having got it.—The Doctor left him his fortune!

The Duke Does Not Hunt

August 21.—As I had no inclination to see the House at Chatsworth again having seen it some years ago, I passed my time at the Inn & in the village where an elderly man spoke of the Duke & Duchess with great respect. They were down at Chatsworth from October last till some time in February near 5 months, & had much company. The advantages of their residing here were felt essentially by the neighboroud. The Duke was in a great stile, having sometimes in His House 180 persons, including Visitors & their servants. He kills on an average 5 bullocks in a fortnight and 15 or 16 sheep a week. The Horses of the Visitors are recd. in His Stables so long as they will hold them the rest are sent to the Inn. The Duke is a very quiet man, who gives no trouble to any one. His circumstances are very great.—His Irish state raised prodigiously.—Many pensions of £5 a year are allowed to poor people in this village & in the neighboroud by His grace whose goodness is extensively felt.—The Duke does not hunt but shoots & courses.

The *terms of living at Matlock* are to pay for the room you take according to its size &c from 3s 6 per week to 6s-7s-8s—and 12s 6d—I had a very good room at 6s. Room 6s pr week, Breakfast 1s 3 a day, Dinner 2s 6 Do, Supper 1s 0 do, Wine 3s 6d pr bottle, Tea in afternoon 1s 0. When you become resident you pay for supper whether you go to the rooms or not. Dinner about ¼ past 3 Supper at 9 oclock Post comes in daily except Mondays about 7 oclock, & goes out every day at 6 in morning.

preserved my stomach and breasts the other parts of my body bruised as you may imagine). I cannot express the care concern and trouble I have given every body, Mr. Coke never left me—I was blind for 2 days & my head the worse—I had two Physicians, one stayed five days and nights and was not discharged till Mr. Coke was assured I was quite out of danger. My face mends very fast, they say I shall not be disfigured. . . . The poor Dean though alive has very little chance of recovery, he is still at Ashborn being old and bulky though he did not fall half so far as I did and good ground comparatively.

"N.B. The Dean died at four the next morning—he never spoke after he was found."

[The above interesting description was contributed by Mr. F. Fulford, of Fulford, Dunford, Exeter, who says that after the accident Miss Laroche went to Bath to complete her recovery, and, while still on crutches, met Mr. John Fulford of Fulford and they were married on June 2nd, 1762, in Lambeth Palace Chapel, by Thomas Seckar, Archbishop of Canterbury.—ED.]

CHAPTER LXXXVIII

1801

A Great Inventor

The Spinning Jenny

August 22.—In the evening I walked to Cromford & saw the Children coming from their work out of one of Mr Arkwrights Manufactories.* I was glad to see them look in general very healthy and many with fine, rosy, complexions.—These children had been at work from 6 or 7 oclock this morning, & it was now near or abt. 7 in the evening. The time allowed them for resting is at 12 oclock 40 minutes during which time they dine. One of them, a Boy of 10 or 11 years of age, told me His wages were 3s 6d a week, & a little girl said Her wages were 2s 3d a week.

August 23.—We went to Church at Cromford where is a Chapel built abt. 3 years & ½ ago by Mr Arkwright. On each side the Organ a gallery in which about 50 Boys were seated. These children are employed in Mr. Arkwrights work in the week-days, and on Sundays attend a school where they receive education. They came to Chapel in regular order and looked healthy & well & were decently cloathed & clean. They were attended by an Old Man their School Master.—To this school girls also go for the same purpose, and alternately with the Boys go to Church the Boys on one Sunday—the girls on the next following.—Whichever are not at Chapel are at the School, to which they both go every Sunday both morning and afternoon. The whole plan appears to be such as to do Mr Arkwright great credit.

August 27.—There is an excellent public Library at Leeds, which has been established 50 years or upwards. The terms of subscribing

* Sir Richard Arkwright (1732-1792), the youngest of thirteen children, became a barber and dealer in hair in Bolton. Interested in the cotton spinning industry of the district, he applied himself to mechanical invention, and secured the assistance of a watchmaker to help him in the practical constructon of his ideas. In 1768 he removed to Preston, and there set up his first machine, the celebrated spinning frame. His after success brought into his special field of invention a batch of rivals, who unscrupulously used his designs, and he was forced to prosecute a number of them, but unfortunately failed to establish his case in 1781. In the end, however, he overcame all opposition, including that of the populace, who were against him because they believed that machinery diminished the demand for labour. Arkwright was High Sheriff of Derbyshire, and at the time when he presented an address to George III. congratulating him on his escape from the knife of Mad Margaret Nicholson, he was made a Knight.

The Mr. Arkwright referred to by Farington was Richard, only son of the great inventor. At his death in 1843, Richard was probably the richest commoner in England.

are 3 guineas on becoming a subscriber and 7s 6d a year.—There is also a Library which probably from having been established by certain people is called the Jacobin Library.—The other, the Old Library, on the contrary is called the Anti-Jacobin Library.—There are Assemblys at Leeds during the winter, once a fortnight, but of late they have not been very well attended,—they have also concerts but not with much success.—A Play House also, which is open part of each summer.

Provisions appear to be cheaper at Leeds than in those places from which the articles can be carried to London. A Fowl is sold for abt. 15d. The town is well supplied with Fish twice a week from Bridlington & Whitby, abt. 70 miles distant.

Harewood House

August 29.—Saw Lord Harwood's [Harewood's] House.—It is built of stone and is beautifully situated on the side of sloping ground, at the bottom of which a fine river passes. The view of the country is very extensive, and exhibits all the riches of cultivation. The House is a very good one, and the rooms comfortable and seem made for use.

The only pictures are—4 large pictures by Zucchi, compositions to show Italian manners. Landscapes, views of Knaresborough, Plimpton rocks, Harwood Castle [etc]. By Sir Joshua Reynolds—Portrait, whole length, late Lord Harwood. Do— Do—Lady Harrington. Do—Do—Lady Worsley & Half Length. By Singleton, 1795, Whole Length of late Lord Harwood. Do. of Dowager Lady Harwood. By Hoppner Mrs. Yorke daugr. to Lord Harwood, Mrs. H. Lascelles.

Life at Harrogate

Having viewed Harwood we proceeded to Harrowgate & put up at the Granby House, which is situated at Upper Harrowgate. At ½ past 4 we dined. A collection for wine & liquors of all kinds is made daily after dinner at each table for the preceding day.—The Bill for other things remains till called for.—Trout is brought in by different persons both for breakfast and after dinner in baskets, and offered to each Individual who purchases or not as He or She may be inclined. An intercourse of civilities is kept up between the Company at the Green Dragon & the Company at the Granby. A general invitation to a Ball, to begin at ½ past 7 is sent from each House in turn. Those who go pay each one shilling on entering the room, & such gentlemen as dance pay each four shillings more. The Ladies do not pay anything in addition if they dance. These Balls do not continue long as it is customary for the visiting Company to return to their own House to Supper.—about Eleven oclock. The Granby House is whimsically called the House of Lords,—the Green Dragon the House of Commons,—and the Queens Head the Manchester Warehouse, from its being said to be much resorted to by people from that town. On the Common, before the Granby

House there is a small stone building in the inside of which is the Mineral Spring of Harrowgate. The Sulphurous Spring is near the Queens Head.

August 31.—The expences at Harrowgate are as follows—Breakfast, Dinner, Tea, Supper, Six Shillings a day. Lodgings I conclude very reasonable. Seven Shillings & 6d only was charged for 3 beds, —viz: Mr & Mrs Offley—Miss Waring & mine, for five nights.—We had also occasionally a sitting room.—The [Lodgings] are not usually charged, and I know not how this small sum of 7s 6d came into the bill.

Children of the Forest

September 1.—From Knaresborough we proceeded to Couthorp a small village about 6 miles distant, 3 of which the road is very good, the remainder cross country road bad quartering for a carriage and several gates to open.—We arrived there between 4 & 5 oclock & I immediately began a drawing of the celebrated oak tree, under which we dined. It is by the measurement given, close by the ground, 20 yards round. The principal limb extends from the bole 16 yards. The principal branch fell in the year 1718,—It contained 5 tons & feet of wood.—The tree is Hollow to the top. There is an aperture by which it may be entered but requires stooping. In the inside it was 3 of my long strides diameter. —When compared with this Oak, Dr. Hunter says "all other trees are Children of the Forest." The Welbeck Oak admits a carriage through the inside, but it is calculated this tree if properly Hollowed would admit two coaches.—The tree is also very picturesque and had a great deal of foliage upon it.

September 5.—Miss De Camp returned to Harrowgate last night after the Play here [Ripon] was over, and is to perform there tonight.— On Thursday she performed there, and the receipt of the House was £42-13 which was considered a large sum considering the size of the House. Bannister performed at Ripon one night only, sometime ago, and had 10 guineas. [Miss De Camp, the actress, was the wife of Charles Kemble, youngest brother of Mrs. Siddons.]

September 7.—On settling the Bill we found Mr. Fairgray, the Landlord had charged us 3s. each for each days Dinner which being more than we understood to be customary, we remonstrated with him upon it, but He said, it was in consequence of our eating no Suppers otherways He shd. have charged only 2s 6d.—He surprised us by saying He pays for grouse 8 shillings a brace.—He told us He had been waiter at the Green dragon at Harrogate,—that the Landlord paid 365 guineas for the House including 40 acres of Land,—that in the Season for Company coming the receipts were £60 a day & upwards.—He said for His Inn at Ripon He pays 200 guineas a year.—After some conversation we parted in good humour having paid him his demand. At Ripon there are 3 Banks, small as the town is. I enquired who were the Bankers & was told that the most substantial of them is esteemed to be worth abt. £700 a year.

CHAPTER LXXXIX

1801

The Price of Day Labour

A Very Intelligent Farmer

September 7.—At Kirby Moor-side we found a most clean & comfortable country Inn where we had an excellent breakfast,—Here I met with a very intelligent farmer who gave me much information. He spoke as others have done of the Harvest being abundant & excellent & said the markets had been lowered in the proportion of from 16 & 18 shillings and even a guinea to which high prices they had been advanced to 10 shillings, but he added that He did not believe this would be permanent. He said it was at present owing to the little farmers being obliged in order to answer demands upon them to bring their Corn to Market, but when their sale is over the strong farmers, as He called them, those who hold £800 or £1000 a year in their hands, will keep back their stock & only deal it out at prices agreed upon among themselves.—He said Farmers of this description do now even purchase from the little farmers at the reduced prices with the above view.—The Country Banks He said will be the ruin of the Country for by their assistance the Farmers can carry into execution these speculations.—It is a great evil He observed that any farmer of so large an amount as £800 shd. be allowed by the Landlords, were they limited to £150 or £200 a year, the public would soon feel a sensible difference in many essential respects. The price of day labour at Kirby-Moor-Side is 1 shilling a day and find victuals or 2 shillings witht. victuals. Some work for Eighteen pence.—In Harvest time the labourers avail themselves of the necessity of the Farmers and have from 2s 6d to 5s a day.

Price of Provender

September 8.—We left Bedale and went to Catterick Bridge, 7 miles, to breakfast. This is an excellent Inn & has been kept by Mr & Mrs Ferguson 25 years.—Here we were for the first time since we left London only charged one shilling for breakfast though we had beef & Ham. Yesterday we paid Eighteen pence each and no where less than

fifteen pence. The neighboroud of Catterick is filled with gentlemen's Houses.—The river Swale runs by the Inn, and at Botton upon Swale, 2 miles & half distant, Henry Jenkins was born and lived. He died at the astonishing age of 169. His epitaph is in the Church there. Mrs Ferguson spoke of the vast difference in the prices of many articles since she came to Catterick Bridge.—Butter, 21 ounces to the pound was then sold for 6d—now for 18d.—a chicken then for 4d, now for 16d & 18d.—Land lets in this neighboroud from one guinea to 50 shillings an acre.—Corn that has been up to one guinea is now sold for 9s 6d. Mutton 8d½—Beef 9d Veal the same.

September 9.—I saw in a newspaper what is surprising. The celebrated Horse, Childers, belonging to a Duke of Devonshire, ran at Newmarket 7420 yards the space of one of the Courses, in 7 minutes & a half which was at the astonishing rate of more than 33 miles an Hour. —In 1799 Hambletonian, & Diamond, ran 4 miles 8 minutes and 20 seconds which is far less speed.

September 10.—While making my drawing [of Durham Cathedral] this morning I could not but observe the Chapel attached in a very singular manner to the West end of the Cathedral. This building, was the subject of contention in 1798 in the Antiquarian Society, when Wyatt was accused by Carter of having taken it down. The assertion was false as now appears, but it caused Wyatt to be Black-balled, by Eleven persons, when He stood Candidate to be a Fellow of that Society.— A few months after His name was put up again when a prodigious majority was in His favour,—among whom were many of the most distinguished characters in the Kingdom attended & voted for Him.

September 13.—The Durham Military Association is broken up, but there is now a considerable number of Volunteers who are paid by government when they assemble & are also cloathed. They engage to serve to the extent of the prescribed district including 5 counties.— They were assembling after Church time to perform their exercises, which they did in the large spaces on each side of the Cathedral.

Death of the Revd. Gilbert Wakefield [Reported in a paper]. An ingenious and industrious writer, but whose mind was unfortunately tinctured with opinions very much in opposition, (& happy that it was so) to those of the great majority of his Countrymen.—He was born Feby. 22nd. 1756, at St. Nicholas, Nottingham, of which place His Father was Rector.*

* Gilbert Wakefield (1756-1801) was ordained a deacon in 1778, which he characterised as "the most disingenuous action of my life, utterly incapable of palliation or apology." His clerical life was brief. He became a classical tutor in 1779, and published an edition of the "Georgics" in 1788, his well-known "Silva Critica" appearing in the following year, and his last and best work, a three-volume edition of Lucretius, in 1796-9. Wakefield's uncontrollable temper and revolutionary opinions led him into controversy, and ultimately into prison for seditious libel. He was singularly good-hearted and amiable in private life, but fanatical in matters political or religious, while his high standing as a scholar was unfortunately counterbalanced by the temperamental impatience that prevented him from thinking twice before he wrote or spoke.

The Lambtons' Fortune

September 14.—The Innkeeper [at Wearmouth] we found to be a very civil man who had lived many years in London as a Servant to Sir Jas. Earles &c.—He had formerly lived in the Hamilton family—He told me the Lambtons had been long established in the County of Durham, but that till lately the family estate was not more than £1000 a year. There were 5 Brothers, several if not all, of whom amassed fortunes, which resolved into the late General Lambton, the surviving Brother. One of them was Collector of Sunderland.—The late Mr Lambton who married Lady Anne Villiers, was much respected.* His Income was very great, called, but probably a vulgar report, £35,000 a year.—Lady Anne had a jointure of £4000 a year, to which Mr. Lambton added £500 a year more, and the advantage of living at Lambton the land of which is reckoned at £500 a year. Since His death She has conducted Herself most imprudently & is now involved in debt, & is married to Charles Wyndham, Brother to Lord Egremont, but they separated in a few days.—She now resides at Lambton upon a very moderate scale of expence, Her Servants being at Board wages & she does not keep a carriage.

No Personal Rudeness

We put up at the Turks-Head [Newcastle] which is a good House, where we dined. While dinner was preparing I made a sketch of St. Nicholas Steeple, which has long been celebrated as a fine specimen of lightness & elegance in gothic building. The form only can be praised, for the condition of the building is miserable, being corroded & smoked so as to have as wretched a surface as possible.—I cannot but observe that while I was employed in drawing I was surrounded by a multitude of Boys & girls, & many grown up people, unlike what I recollect in any other part of England, but such interruption I found on the Continent every where, at Ghent,—Bruges &c where they indeed were much more troublesome as here no personal rudeness was offered.

September 15.—We got to Alnwick abt. 3 oclock, to the White Swan, and while dinner was preparing walked to the Castle, where I was somewhat disappointed. The gateway promises much, but on passing into the great Court Yard, the Castle appeared to me more like a building—designed in imitation of such an one of ancient date.—The interior of it contains several large rooms, of course of irregular forms, as they cd. not on acct. of the shape of the building be otherways, but the decoration or finishing I thought to be in a very bad taste, loaded & crowded without the least simplicity.—The Library is a regular & on the whole an agreeable room. In the Chapel there is on the side walls the whole

* Mr. Lambton was William Henry (1764-1797), M.P. for the City of Durham, son of John Lambton, Major-General in the Army and Colonel of the 68th Foot, and first husband of Anne Barbara Frances Villiers, daughter of the Earl of Jersey, to whom he was married in 1791. Their eldest son, born in 1792, was created Earl of Durham in 1833.

pedigree of the Percy's made out, shewing them to be descended from Charlemagne,—from Manfreid an Illustrious Dane of the year 850,—and from a Count of Hainault.—Twice the Male Issue has failed. The race was continued on the first failure by a marriage of the Heiress with a Lord Loraine,—the 2d. time by the late Duchess marrying Sir Hugh Smithson.

CHAPTER XC

1801

In Caledonia Stern and Wild

Across the Border

September 16.—At Berwick we went to the Kings Arms, a House of a true Scotch kind, a mixture of decent in some respects & dirty.—I inquired the price of salmon at this time in this place as much is caught in the Tweed. It is now abt. 9 shillings a stone. It is sometimes as low as 3s. 6d. or 4 shillings a stone but that is seldom. 5 or 6 shillings it is frequently. Formerly it was sold at times at 1s. 6d. a stone.—It is considered in perfection in August.—This has been a fine season for the Fishermen.—Butchers meat is dear, 9d a pound, & butter 16d.—18 ounces to the pound, so that it is much dearer than in Yorkshire.—Fowls are reasonable. They may be had for 1s. 10d. a couple.

September 17.—The trade of conveying the salmon to London is carried on by Merchants, called Coopers, who have, or hire vessels, for the purpose. It is sent *fresh* to London, to be sold there as such, and the manner of preserving it is by inclosing it in Boxes of a Size to hold 5 or 6 salmon each. In these Boxes the Salmon are laid upon *Ice*—which is pounded to be like Salt in appearance, and layers of it are placed between each fish, a little straw being put on the top to prevent shaking. Thus made up the fish keep perfectly sweet & fresh many days, which is frequently to make the voyage.—There are 5 or 6 Ice Houses at Berwick into which the Ice is collected in the Winter Season for the above purpose.

The acct. I recd. of the quantity of Eggs sent from Berwick to London surprised me. I was told that the value amounts to £26,000 *annually*. They are collected chiefly by Hawkers from the Farmers & Cottagers in Roxburghshire,—Northumberland, and the whole of Berwickshire. The Hawkers make it more profitable by bartering articles of trade for them instead of money.—They exchange for the Eggs,—Tea, Sugar, and other articles of grocery. These the Hawkers receive from the grocers of Berwick who are the persons principally concerned in this trade.—The Eggs, on an average are purchased at about 7 shillings and sixpence the hundred, the *long hundred*, which is 120.

Scottish Children Very Handsome

September 18.—I have remarked in passing through the villages, and have observed at the Cottages, what formerly struck me, that the Children of this country [Scotland] are often very handsome, and promise a degree of beauty which is not seen in the same proportion when they grow to maturity.—The men & woemen of Scotland do not appear to me to be in that respect what the Children are in countenance.—With regard to the woemen it may in some degree be owing to their faces being always exposed to the weather, for a female with a Hat on is rarely seen.—But perhaps a stronger reason may be assigned which affects both Sexes. The High cheek bones & some other peculiarities observable in the Scotch faces, are concealed during infancy by that plumpness & roundness which is natural to early age.

English Example

It rained incessantly, which caused us to stop at Musselburgh, & to give Mr Offley time to change His Cloaths, He being wet through, we dined there at Moir's—an indifferent House, which like that at Haddington has so much dirt, such a want of cleanliness & neatness as English travellers know little of, at least upon great public roads like that and also near a Metropolis.—But so it is, the principle of cleanliness & neatness has not yet been established in Scotland, which seems rather surprising when they have so long had the example of their neighbours, the English, and being as they are a careful & considerate people, the opposite to carelessness & indifference. One bad effect in particular is caused by it, which is that their Inns, and their Houses have some thing very disgreeable to the sense of smelling.

Auld Reekie

After dinner we went to Edinburgh, and took up our abode at Drysdales Hotel, in the New Town, our apartments looking into St, Andrews Square.—We had a large Handsome sitting room on the first floor, and 3 bedchambers good in proportion. After being in the Inns which we had lately left we seemed to have been transported back to all the conveniences of London.

September 20.—I was much surprised this morning at hearing a peal of bells ringing at St. Andrew's Church in George Street, as, though I had previously been some weeks in Edinburgh, and in many other parts of Scotland I never heard a peal of Bells in any part of the Country.—On enquiry I was told that there is no other peal of Bells in Scotland, and these Bells were hung since the year 1788, when I was much in this town.—It is a proof how prejudices are by degrees weakened. I have always understood that Bells, except what were necessary to give notice of the time of Service by simply tolling, were esteemed a remnant of popery.

George Street is certainly a very spacious & handsome street, but it is not compleat in all respects. The Houses are not sufficiently high & stately for the width of the street, and too much of their roofs is seen which gives it in some degree a mean appearance compared with what it might be. I walked across the street & found it 37 of my paces wide.

A Landscape Painter

September 23.—After breakfast I called at Mr Nasmith's,* who is in high reputation as a Landscape painter. I saw 2 views of Rosslin Castle painted for Sir James Erskine Sinclair, the Proprietor of it [Sir James St. Clair Erskine, second Earl of Rosslyn],—a view of a waterfall belonging to Mr Drummond near Perth.—a view of Corrie Lynn. A view of Cullen Castle, and some others.—On first seeing them I thought them much inferior to what I expected, being defficient in style & in colouring & executed in a puerile & feeble manner. There is a purplish tint prevailing over them. He does not appear to feel the points on which the effect of a picture shd. rest and which denote the master. In short they do not look like the works of a master learned in the art, but are likely enough to please people not conversant with superior art and to be esteemed by such as pleasing furniture. I cannot but think if such pictures were sent to a London Exhibition they wd. be thought very indifferent by the Professors.—I was surprised at the liberty taken in one of the views of Rosslin. He had certainly exhibited all that is to be found at the place, but I am sure there is no one point from which He could see all that He has represented.—

Sir Henry Raeburn

I next went to Mr Raeburn the portrait Painter most esteemed here, who lives in the same street, York-Place, New Town.—The House is excellent & built by Himself. His show room is lighted from the top. His painting room commands a view of the Forth and the distant mountains. Here I found pictures of a much superior kind to those I saw at Mr Nasmiths. Some of Mr Raeburns portraits have an uncommonly true appearance of nature and are painted with much firmness,—but there is great inequality in his works.—That which strikes the eye is a kind of Camera Obscura effect, and from those pictures which seem to be his best, I should conclude He has looked very much at nature, reflected in a Camera. . . .

Mr Raeburn is very successful being evidently much employed by his Countrymen. He has a House, called Stockbridge, situated near the Water of Leith, where He resides much.—The Servant who shewed me Mr Raeburn's pictures told me when I enquired what other artists there were in Edinburgh that there was Mr Nasmith, who was a great Landscape painter, the best in Scotland and superior to any in England,

* Alexander Nasmyth, who painted the well-known bust-portrait of Robert Burns, now in the Scottis National Portrait Gallery, was the father of Patrick Nasmyth, the so-called "English Hobbema."

which proves the high estimation in which He is held, as the servant could only be supposed to repeat what He heard in his Masters House.— The Artists in Edinburgh who are thus admired cannot but be considered as happily situated for to have the unlimited approbation of those He lives among is as high gratification as any one can desire as far as it relates to his intercourse with Society.

CHAPTER XCI

1801

Boswell's Dislike of Edinburgh

Scottish Reels

September 23.—Our party went to dinner at 4 oclock to Mr Bell's a wine merchant at Leith where we found a large party. We were very hospitably entertained.—After the dinner was removed, before the fruit was put on, a case of liquors was placed before Mrs Bell who helped her guests to small glasses of Cherry Brandy—Lemon Brandy &c &c as they liked.—This is a Scottish custom & the Ladies partake of it. The fruit & cheese were put on together in the French manner before the Cloth was taken off. We drank tea and were coming away when suddenly Mr Bell with 3 others began dancing Scotch reels, with great spirit one of the Ladies playing on a Harpsichord which detained us half an hour longer.

The Boswells

September 25.—At 2 oclock I called on Miss Boswell [Boswell's daughter] at her lodgings,—and had much conversation with her. She has resided in Edinburgh abt. 6 months, till when she had lived with Her eldest Brother at Auchinleck. She described him in a very favorable manner as having in abilities risen superior to what was expected from him. His income she said, is greatly beyond that of her Father. An estate which was settled on her grandmother which only produced to her £150 a year now lets for £1500.—The consequence of this increase is that Mr Boswell now has his carriage and four,—His Hounds—& His race Horses.—But she remarked fairly on the sacrifices which custom makes of the younger children who are educated as gentlemen and gentlewomen and left with pittances only to support those characters. —She said " the old Feudal System is not worn out."

As a place to reside in Edinburgh is not London. Here Individuals are so generally known to each other that their motions are observed,—and occupy too much of the attention, narrowing the mind, to remark & to censure.—The principal convenience to woemen in Edinburgh is that they may pass from street to street singly, as at Bath, and do not require a companion, while paying their visits and holding such intercourse. The conversation at Edinburgh she described as being inferior

to what she had been previously accustomed to. The Advocates, who are men of education, are always seeking opportunities for litigious argument, which is by no means agreeable to those who are not of the profession.—Others are, generally speaking, people who have seen but little beyond the circles in Scotland.

Bozzy

She spoke of her Father with much feeling. She said He was in His family what He was to the world, a pleasant & good humoured companion.—Occasionally He was subject to fits of low spirits but they were transient & passed off in an Hour. He bore His last illness, an illness attended with great pain with much patience. It lasted 6 weeks. Mr. Earle, the Surgeon, told them after his death, by way of consoling them that had He lived, He must have lived, from the disorder which wd. have remained, unhappily.—She said it was the opinion of some that had He resided in the country his life might have been prolonged, but of this she thought little, intimating that there is a time when each must in his turn go. Her Father, she said, had a great dislike to living in Edinburgh and only did it in compliance with his Fathers will.—He gave the preference to London as being a place where the mind is more expanded, and where it is not in the power of individuals by their constant observation of each other to make their neighbours subjects of conversation.

I dined alone at Drysdales, and prepared myself for proceeding to Perth to-morrow.—No situation could be more comfortable than ours at Drysdales, quiet as a private House and everything convenient.—The waiter & chambermaid steady and attentive to everything.

I should have mentioned that we found our Expences at Drysdales Hotel high. The prices are as follow.—A Parlour, viz: a sittingroom, —with fire—4s—6d a day. A Bedchamber, with fire 4s a day, witht. 3s—3d—do.—Breakfast, with cold meat 1s 9d each. Tea in afternoon 1s each.—Port—4s pr. bottle.

September 26.—Robt. Adam, the architect, uncle to Willm. Adam, represented the County of Kinross, in parliament—There is a small town House or rather County Meeting House in Kinross, at the South end of which is the following inscription, "This County House was repaired by the Crown—A.D. 1771. Robt. Adam, Knight of the Shire decorated it at his own expence."—When I considered the size of the building, and the decorations, I thought the record too pompous for the occasion. But it served to remind in what situation Mr Adam had been.

Where Kings Were Crowned

September 27.—Went to Scone to see the present state of that Palace in which the Kings of Scotland were crowned.—The palace & lands adjacent were given by the Crown to the Stormont family and the

Earl of Mansfield is now the possessor. The only remarkable things we were shewn were, The Gallery (160 feet long) in which it is said the Coronations took place, it is 18 feet only, broad.

The form is preserved but all the finishing is modern except the cieling which is of wood, with painted scenes of Huntings in compartments miserably executed.—A Bed, said to be worked by Queen Mary is shewn, and a Bed frame & hangings in which the Earl of Mansfield, the Chief Justice, was born & died. He was born in the town of Perth, and after the death of his Mother had this Bed brought up to London, & He made it His Bed to the end of his life, after which His nephew, the last Earl, ordered it to be conveyed to Scone palace.

September 30.—Mr. Sandeman brought Mr Carlisle a young man who is studying Landscape painting and we saw many of his sketches.* Carlisle is not a native of Scotland, but comes from the city of Carlisle. He is at present taking lessons from Mr. Nasmith of Edinburgh who has several pupils that come to his House to practise, for which they pay 2 guineas for 12 lessons and may be there the whole morning each time. All the pupils paint or draw in one room together. The Scotch are extremely partial to Nasmith.—Ibbetson was at Edinburgh some time ago and remained there two years, but He could not obtain the opinion of the Scotch so as to be put in competition with Nasmith.

Raeburn's Prices

Raeburn and Nasmith do not associate much with the other artists and hold themselves very high. Raeburn scarcely indeed with any of the profession.—The prices of Raeburn are 100 guineas for a whole length,—50 guineas half length,—30 feet for a Kitcat and 25 guineas for a three-quarter portrait.†

Perth happened at this time to be crowded it being the annual County meeting which lasts several days during which the Company which come have a public ordinary at the Inn we were at where the gentlemen and Ladies dine together and afterwards retire to their apartments and prepare for a Ball in the evening.—There are 3 Balls in the course of the week.—The Duke of Athol, Lord Kinnoul &c were there.—The Duke of Orleans was to dine at Lord Kinnouls at Dupplin 5 miles off.—

* Mr. Carlisle never, apparently, won fame as a painter. His name is not to be found in Bryan's Dictionary, nor did he exhibit at the Royal Academy.

† Raeburn lamented his isolation in Edinburgh. On September 12, 1819, he wrote to Sir David Wilkie, imploring him to write "at least once a year, if not oftener, and give me a little information of what is going on among the artists, for I do assure you I have as little communication with any of them and know almost as little about them as if I were living at the Cape of Good Hope." Raeburn generally sent a picture or two to the Royal Academy merely to show that he was still alive. Their exhibition did him no good, no notices reached him, and he longed to know how they looked alongside of other works. "Are the portrait painters as well employed as ever?" he asked. "Sir Thomas Lawrence, they tell me, has . . . raised his prices to some enormous sum. . . . Do you know if that is true, and will you do me the favour to tell me what his prices really are, and what Sir W. Beechy, Mr. Philips, and Mr. Owen have for thei rpictures? It will be a particular favour if you will take the trouble to ascertain these for me precisely, for I am raising my prices, too. . . . Not that I am raising mine so high as your famous London artists."

Was there ever such modesty in a man of Raeburn's genius? He did not then dream, of course, that any picture by him would bring the £24,000 realised for his superb portrait of "The Macnab" a few years ago, or that his fine portrait of Sir Walter Scott would one day fetch close on £10,000. It is now in America.

As an instance of the high value of land in parts of Scotland the Duke [of Atholl] last year fewed (let) an estate laying abt. 3 miles from Perth, consisting of 240 acres only for 999 years, and the terms were to receive £16,000 down and 10 shillings an acre annually.

During the Rebellion in 1745 Blair the Seat of the Duke [of Atholl] was used as a place of defence by the Soldiers of the Royal Army, and the damage done was well compensated by £30,000 being given to the Duke then living who added as much more and made it a very commodious dwelling.—

CHAPTER XCII

1801

Scottish Admiration for Robert Burns

Scottish Landscape

October 7.—We returned to Aberfeldie, and proceeded to Kenmore 6 miles distant. The road lays along the banks of the Tay, which with the mountains that rise loftily in the back ground above this secluded vale, enriched with cultivation & abounding with trees made our ride delightful. The effects also were very fine.—The colour of the hills was chiefly of dark purple Hues, mixed with Heath colour, and some of them softened by misty rain that only rendered the objects more tender without obscuring them. The gloom of these effects was enlivened by occasional gleams of light which gave spirit to the clouds and illumined the mountains on which the ray darted. All below was the richest colouring, the autumnal hues being expressed in the utmost variety yet not to that degree which renders the contrast of colour too violent. Where the tint was of greater vivacity it only seemed to quicken the general effect.—The last 2 miles the road passed through the grounds or Park of Lord Bredalbane & near to His House which is delightfully situated on a plain under Cover of a High Rocky Hill which rises on the North side, & with the advantage of having the river Tay streaming through the woods which shelter, & decorate His situation.

October 9.—While I was asking questions to this purpose Mrs McDougal observing that I noted the answers in my pocket book told me she hoped I would not notice Her or Her House if I was preparing to give an acct. of Scotland. I asked Her the reason of Her apprehension. She said it was in consequence of the very ill usage she & Her late Husband received from the Honble. Mrs Murray, who in Her account of Scotland has described the Inn at Killin most unfavorably, as a House where a traveller need bring His provisions the accomodation being so bad. I asked Her if the House was at the time Mrs Murray formed Her opinion anything like what it now was: she replied exactly in all respects.

The Gentlemen of Scotland

October 10.—While I was employed making sketches, many little boys assembled round me, but by degrees went off to play one boy only remaining. He stood by me very attentively & held down the paper to

prevent it from being raised by the wind.—He had been with me some considerable time when a decent elderly woman came up & spoke to him in the Gaelic (Erse) language, on which He was moving away but supposing He could not be much wanted I desired him to remain with me. The woman then smiling said that she came only because He had not had his breakfast & she thought He must be hungry. She then added Sir, this boy is a gentleman born; He is the Son of Captain Campbell of the (I do not remember the regt.) who is at ——. And Sir, He is a near relation of Lord Bredalbane, and should His Lordship die witht. male Heirs this Boy would succeed to His situation & titles.—I asked Her why He was at Killin? She said He was sent to Killin as there was a good school. Finding the Boy more inclined to remain with me she kindly took her leave & He continued with me till I had finished. He was dressed like the children of the peasants. A blue waistcoat & fillibeg but without any covering on his Head, and his legs & feet naked.—Thus do at least some of the gentlemen of Scotland train up their children while in an infant state (He was not more than 8 years old) and accustom them to all the exposure & hardness which their ancestors boasted they were able to endure.

Welsh and English

October 11.—The Scotch then are a civil and obliging people to strangers and accomodate readily as far as they are able. There does not appear to be the least prejudice against the people of England, and whether at an Inn or on the road, a traveller is received with respect & answered with kindness.—In Wales it is less so, many inconveniences are suffered from the people being disinclined to hold intercourse with the English and when able to answer questions & to give information they will avoid it by affecting not to speak English.—The great objection to the Scotch is their want of cleanliness, of this they seem to have no feeling beyond what is forced upon them. At their Inns tolerable & often very good rooms will be found, and they so far comply with the customs in the South as to furnish their tables in a suitable manner, but whoever ventures to the kitchen if not very indifferent as to what is neat or dirty will have cause to retire quickly that the relish for his dinner may not be abated. In short where the Scotch may be said to be left to themselves they live in a state of disorder, smoke & filth, most d'sgusting to those who are accustomed to the polished neatness and regularity which is so generally found in England.

October 19.—Maid Servants are only hired at Glasgow for *half a year*, not as in England for twelve months. The usual times for making these engagements are on the 15th. of March and the 11th. of November. The wages given are from 30 shillings to three pounds for the half year, which I was told is very high compared with wages formerly paid.—The wages of men are from £14 to £18 a year.

The conclusion which I yesterday formed relative to the dress of the

lower orders of woemen was this day proved to be erroneous. The generality of them were now moving about with only a white Cap or Mob on their Heads (& some bare-headed), and their legs naked. Several had shoes & many had not, but I found that it is only on Sundays & on particular occasions, that the Hat or Bonnet is worn or the legs & feet covered —They shew that they consider it a luxury in dress but are still too great oeconomists to be at the expence of it as a common dress.— In the paper today I saw an acct. of the death of Mr John Brown, Engraver, an Associate Engraver of the Royal Academy.—He was educated under Woollatt and had particularly distinguished himself by executing some very fine etchings while employed by that Master. He was a quiet well-disposed man. His age is said to have been abt. 60.—

Robert Burns

While looking at what I saw presented at the windows of the Booksellers shops, I could not but remark how popular Burns,* the Scotch Poet's works appear to be among His countrymen. Various editions of them seemed to be offered to the public both there & at Edinburgh, and in order to make the purchase easy one edition was proposed to be delivered in numbers. When I was in Scotland in 1792 I passed part of a day in His company at Dumfries, with my late friend Mr Riddle of Glen Riddle to whom He was much attached. A small print of him offered with one of the editions I think resembles his countenance. At Glasgow in the Shops there is a print a view of the House in which He was born.

October 24.—I called at a Booksellers and a new & small edition of Burns Poems at 4 shillings being published this morning I bought it. As an additional recommendation of the edition it was stated in the advertisements that a view of the House in which He was born would be given with it. A proof to what a length they carry their admiration of him.

* Here is Farington's entry for July 20, 1792 :—At dinner there came Mr. Hamilton who has resided at Ripon in Yorkshire. He is said to be grandson to an Earl of Arran, afterwards Duke of Hamilton, and that He is the true Male Heir to that title. And that His Father was unjustly disinherited by his grandfather owing to the commands of his great grandfather.—Captain Gordon grandson to Lord Kenmure who was beheaded on Tower Hill in 1715. The Elder Brother is in possession of the family estate.—Captn. Patrick Millar member for the Borough of Sanquhar &c through the Duke of Queensburys interest.—Mr Burns the Scottish Poet, at present an Exciseman in Dumfries, on 70£ a year. He is married & has a family. He is a middle sized man abt 36 [he was 33], black complexioned, and his general appearance that of a tradesman or mechanick. He has a strong expressive manner of delivering himself in conversation. He is not acquainted with the Latin language. His Father was a gardener in Ayrshire. Sir Robt. Laurie, Mr Riddle, and Mr. Ferguson, an Advocate in Edinburgh, the descendants of that Scotchman who vanquished the Dane at the Court of James 6th. at a drinking bout, & carried off his whistle,—at Friars Carse, contended for the Whistle & after drinking 6 Bottles of Claret each, Mr Ferguson by a Pint bumper carried it off.—Vide Burns Poems. New edition.

CHAPTER XCIII

1801

Moral Qualities of Americans

October 20.—The Tontine Coffee Room is 72 feet long. A subscrip tion for building it was begun in 1781. There were 107 subscribers. The whole will be the property of the last surviving subscriber, the income arising from it being till that period to be equally divided between whatever number of subscribers may be living.—The original subscription was £50 a share, they now sell for double or more. The subscribers amount to more than 800.

A Scottish University

After breakfast Mr Jas. Brown, a native of Glasgow who I had formerly known called upon me and with him I walked to several parts of the town and to the College (University).—The front to the High St. is of considerable extent but not marked by anything particular to notice. There are two Courts surrounded by buildings forming quadrangles like the colleges in the English Universities; but the Courts are comparatively small and the buildings mean. In them are the rooms in which lectures are given by the Professors, and apartments also in which they reside, but the best Houses for their accomodation are on the North side of the College where there is a kind of Court and respectable Houses around it. On the South side but not joined to the main building is the Library, consisting of two rooms which though not upon a scale to be compared with what are seen in the English Universities, appear to be well filled with books & must prove a most useful reference to the Students. —Besides having a free entrance to the Library, each Student is permitted to take from thence to his own lodging such books as He may require on leaving the title of the book and his name annexed to it in a large Folio which is laid upon a table for that purpose.

The Professors board Students in their own families from £80 to £120 during the course of the time above specified (the Session).—Boarding Houses take from £50 to £80 a year. It must be observed that many young men who come to this University for education live upon a more frugal plan. Board may be had for £30 or £40 per annum,

and those who are most obliged to study oeconomy take a room at 4 or 5 shillings a week and provide themselves with victuals in such a way as they can afford, and two will join in taking one room thus lessening the expence.

Glasgow and America

October 21.—At ½ past 9 oclock I went with our Party to dinner at Mr Corbets [at Glasgow] an American mercht. who also trades in wine. Mrs Corbet was born in America. The conversation happening to turn upon that country it was observed that there is a great difference in the moral qualities between the Americans of the Northern and those of the Southern States. Glasgow experienced one effect from it. When the American War broke out there was due to the Merchants of Glasgow from those of America £1300000.—During the war payment was suspended, and since the peace with that country was made little has been obtained from the Southern but a considerable sum from the Northern States.—About a fourth of the whole has been paid, and much was done by Lord Grenville & Mr Pitt to obtain payment of the remainder, but though the justice of the demands have been acknowledged the Americans throw so many obstacles in the way that it is thought that it would be best to compromise the matter by receiving a certain sum from the government of America in lieu of the debts & to leave that government to settle with the Individuals as she may find expedient.—The Virginians in particular have a very bad character as defaulters. Coll. Corbet, Brother to Mr Corbet was the Officer who succeeded to the command of the Troops engaged in the Island of Jersey after Major Peirson was killed. His portrait is in the picture painted by Copley of that subject.

Reels Were Danced

Our dinner today was in the same manner as that at Mr Bell's at Leith, and which seems to be universal among the respectable though not the highest people in the country. Two table cloths are laid. The upper one is taken off with the dinner first set on which is the solid part of the entertainment. This is removed with the Dishes, and on the under cloth fruit, Jellies, & Cheese are set on, and Bottles of Spirits of various kinds, Brandy, Rum, Shrub, &c are sent round the table.—We found great hospitality and good humour. Between tea & supper reels were danced, and after supper catches & glees were sung by Mr Corbet & his Sons & daughters.—He has 12 children, 3 of whom are boys or men.—

October 24.—I was informed by one who has been long resident at Glasgow, and born not far from it, that the minds of the inhabitants, including the most opulent, are not in any degree disposed to look to the fine arts.* Trade & good living &c occupy their thoughts, and

* This statement will astonish present-day Glaswegians, who, as patrons of art, are loyally and judiciously carrying on the good work begun many years ago by their fellow-townsmen. The so-called Glasgow School, now merely a name, won a European reputation fully thirty years ago, and, long before "Audrey and Her Goats" and the "Galloway Landscape" were painted, Glasgow merchants had formed fine collections of paintings and helped the City Fathers to establish the admirable Corporation Galleries, which were replaced by the splendid building in the Park at Kelvin Grove.

another generation must arise before any encouragement of painting &c can be expected. They are busy & active as every stranger must observe, but it is in those pursuits that are the means of accumulating fortune, or at least of well maintaining families.

With regard to the Tontine Tavern as a place to reside at I have to say that the rooms are very good, and the attendance the most negligent. That the provisions are served moderately yet perhaps as well as they can afford, and the wine is tolerable.—On the whole it is not a comfortable House, everything seems disorderly and confused. No one seems to be attentive or responsible.

To conclude, Glasgow is a fine, well built city, convenient to move in, and very amusing to walk in both from the picturesque appearance of the Streets and the variety of people which are perpetually bustling in every direction.—No person can leave the place without being impressed with a sense of its opulence and of the solid foundation, upon which everything seems in that respect to stand. The improvements that are daily making are carried on in a way that fully evince that the inhabitants are wealthy and ambitious of making their city distinguished among those of Great Britain.

Hamilton Palace Pictures

October 25.—The late Duke of Hamilton left all the property He could to the child (a daugr.) which He had by Mrs Esten. To increase it He made a proposal to the present Duke, His Uncle, that on condition of His agreeing to pay the sum of £50,000, in a stipulated period, He would refrain from cutting down the timber on those estates which He could by right do. Lord Archibald Hamilton, His Uncle, agreed to it, as the timber was estimated at more than double the sum, besides the consideration of the estates being denuded of wood.—The Duke also left all His personalty for the same purpose, including the pictures and furniture at Hamilton Palace.* After his death the present Duke purchased them from Mrs. Esten at a valuation.—The late Duke was only 42 years old when He died. A medical man who attended him said He lived a considerable time chiefly upon liquor.—His frame was gradually worn out.

* The Hamilton Palace pictures and furniture were sold at Christie's in 1882. There were 2,213 lots (their dispersal occupied seventeen days), and they realised £397,562, which gave an average of £180 per lot. Extraordinary prices were realised. Ten of the highest-priced paintings fetched £36,965—an average of nearly £4,000, and ten splendid pieces of furniture fetched £63,172 10s., an average of more than 6,000 guineas each. A pair of Buhl cabinets made £12,075.

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EDINBURGH CASTLE.

From the picture by Joseph Farington, painted 1788.

[*To face p.* 335.

CHAPTER XCIV

1801

Weddings at Gretna Green

Edinburgh and Stirling Unrivalled

October 27.—We now took leave of the picturesque beauties of Scotland for on the road we had to travel towards Carlisle nothing interesting was to be expected. But what has been described is amply sufficient to induce all those who have time and taste to make the tour we have been. An Englishman who seeks for novelty only, but who has only a knowledge of his own country will find as great a difference in the appearance & manners of the people of Scotland, including the Highlands, from those to whom He has been accustomed, as He would were He to seek for it in any country on the Continent. That is, the difference of dress, of habits of life, and whatever relates to man is in the interior part of Scotland as striking as can be found, by comparison with any other country in Europe.—The having seen individuals from those countries may render the first impression less forcible, so it might to one who visits China, or Turkey, for Turks & Chinese now traverse the streets of London, so does the Highlander. But a man who has a reflecting mind will not from those instances contemplate the people in their respective countries with less interest. Of the scenery I have said much. Edinburgh is, as to situation, variety of buildings, and many other singularities a City which has no rival in Great Britain, and that which upon a smaller scale most resembles it is also in Scotland, it is Stirling. The Mountains,—the Lakes, the Glens, the Waterfalls in this country may be spoken of as all that one who is in search of the sublime, and the beautiful, would wish for, generally speaking, though there may be circumstances in other countries still exceeding them.

Gretna Green

October 30.—From Annan we proceeded to Gretna Green, 8 miles, and made the Inn called Gretna Hall our Headquarters. It is a very good House which a few years ago was converted into an Inn.—We were now on a spot rendered very interesting by the resort to it for the purpose of marriage, by those whom the law of England would prevent

from legalizing such an engagement.—Having leisure before dinner I talked on the subject to one of the Landlords family, who informed me that whatever may be the supposition in England, the practise is held in great disrepute here, that the men who officiate in performing the ceremony are much despised, as having no principle &c &c.—There are at present three men who offer themselves for it, Joseph Paisley, a large fat old man of 70 years of age, who has been the chief person in that capacity for 40 years past. He was a Tobbaconist & never had any education or clerical function.—He has on many occasions received much money, but He is drunken & improvident, & has not saved any.—He formerly performed the ceremony at Gretna Green, but it is now done at Spring-field, a village abt. ¾ of a mile nearer to England.—One of the other persons who acts in this capacity is David Lang, a labouring man who resides at Gretna Green. His business is but little compared with that of Paisley, but sometimes through the means of a Son of his who is a Chaise-driver at the Coffee House Inn Carlisle, a party is brought to Gretna Green. The Third is Andrew Lekel.—The mode of proceeding is managed by the Drivers of the carriages, who on bringing a couple to Springfield immediately send for Paisley, whose first consideration is to settle the terms on which He is to perform the ceremony. This depends in fact upon the Drivers, who judging of the condition of the parties by their manner of travelling, & appearance, signify to Paisley what He should demand.—The terms vary from 50 guineas down to 10 & 5 guineas.

The Wedding Ceremony

When this point is settled the ceremony is immediately performed by reading the *service of the Church of England* before two witnesses, two persons being called into the room for that purpose. Their names are then put down, each of the parties signing and the witnesses also which completes the business, which is over in a very short time. A few years ago there were 72 weddings in one year, but the average may be estimated at from 40 to 50.—A guinea is invariably paid for the room in which the ceremony is performed, and those who keep the Inn at Spring-field do not refuse that accommodation, but at Gretna-Hall Inn, they think it disreputable & will not receive persons who come on that errand.—The money which is recd. for performing the ceremony is not wholly the profit of the officiating man. He has only one Half of it which is agreed for,—the other Half goes to the Drivers, who divide it by a settled agreement with whatever number of Drivers belong to the Inn from which they come & the Waiters &c have also shares.—There was a small ale house at Gretna Green, which before Spring-field was built 7 or 8 years ago, had the business.—People of a lower order come over from the Cumberland side the water and get married. The expence is sometimes not more than a guinea, or half a guinea, & it is sometimes done for drink only.

The estate on which Gretna Hall stands belonged till lately to Lord

Hopetoun,* who inherited it from the Marquiss of Annandale, but He found it necessary to dispose of this as well as several other valuable estates in this Country to the amount of £100,000, besides which He sold in other parts not far distant estates which produced him £90,000 more, so heavy were the burdens & great his debts. He is much regretted as a Landlord by those who were his tenants as He was indulgent & kind to the greatest degree.

* George IV. in Scotland.—Lady Dorothea Hope, South Park, Bodiam, Sussex, having read with great interest the Farington Diary, sent to the *Morning Post* the following letter referring to the Knighthood given to Sir H. Raeburn by King George IV. at Hopetoun House, South Queensferry, on August 30, 1822:

COPY OF A LETTER TO MISS PRINGLE OF YAIR, FROM HER SISTER SUSAN, THE WIFE OF ROBERT SCOTT MONCRIEFF, YR. OF NEWHALLS, DESCRIBING THE VISIT TO HOPETOUN OF GEORGE IV. WHEN HE CAME TO EDINBURGH IN AUGUST, 1822.

Newhalls, August 30, 1822.

My Dearest Margaret,

On Wednesday we went out after dinner to the "Royal Sovereign" Yacht. It was about two miles from South Queensferry and we had a lovely sail. It was the late King's yacht, and I never saw anything more comfortable. There was a dining-room, a bedroom, and a state-room, furnished with sofa chairs and sofas covered with crimson damask, the wainscoating being richly gilded.

Our mortification was great yesterday, when upon looking out in the morning, we saw an Eastern *haur** and heavy rain. Aunt Stark with a coachful arrived to breakfast, that she might go to see the King embark at Port Edgar, a little harbour near Hopetoun.

Our invitation was for the grounds at Hopetoun, where we knew a cold collation was prepared for four hundred of the gentry. The tenantry had the grounds in front of the house allotted to them. We hesitated whether or not we should go at all, but at last we decided to drive up at least, and to return if we found that we were not to be under cover, and it was well we went for we had a noble day of it.

We found the Saloon, the large drawing-room and the dining-room reserved for His Majesty. The libraries and the garden parlour were open to us, so as we found every one admitted, we proceeded, and there met all the neighbours, and a good many Edinburgh acquaintances, so it was just like a rout.

Lady Hopetoun is not strong yet, and did not come down till the King came, so we just received one another, and bemoaned the weather. At last the hall was opened, part of the Archers were admitted, and we hurried to get near the door that we might see Lord Hopetoun receive the King, who had called at Dalmeny in passing. So we stood until I was nearly exhausted with fatigue, as there were no seats but the heads of busts!

Scarlet cloth was laid for the King to walk upon, and a passage was cleared for him from the great door to the door of the saloon upon the right. Each side of this passage was lined by His Lordship's sons, nephews, and a few nieces; there were above four and twenty children, nicely dressed. I think eight were His Lordship's sons! I stood just behind them, and was amused by their anxiety to keep their line, like a General's sons. The youngest, a pretty little boy of about four years old, was so overcome with the grandeur of the thing and the firing of the Cannon that he turned sick, and had to be sent away.

At last the music announced the King's approach. Lord Hopetoun went to the Carriage, and led him up the front stair. Lady Hopetoun had come out of the saloon, beautifully dressed, looking very pale and shaking a little, but quite possessed of herself. She stood surrounded by her sons, and Lord H. presented her to the King. He smiled very sweetly, took her hand and hoped that she was getting strong, and that his visit might not hurt her; then giving her his arm they went to the saloon followed by all the grandees. The tenantry before the House rent the air with their acclamations, and we returned to the garden parlour; by this time it was quite fair and clearing up. The Archers were shooting at a mark, the fountains were playing, and the music by the band was delightful. Sir Alexander Hope then came and requested all the ladies to follow him to the saloon, so we were ranged on each side of it when the King came out, and Lord Hopetoun called for Captain Fergusson. He walked up the middle of the saloon, and knelt before the King who laid his sword upon his shoulder, gave him his hand, and raised him up "Sir Adam Fergusson"! Mr. Raeburn then went through the same ceremony, after which the King gracefully put his sword in its scabbard, smiled good-humouredly upon us, and returned to the drawing-room. I was told that he there asked to see little Lady Alicia. She was brought to him and he kissed her—so she has been early presented.

We all went to the libraries, where we had an excellent collation of everything that was good and rare. While we were eating we were told to hasten to the hall, as the King was just going away, so we went, and saw him into his carriage. Lord H. and several others followed him down to Port Edgar, where Aunt Stark had been waiting some time. There were not many people there, and she with her nymphs stood close to the platform upon which the King walked to his barge by which he was conveyed to his yacht. We then all returned home, where our flags were flying on the roof of the house to which we went up, and we all cheered as we saw the King pass in his yacht. The two Wares joined us at dinner, so we had a large party. The Salisbury Green party went home at night, except Aunt Stark and Mary who go to-morrow. Adieu dearest M. I am tired of writing, and perhaps you are tired of reading, so with kind love to all. I remain your very affectionate Sister—

SUSAN SCOTT MONCRIEFF.

*Scotch mist.

[Apart from the general interest of this letter, it tells us for the first time where Raeburn was knighted. His fellow-artists entertained him to a public dinner to celebrate the honour conferred on him by George IV., who, by the way, was the first King to visit Scotland after the Union of Parliaments.—ED.]

CHAPTER XCV

1801-2

The " Rake's Progress "

Enfeebled State of the Turks

November 1.—Having heard that my old acquaintance the Revd. Mr Carlyle, Chancellor of this Diocese of Carlisle lately returned from his tour to the East I called & drank tea * with him at the deanery where He resides. The great object He had in view when He left England was to examine the Manuscripts in the Seraglio at Constantinople, which He did, but was disappointed as He did not find anything but Arabick Manuscripts.—It was supposed that some of the Classicks which are now lost might be among these stores, and literary works of other kinds but there were none.—He said He found no difficulty to obtain permission to make the search from the men in Authority, but as far as their opinions went they were somewhat apprehensive of the prejudices of the people & feared they might take umbrage at it.—The Turks appear to be in a state so enfeebled that He doubts whether if the Russians were seriously to attack them they would make any resistance.

The English Name

The English name was held in the most extraordinary respect wherever He went, in countries the farthest removed from information, and from being affected by the events of the times.—The French were on the contrary detested everywhere, such has been the consequence of their spoliations. On arriving at the Austrian frontier on his way home by the Tyrol, He was obliged to return back to Padua, Seven Posts (Stages) to have it [? his passport] corrected so strict were the Austrians in this

* W. T. writes: Farington mentions that on two occasions during his travels he was charged " one shilling for tea in afternoon " at an inn in Matlock, and also at an inn in Edinburgh. It is generally supposed that the habit of drinking tea in the afternoon was not customary in Great Britain before the Seventies of the Nineteenth Century.

[People in England began to drink tea about the middle of the Seventeenth Century. Pepys, on September 25, 1660, wrote: " I did send for a cup of tee, a China drink, of which I never had drunk before." In the Eighteenth Century, however, the use of tea rapidly increased until at its end an annual average of 2lb. per person was consumed.

Farington mentions a retired doctor who used to prescribe free of charge to all his intimate friends except those who drank tea.

In a pamphlet dated 1758, dealing with " the Good and Bad Effects of Tea," the author says: " Prevalent custom hath introduced it [tea] into every cottage, and my gammer must have her tea twice a day "; moreover, from a little book called " Low Life," we learn that in the afternoon citizens walked out with their wives and to take tea or punch and to come home laden with flowers for " beau pots."—Ed.]

respect. On coming to Padua, He found General Belegarde (the French General) coming out of the principal Inn in a carriage accompanied by Mrs Wyndham (formerly Miss Hartford). He addressed the General & stated His situation, & also explained to Mrs Wyndham the nature of it, which produced the desired effect. Mr Carlyle was referred to an agent to make out a proper passport which being done He proceeded without interruption.—At the same Inn, at Padua, there was living at the same time, the Marquiss of Douglas, eldest Son of the Duke of Hamilton, with an Italian woman. Mr Carlisle had the singular Honor to be introduced to the Pope by the Cardinal York, & saw the Cardinal several times.—He has a strong feeling for England. He resides much at Frescati and would in consequence of what has taken place in Italy have been straitened in his income and unable to support his present establishment, had not our King granted him an allowance of £2000 a year, which Mr Pitt signified might be drawn for in a manner specified.—He is addressed as Royal Highness, but never assumed the title of King.—He has the Regalia but does not use it.

November 3.—The Person who shewed us the Waterfall at Sir Michael Flemings told me that Ibbetson resides at Clappersgate, abt. ½ a mile from Ambleside, & that He was lately married to a young woman daughter to a weaver at that place who He had taken to be his servant. She is not 20 years of age. He is instructing her in drawing and the guide said is "very artful & ingenious indeed."

Snip-Snap-Snorum

December 24.—Dined [at Mr Worsley's at Platt] at 3—at 6 went to tea,—and at 8 sat down to what is called the Yule Supper an annual Custom in Derbyshire on Christmas Eve. The entertainment was, at the top of the table a large loaf, at the bottom a large sage cheese, and in the Center a large Posset [cup], which after supper was passed round, each drinking to Merry Christmas,—Happy New Year, and a return of the season for to meet again.—The children were at supper & cards were afterwards played, the game Snip-Snap-Snorum. — The Revd. Mr Checkley, the dissenting Minister & his wife were of the tea & supper party.—We remained at Platt all night.

1802

February 6.—Lysons was lately at Windsor and went to the Queens Lodge having occasion to wish to speak to His Majesty. A Page went in & the King saw him immediately in his private apartment.—His Majesty looked remarkably clear & well.—The King asked him when the new Brittania [an antiquarian work by Lysons] would be completed. Lysons answered perhaps in 10 years. His Majesty dropped something which seemed to signify that that would be a long period for *him* to look

to. Lysons remarked that His Majesty has corrected that quick manner of speaking which has been so long habitual to him, & now speaks equally & regularly witht. those repetitions.

Turner's Praise of Scotland

Turner I drank tea with. He showed me his sketches made in Scotland.—Those made with black lead pencil on white paper tinted with India Ink and tobacco water, and touched with liquid white of his own preparing are much approved.—Turner thinks Scotland a more picturesque country to study in than Wales. The lines of the mountains are finer, and the rocks of larger masses.

February 10.—Turner, Soane, Architect, and Rossi, Sculptor, were elected Royal Academicians. [Those who voted for Turner included Dance, Loutherburgh, Banks, Farington, Russell, Fuseli, Humphry, Smirke, Stothard, Lawrence, Hoppner. Those against him included Sandby, Nollekens, Wyatt, Opie, Northcote, Bourgeois, Beechey, Cosway, Zoffany.]

February 15.—Lane [a former pupil of Farington] called and I told him the terms proposed by Lawrence. To give him £50 for the first year, at the expiration of which they would each see what might be proper to be done. I told him Lawrence spoke of his improvement being well pleased with the advance He made, and with what He had done for him, but still it was always necessary that Mr Lawrence should go over the work before He could deliver it.—Lane expressed himself satisfied. He said His expences were abt. £120 a year, including his colour Bill which this year came to near £20.—Mr Lawrence must be spoken to for an allowance on this acct.—I wrote a note to Lawrence open by Lane informing him of Lanes agreement to the terms proposed.—I told Lane that I thought his staying with Lawrence of great importance as it would confirm him in practise & shd. have advised it even had He no allowance from him.—

Hogarth's "Rake's Progress"

February 28.—Soane called on me.—He purchased the Rakes Progress by Hogarth yesterday at Christies for 570 guineas.—Mrs Soane was the bidder & was commissioned by him to go to £1000.—He means to put them up at Ealing.—Soane proposed that Dance & I should meet Tresham and Cosway at dinner at his house.—Speaking of the intercourse which had been among the Academicians, I told him I never did associate but in a public manner with several of the members,—so that their not coming of late to the Club was the only difference it made to me, who myself had seldom been there in the last 2 years.

March 2.—I called with Daniell at Parkes in Dean St. and saw a Niobe by Wilson, painted for Sir Peter Leicester,—also Horses drinking by Gainsborough, which was Lord Robert Spencers.—A fine Ruysdael &c.

We saw the Rakes Progress by Hogarth, which Soane purchased. This day I recd. a letter from Sir George Beaumont desiring me to offer Soane 600 guineas for them.—Soane said if He parted with them it must be at a high price. [Soane did not part with the "Rake's Progress," and the whole series of eight is in the Soane Museum, Lincoln's Inn Fields.]

Hogarth and Garrick

March 7.—Hogarth proposed to sell his pictures from which the Election prints were engraved, for 200 guineas, to be raised by a raffle at 2 guineas each.—Garrick called on him & subscribed, but on leaving his House, reflected on what He had done as unworthy to so great an artist, went back, gave him a draft for 200 guineas & took away the pictures, thus relieving Hogarth from further trouble abt. them.—West heard Garrick relate the circumstance. The picture of "the March to Finchley" which was also raffled for being valued at 150 guineas. . . 50 Tickets remained in the Hands of Hogarth, and one of these tickets proved to be the winning number. When the picture was thus declared to be again Hogarths property, He presented it immediately to the Foundling Hospital.

West is painting large family pictures for Mr Hope of Cavendish Square. The portraits are half lengths. Wests price is 70 guineas for a half length, the whole wd. come to 470 guineas. Mr Hope said He wd. give him 500 guineas.—

CHAPTER XCVI

1802

Lord Nelson and the Hamiltons

Hoppner's Income

March 13.—Hoppner mentioned that last year He got by His profession £3000 but never before had obtained so much in one year. Hoppner will not exhibit this year. He had begun a picture of Medea upon a large scale but has not time to finish it, and has not any pictures prepared such as He shd. choose to send.—He thinks the exhibiting colossal sized portraits of woemen has done harm as it makes common sized portraits appear trifling.

March 24.—Hoppner had intended not to exhibit, but has been persuaded by Lord Carlisle to send a Kitcat portrait of a Girl leaning, which He painted with a view to Rembrants works. He will also send a portrait of Lord Nelson, whole length,—and a Kitcat of Alderman Hilbert, a very good portrait.

March 17.—Gandon has made £40,000. He has one Son & two daughters, the eldest of them married to Captain Annesley, Son to Mr Annesley, a Commissioner of the Customs in Dublin. [Gandon was architect of the Dublin Custom House, which the Sinn Feiners destroyed some time ago.]

April 6.—Constable I called on. I told him his picture has a great deal of merit but is rather too cold.

Constable called [on April 8] & I talked to him about his proceeding in art and recommended to him to study nature & *particular* art less.

April 25.—Lord Ellenborough will make an excellent Chief Justice, being of strict integrity, deeply skilled in law, and indefatigable in enquiry after knowledge of whatever relates to his profession.

April 26.—[John] Taylor thinks the success of Cooke has somewhat lessened the reputation of Kemble,—who had established a formal and studied manner of acting which was becoming pretty general, and the public mind was accomodated to it.—The "rough nature" of Cooke is diametrically opposite to it & has had great effect, and shewn the other mode to be too systematick.

May 5.—At noon went with Daniell & Smirke to see the Duke of Bridgwaters pictures by an order from Lord Gower. The pictures very fine. I was particularly interested by a picture of Cuyp, a Port scene evening, most scientifically arranged & beautifully coloured.

May 8.—We had much conversation about painting. Hoppner thinks the Cuyp at the Duke of Bridgwaters very fine—but admires the sea view by Claude extremely. He thinks it is more probable we shall see another Cuyp than a Claude.

Buonoparte Very Unpopular

May 14.—G. Smith has been in Paris 7 months, and is returned extremely disgusted with the state of Society—No morals,—no integrity. Characters of the lowest kind abounding in wealth which they expend in a licentious way.—There appears to be an indifference to everything but pleasure. No principle remains.—The Government may be said to resemble that of the Pretorian bands in Ancient Rome. The military power awes everyone; Buonoparte is very unpopular, and not respected, and his abilities not rated high.—Moreau has more of the public opinion. —Mr. Smith said " He wd. rather live upon a Crust in England than in plenty in France."—I expressed to him that it had been my opinion for some time that Buonoparte aimed to be Emperor, or King of France, He said He thought so too.—He said Frenchmen have no hearts, they feel not for each other,—but they are pleasant to live with.—He thinks a person may live in Paris at half the expence of England,—and in the South of France, He was informed that for £200 a year a person might keep his Carriage.

May 24.—This evening King the actor, took leave of the Stage after performing Lord Ogleby. He first appeared on the boards of Drury Lane 54 years ago, Mrs. Mattocks has been on 50 years.

War Memorials

Rossi called going & returning from the Committee at the Treasury, Mr. Long, Mr. Banks [R.A.], Mr. [R. P.] Knight only were there, Sir George Beaumont came in just before He left the Committee. Flaxman was the first called in. They gave him Lord Howe's monument, 6000 guineas. A very good design Rossi said.—Banks was the next called. He is to have the monument to Captn. Westcott, 4000 guineas. He before reckoned upon Lord Howe's & that Flaxman wd. have Genl. Abercrombies.—Westmacott was the third called in. They gave him Genl. Abercrombies, 6000 guineas. Rossi was called in last. He is to have that of Captains Moss & Riou, which is to be composed partly from his design for Lord Howe's monument & partly of an Idea proposed by this Committee.—He thinks Westmacotts sketch for Genl. Abercrombies monument an indifferent one.—

June 2.—[Edmund] Garvey [R.A.] was much acquainted with Gainsborough. He said Gainsborough was much affected by any newspaper criticisms that remarked unfavorably on any of his works.—

Madame Récamier

Lady Melbourne brought Madam Recamier, the celebrated Parisian beauty to Hoppners a few days ago. He does not think she is at all remarkable in that respect. Her dress was very bare both back & front, but she had a large veil over her Head which she occasionally used as a screen.—Such is the latitude of female dressing.—

June 12.—The rect. of the [Royal Academy] Exhibition yesterday very great exceeding what had ever been known in one day, being for admissions £173 2 0 Catalogues £23 3 0, total £196 5 0.

July 13.—Coll Le Merchant called & I had a long conversation with him.—He is Lieutenant Governor of the Military College at High-Wycombe, General Harcourt is Governor. He is also Lieutenant Col. of the Queens-Bays.—The College is in want of a drawing master & He wished for my assistance in procuring one. The salary is £200 a year, besides allowance for lodging till the College intended to be built is completed, also fire & candle.—One vacation in each year, including the whole months of December & January.—Attendance on the pupils from 10 till 12 every day, and supernumerary lessons given to such as may require it three times a week: either from 8 to 10 o'clock in the morning or from 3 to 5 in the afternoon.—The number of pupils may be reckoned from 25 to 30 at present.—It is probable, at a future period, the salary may be increased, and under assistant master be engaged.—

July 14.—Turner sets off for Paris to-morrow on his way to Switzerland.

August 6.—Cooke from Bath was there [Windsor] giving lessons to the Queen & to the Princess Elizabeth.

Nelson and Lady Hamilton

When Lord Nelson went last from England, He wrote to Lady Nelson that he shd. allow her £1800 a year, but did not wish to see her again.—They are now quite separated in consequence of his attachment to Lady Hamilton.

Edridge [A.R.A.] has been at Merton with Sir Wm. Hamilton and Lady Hamilton, and Lord Nelson who live constantly together, bearing the expenses jointly & settling once a month. Dr Nelson & Mrs. Nelson were there. The only circumstance from which He cd. judge that Lord Nelson was capable of great actions, was an apparent decission about him, which is very observable & must be of great effect in action when supported by Courage.—He appeared to be possessed of religious sentiments & said that a time should be appropriated by each man to settle his concerns with futurity.

August 24.—Much conversation abt. the abilities of Architects. —Sir Wm. Chambers seems to be rated lower than I expected: an artist of less talent than Adam,—and confined in his ideas to certain forms & embellishments to which He made everything submit.—Somerset Place [House] condemned as a proof of want of appropriate contrivance for the respective purposes for which it was intended.—

THE FARINGTON FAMILY

In the Parish church of Broxbourne there is a mural tablet that gives a full account of the Diarist's family. It was erected to the Memory of Mrs. Esther Farington, widow of the Revd. William Farington B.D., Rector of Warrington, & Vicar of Leigh in the County of Lancaster, the Second son of William Farington, of Shaw Hall in Lancashire, descended from and the representative of the ancient families of Farington, of Worden and Faringdon in that County. He died at Leigh, in September 1767, aged 63. The daughter of Joseph Gilbody of Manchester, She died at Hoddesdon on December 2nd 1794, aged 78, & was buried "near this place." They had issue, viz.:

(1) William Farington: he commanded a Ship in the service of the Honourable East India Company, and died at Hoddesdon on July 31, 1803, aged 57.

(2) *Joseph Farington, The Royal Academician*, who died December 30th, 1821, aged 75, and was buried in the old church at Manchester.

(3) Henry Farington, of Manchester, died May 20th. 1827, aged 77.

(4) George Farington, History and Portrait Painter, died at Moorshedabad, in the East Indies, in May 1788, aged 36 years.

(5) Richard Atherton Farington, of Parr's Wood, near Manchester, a Magistrate for Lancashire and Cheshire. He commanded a Ship in the service of the Honourable East India Company; he died December 25th, 1822, aged 67.

(6) James Farington, died an infant in 1757.

(7) Edward Farington, lost in the Foulis East Indiaman in 1790, aged 32 years.

(8) Robert Farington D.D., Rector of St. George's in the East, London for 38 years. He died September 18th. 1841, aged 81, and was here interred.

Sacred also to the Memory of Mrs. Susan Mary Farington, Wife of Joseph Farington R.A., Second son of the above William and Esther. She was daughter of the Revd. Horace Hamond, Rector of Harpley and Bircham, in Norfolk, and Prebend of Norwich. She died without issue on the 23rd. of February, 1800, aged 50, and was here interred.

Also of Mrs. Anne Frances Farington, Widow of the above William Farington, She was daughter of William Nash, Esqr. of Hoddesdon. She died on the first day of October 1816, aged 66, and was here interred. Then follows a list of their family.

Arms :—Quarterly of 4 : I. & IV., Argent, a Chevron gules, between three Leopards' Heads sable : II. & III. Gules ; three Cinquefoils or. Motto :—Domat omnia Virtus.

N.B.—The Arms are painted at the top of the Monument which is on the N. Wall of Broxbourne Church.

The Rev. O. F. Christie, of Riverdene, Broxbourne, Herts. who sent the above particulars, says :—" On week days I read, with great interest, the Diary you are publishing in the *Morning Post*, and on Sundays, when I attend my Parish Church, I sit under a monument which contains the name of Joseph Farington R.A. This monument has rather a lengthy inscription, which I have copied and venture to send you. As a matter of fact, I copied it from Cussan's ' Hertfordshire ' in the Inner Temple Library, where they seem no longer to provide pens and ink,—so I hope you will find it legible in pencil.

"It gives details of Joseph Farington's father and mother ; of his seven brothers ; of his wife ; of the wife of his brother William ; and of William's children. William ' resided at Hoddesdon,' which was then a hamlet of the Parish of Broxbourne.

"My great-grandfather William Jones (1754-1821) was Curate of Broxbourne 1781-1801 and Vicar 1801-1821, and left a very voluminous Diary (now in my possession), wherein a great many of his parishioners are mentioned. I find the following mention of William Farington :

March 18, 1802. Spent the evening very agreeably, only 5 days ago, at Mr. Farington's,—and yesterday dined, drank tea, & supped there. I know no place where I pass the time so agreeably. The conversation is of a different sort from that which takes place in other circles : They are all extremely kind to me, & I feel quite *at home* with them, but I am almost ashamed of intruding so very often.

What a blessing to her family is so truly good and pious a Mother as Mrs. Farington. Her children will have cause to bless her to all eternity for her excellent discharge of that high trust reposed in her by Heaven. Her precepts have been confirmed by her own accurate & correct example. Miss F——n is equally excellent, pious & amiable. Were I a young man, & possessed of the largest fortune imaginable, I should certainly pay my *devoirs* to her ; for such a wife would certainly be a treasure. She has that meekness & gentleness of character, sanctified by religion, which, I hope, would not be lost in matrimony. I am, really, tho' not a single man, almost in love with her. Heaven grant she may be happy, whether married or single !

March 19th. To justify my preference of my very amiable young friend, Miss F——n, (if it needed any justification), I could cite two or three instances of young men, who, from their situation in life must have been conversant with young women of the first sort for *charms* & *accomplishments*, & who preferred my *favorite* to *all* the English ladies they had ever seen,—& they had seen not a *few*. This was particularly the case with my worthy friend, Mr. Heiliger, an Officer in Prince Ernest's regiment of Dragoons, who admired Miss F——n extremely, & spoke his admiration

to me frequently, when his tongue could have no temptation to belie his heart. (The italics are Mr. Jones'.)

"According to the inscription on the monument, this Mr. Farington died in 1803. The 'good & pious' Mrs. Farington died in 1816; and Esther Frances Farington, the daughter, with whom the Vicar of Broxbourne was 'almost in love' (tho' not a 'single man'), married Leonard Streate Coxe, Esq.

"I thought that perhaps these records of Joseph Farington's brother and niece might interest you."

[To other Correspondents who sent copies of the mural tablet the Editor's best thanks are offered.]

Mr. Henry Harries writes: The following record shows that the Honourable East India Company's Service had great attractions for the Farington family:

WILLIAM.—4th officer, *Duke of Gloucester*, 1770-1; 3rd officer, *Alfred*, 1773-5; 1st officer, *General Coote*, 1782-4; Captain, *Mars*, 1786-7. The *Mars* (a new ship) was lost on Margate Sands, December 8, 1787.

HENRY.—Purser on the *Lord Mansfield*, *Glatton*, *Earl of Mansfield*, *Southampton*, and *Melville Castle*, 1772-88.

EDWARD.—Purser on the *Earl of Mansfield*, *True Briton*, and *Manship*, 1780-9.

RICHARD ATHERTON.—3rd officer, the *Queen*, 1778-80; *Lascelles*, 1780-1; 1st officer, 1783-6; sworn in to the rank of Commander, December 6, 1786, and captained the *Lascelles* until May, 1793. Took command of the new ship, *Henry Addington*, 1,200 tons, June, 1796, and on his return from China, in March, 1798, ended his sea career.

WILLIAM.—4th officer, *Henry Addington*, 1796-8; 3rd officer, *Bombay Castle*, 1802-4.

END OF FIRST VOLUME

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